

# Converting Colors

YUV(70.3060, -10.9969,  
-19.5624)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(70.3060, -10.9969,  
-19.5624)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	305630
RGB	48, 86, 48
RGB Percent	19%, 34%, 19%
CMY	0.8118, 0.6627, 0.8118
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.44, 0.66
HSL	120°, 28%, 26%
HSV	120°, 44%, 34%
XYZ	5.0802, 7.4974, 3.9757
YIQ	70.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

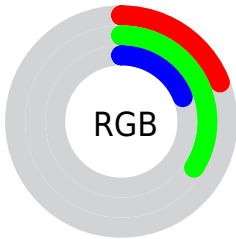
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	48, 86, 86
Decimal	3167792
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	32.91, -22.49, 17.98
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	33, 28.795, 141.355
Y <sub>xy</sub>	7.4974, 0.3069, 0.4529
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281357872 (0xFF305630)
YUV	70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624
Hunter-Lab	27.3813, -14.7991, 10.5582

# Details

The YUV color **70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **63.6940, 10.9969, 19.5624**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.3660, -12.0124, -20.4920**, and **24.6050, -11.1443, -18.9476** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.5890, -13.6014, -24.1956**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292**.

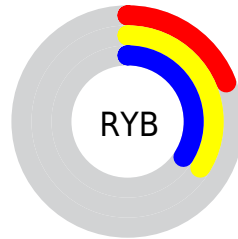
# Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (34%)

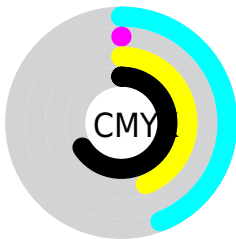
Blue (19%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (34%)

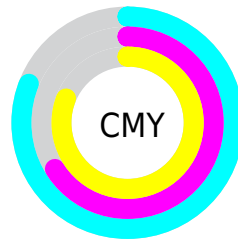


Cyan (44%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (44%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624 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 70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.3060, -10.9969,  
-19.5624

70.3060, -10.9969,  
-19.5624

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

46.8330, -10.2707,  
-19.1475

119.3660,  
-12.0124, -20.4920

24.6050, -11.1443,  
-18.9476

145.2520,  
-12.4492, -20.3920

10.5660, -5.2090,  
-9.2664

172.3120,  
-13.4648, -21.3216

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

199.8990,  
-13.7542, -21.8364

227.7850,  
-14.1910, -21.7364

244.6320, -8.6926,

-11.9553

■ 70.3060, -10.9969,  
-19.5624

■ 70.3060, -10.9969,  
-19.5624

■ 66.5890, -13.6014,  
-24.1956

■ 74.0230, -8.3923,  
-14.9292

■ 63.2850, -15.9165,  
-28.3139

■ 77.3270, -6.0772,  
-10.8108

■ 59.5680, -18.5210,  
-32.9471

■ 81.0440, -3.4727,  
-6.1776

■ 56.2640, -20.8362,  
-37.0655

■ 84.3480, -1.1576,  
-2.0592

■ 52.5470, -23.4407,  
-41.6987

■ 88.0650, 1.4470,  
2.5740

■ 50.4820, -24.8876,  
-44.2727

■ 91.7820, 4.0515,  
7.2072

■ 95.0860, 6.3666,  
11.3256

■ 98.8030, 8.9711,  
15.9588

■ 102.1070, 11.2862,  
20.0772

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.7340, -20.0819, 1.1103



70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624



60.2230, 4.8201, -52.8156

# Triad

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



70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624



66.2280, 27.4956, -45.8040



77.5810, -7.6814, 37.2015

# Complementary

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



70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624



63.6940, 10.9969, 19.5624

# 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.



79.0070, 2.9545, 32.4429



70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624



77.7490, 20.8297, -7.6729

# Square

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



70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624



63.8370, 23.7444, -55.9850



79.8400, 12.8969, 16.8033



77.4310, -16.9745, 31.1940



# Rectangle

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



70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624



62.0470, 11.8088, -54.4152



79.8400, 12.8969, 16.8033



77.9060, -3.8977, 36.9164

# Sweetspot

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



70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624



106.2180, -4.0515, -7.2072



81.6680, -16.5983, 3.7992



52.2830, -2.6045, -4.6332



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624



87.6330, -17.0741, -30.3731



72.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619



41.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



62.8090, -30.9648, -55.0835



137.9450, -68.0069, -120.9778



# Inverse Universe

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



63.6940, 10.9969, 19.5624



77.3670, 17.0741, 30.3731



61.5280, 2.6977, 21.4619



40.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



44.1910, 30.9648, 55.0835

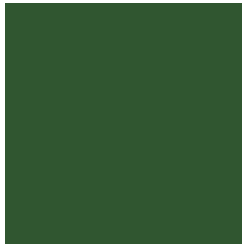


97.0550, 68.0069, 120.9778



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

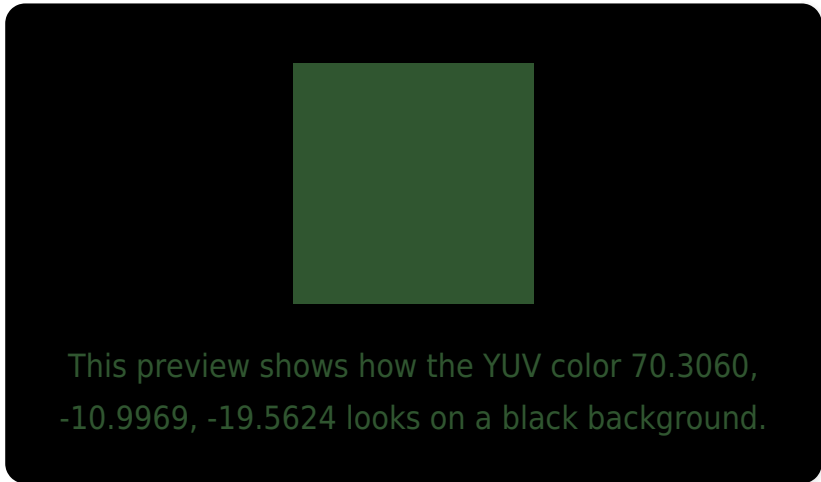
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624.

-19.5624.

# 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

70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624

### Protanopia

75.7440, -15.1568, 8.1175

### Deuteranopia

77.0590, -12.8471, 13.9803



## Tritanopia

74.3230, 6.7428, -16.0693

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624

## Protanomaly

73.7320, -13.6719, -1.5190

## Deuteranomaly

74.5090, -12.0829, 2.1846

## Tritanomaly

72.8900, 0.0542, -17.4435

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624

## Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.2180, -4.0515, -7.2072

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624 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(48, 86, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 86, 48)  
}
```

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(48, 86, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 86, 48) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624 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(48, 86, 48) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 86, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(48, 86, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 86, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 86, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 86, 48)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 70.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 86, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 86,  
48) }
```

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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