

Converting Colors

YUV(69.9540, 16.2917,
-45.5637)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(69.9540, 16.2917,
-45.5637)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	125A67
RGB	18, 90, 103
RGB Percent	7%, 35%, 40%
CMY	0.9294, 0.6471, 0.5961
CMYK	0.83, 0.13, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	189°, 70%, 24%
HSV	189°, 83%, 40%
XYZ	6.3538, 8.4202, 14.1223
YIQ	69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

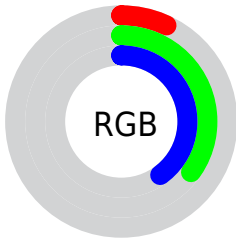
Format	Color
RYB	18, 57, 103
Decimal	1202791
CIELab	34.84, -16.23, -13.58
CIELCh	35, 21.158, 219.922
Yxy	8.4202, 0.2199, 0.2914
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279392871 (0xFF125A67)
YUV	69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637
Hunter-Lab	29.0176, -11.6957, -8.5431

Details

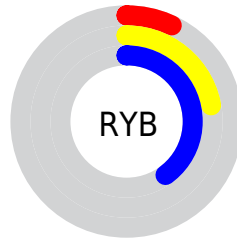
The YUV color **69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **51.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.0580, 15.2544, -39.5159**, and **32.2120, 11.7275, -28.2499** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.7900, 18.3445, -50.6818**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.1180, 14.2388, -40.4455**.

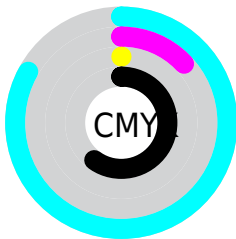
Distribution



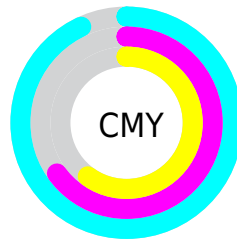
- Red (7%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637 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 69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

69.9540, 16.2917,
-45.5637

69.9540, 16.2917,
-45.5637

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

47.7480, 15.4072,
-41.8750

123.0580, 15.2544,
-39.5159

32.2120, 11.7275,
-28.2499

150.0580, 15.2544,
-39.5159

18.6650, 8.0532,
-16.3692

177.0580, 15.2544,
-39.5159

1.2540, 4.8048,
-1.0998

204.8730, 15.8386,
-40.2306

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

232.3200, 11.1812,
-39.7456

243.3390, 5.7489,

-23.9763

252.0100, 1.4741,
-6.1478

69.9540, 16.2917,
-45.5637

69.9540, 16.2917,
-45.5637

65.7900, 18.3445,
-50.6818

74.1180, 14.2388,
-40.4455

62.8110, 19.8132,
-55.0852

77.9940, 12.3280,
-34.1977

82.1580, 10.2751,
-29.0796

85.7350, 8.5116,
-23.4466

90.1980, 6.3114,
-17.7136

■ 93.7750, 4.5479,
-12.0807

■ 97.9390, 2.4951,
-6.9625

■ 102.1030, 0.4422,
-1.8443

■ 105.9790, -1.4686,
4.4034

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.4080, 7.6869, -38.9458



69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637



75.6120, 18.4323, -32.1087

Triad

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



69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637



84.6850, 4.5923, 20.4473



80.5050, -16.0250, 6.5731

Complementary

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



69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637



51.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637

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.



81.8100, -15.1893, 18.5836



69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637



83.6660, -3.2863, 27.4799

Square

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



69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637



84.1330, 11.7664, 6.0224



83.0050, -10.8485, 26.3056



78.0840, -10.8874, -7.9667

Rectangle

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



69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637



79.7600, 17.3733, -19.0835



83.0050, -10.8485, 26.3056



80.8260, -16.1832, 10.6766

Sweetspot

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



69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637



121.8990, 6.4588, -18.3284



69.3770, -18.9199, -45.0576



60.9600, 3.9637, -11.3659



196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637



83.1940, 25.5404, -72.0841



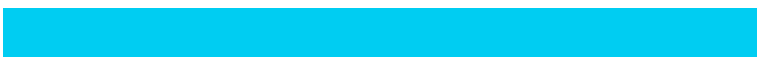
45.3000, 28.4461, -23.9421



48.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591



70.0490, 22.1608, -61.4330



147.9230, 46.3800, -129.7285

Inverse Universe

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



51.6230, 18.9199, 45.0576



54.0620, 30.0424, 70.9826



75.7000, -28.4461, 23.9421



47.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740



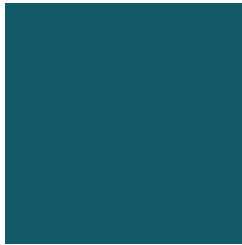
45.4430, 25.4176, 61.0015



95.7280, 53.8711, 128.2805

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

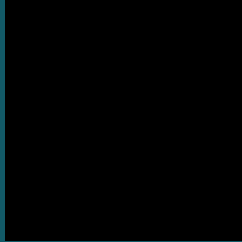
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.9540, 16.2917,

-45.5637.

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

69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637

Protanopia

82.2260, 7.2836, -2.8292

Deuteranopia

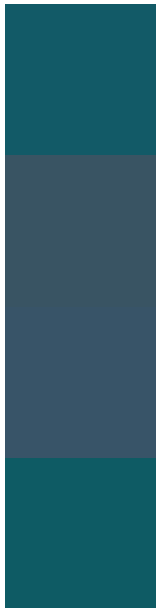
81.9530, 11.3622, -4.3438



Tritanopia

67.8780, 14.8501, -49.8820

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637

Protanomaly

77.6370, 10.5320, -18.0986

Deuteranomaly

77.9080, 12.8634, -19.2133

Tritanomaly

69.0030, 15.2815, -48.2376

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.7960, 6.0166, -16.4841

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637 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(18, 90, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(18, 90, 103)  
}
```

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(18, 90, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(18, 90, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637 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(18, 90, 103) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(18, 90, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(18, 90, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(18, 90, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 90, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 90,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(18, 90, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(18, 90,  
103) }
```

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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