

# Converting Colors

YUV(69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(69.5460, 2.1958,  
42.4942)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	762C4A
RGB	118, 44, 74
RGB Percent	46%, 17%, 29%
CMY	0.5373, 0.8275, 0.7098
CMYK	0.00, 0.63, 0.37, 0.54
HSL	336°, 46%, 32%
HSV	336°, 63%, 46%
XYZ	9.6079, 6.1473, 7.1587
YIQ	69.5460, 34.4740, 25.0180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

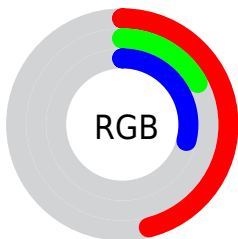
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	118, 44, 74
Decimal	7744586
CIE Lab	29.78, 35.58, -1.79
CIE LCh	30, 35.629, 357.123
Yxy	6.1473, 0.4193, 0.2683
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285934666 (0xFF762C4A)
YUV	69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942
Hunter-Lab	24.7938, 25.7819, 0.2368

# Details

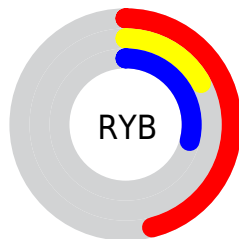
The YUV color **69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **92.4540, -2.1958, -42.4942**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.9270, 1.0220, 45.6680**, and **23.1540, 3.3751, 37.5759** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.7040, 2.6109, 49.3716**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.3880, 1.7807, 35.6167**.

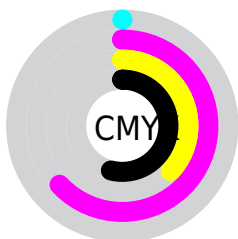
# Distribution



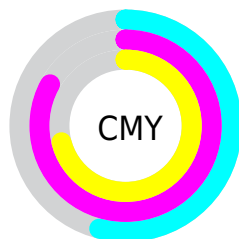
- Red (46%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (54%)




- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.


Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YUV color 69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 69.5460, 2.1958,  
42.4942


 69.5460, 2.1958,  
42.4942


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 43.8880, 3.5062,  
42.1942

 120.9270, 1.0220,  
45.6680


 23.1540, 3.3751,  
37.5759

 146.8240, 0.5798,  
47.5124

 14.3240, -4.5967,  
27.7799

 174.4220, 0.2850,  
48.7419

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 200.8240, 0.5798,  
47.5124

 220.4520, 4.7072,  
30.2986

 239.7380, 7.5242,

13.3848

■ 69.5460, 2.1958,  
42.4942

■ 69.5460, 2.1958,  
42.4942

■ 61.7040, 2.6109,  
49.3716

■ 77.3880, 1.7807,  
35.6167

■ 53.8620, 3.0260,  
56.2490

■ 85.2300, 1.3656,  
28.7393

■ 46.6070, 3.1517,  
62.6117

■ 92.4850, 1.2399,  
22.3767

■ 40.7540, 3.5723,  
67.7447

■ 100.3270, 0.8248,  
15.4992

■ 108.1690, 0.4097,  
8.6218

■ 116.0110, -0.0054,  
1.7444

■ 123.8530, -0.4205,  
-5.1331

■ 131.1080, -0.5462,  
-11.4957

■ 138.9500, -0.9613,  
-18.3731

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



72.2370, 14.1802, 25.2252



69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942



68.5280, -10.6133, 44.2639

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942



64.3760, -23.8494, -3.8378



60.1840, 27.5173, -52.7814

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942



92.4540, -2.1958, -42.4942

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



59.5510, 17.4764, -52.2262



69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942



57.9730, -9.3537, -33.3023

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942



66.8410, -29.0086, 17.6794



56.2450, 4.8092, -49.3269



57.6880, 33.1848, -50.5924



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942



68.0190, -18.7434, 38.5713



56.2450, 4.8092, -49.3269



60.6740, 24.3177, -53.2111

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942



134.0390, 0.9668, 16.6288



65.2930, 25.9846, 19.0370



65.1800, 0.4043, 10.3661



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942



77.7430, 3.5777, 66.0004



69.6480, -12.6445, 42.4047



55.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



42.1780, 3.8562, 70.0039



86.2640, 7.2648, 143.5965



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942



77.7430, 3.5777, 66.0004



92.3520, 12.6445, -42.4047



55.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



42.1780, 3.8562, 70.0039

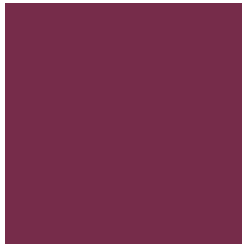


86.2640, 7.2648, 143.5965



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

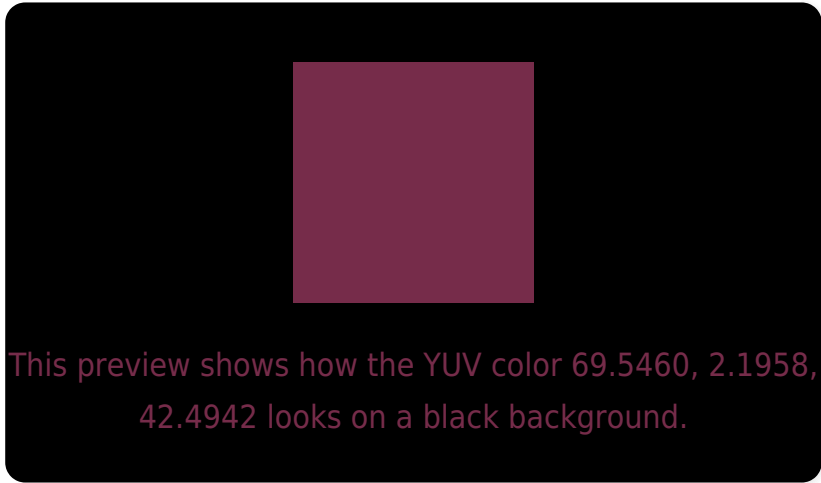
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

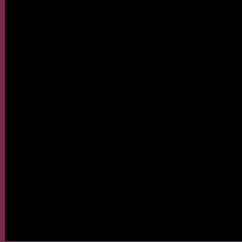
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.5460, 2.1958,



# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942

### Protanopia

71.1980, 9.7624, -4.5586

### Deuteranopia

71.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330



## Tritanopia

69.3750, -8.5659, 40.8901

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942

## Protanomaly

70.9120, 6.9454, 12.3552

## Deuteranomaly

71.1210, -0.0597, 19.1879

## Tritanomaly

69.4120, -4.6401, 41.7347

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942

## Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

69.9140, 0.5354, 14.9844

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(118, 44, 74)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 44, 74)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(118, 44, 74) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 44, 74) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(118, 44, 74) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 44, 74) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 44, 74)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 44, 74); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 44, 74);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 44,  
74) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 69.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 44, 74) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118, 44,  
74) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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