

# Converting Colors

YUV(71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(71.2280, 0.8736,  
-0.2000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	474749
RGB	71, 71, 73
RGB Percent	28%, 28%, 29%
CMY	0.7216, 0.7216, 0.7137
CMYK	0.03, 0.03, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	240°, 1%, 28%
HSV	240°, 3%, 29%
XYZ	6.0544, 6.3271, 7.2055
YIQ	71.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	71, 71, 73
Decimal	4671305
CIE Lab	30.22, 0.45, -1.20
CIE LCh	30, 1.282, 290.440
Yxy	6.3271, 0.3091, 0.3230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282861385 (0xFF474749)
YUV	71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000
Hunter-Lab	25.1537, -1.0551, 0.6235

# Details

The YUV color **71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **72.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999**, and **28.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.0260, 3.9312, -0.8998**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.4300, -2.1840, 0.4999**.

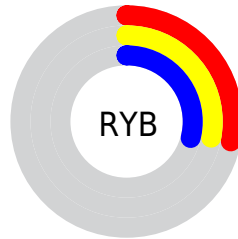
# Distribution



 Red (28%)

 Green (28%)

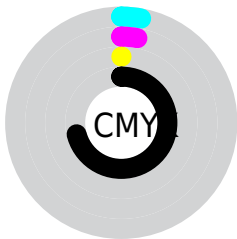
 Blue (29%)



 Red (28%)

 Yellow (28%)

 Blue (29%)

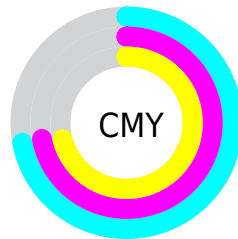


 Cyan (3%)

 Magenta (3%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (71%)



 Cyan (72%)

 Magenta (72%)

 Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000 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 71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 71.2280, 0.8736,  
-0.2000

■ 71.2280, 0.8736,  
-0.2000

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 49.2280, 0.8736,  
-0.2000

■ 119.3420, 1.3104,  
-0.2999

■ 28.2280, 0.8736,  
-0.2000

■ 145.2280, 0.8736,  
-0.2000

■ 1.3420, 1.3104,  
-0.2999

■ 171.3420, 1.3104,  
-0.2999

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 199.2280, 0.8736,  
-0.2000

■ 227.2280, 0.8736,  
-0.2000

71.2280, 0.8736,  
-0.2000

71.2280, 0.8736,  
-0.2000

65.0260, 3.9312,  
-0.8998

77.4300, -2.1840,  
0.4999

57.9380, 7.4256,  
-1.6996

84.5180, -5.6784,  
1.2997

51.7360, 10.4832,  
-2.3995

90.7200, -8.7360,  
1.9996

45.5340, 13.5407,  
-3.0993

96.9220, -11.7935,  
2.6994

39.3320, 16.5983,  
-3.7992

104.0100,  
-15.2879, 3.4992

32.2440, 20.0927,  
-4.5990

110.2120,  
-18.3455, 4.1991

26.0420, 23.1503,  
-5.2988

116.4140,  
-21.4031, 4.8989

19.8400, 26.2079,

122.6160,

-5.9987

-24.4607, 5.5988

■ 12.7520, 29.7023,  
-6.7985

■ 129.7040,  
-27.9551, 6.3986

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147



71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



71.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148

# Triad

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



71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



71.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295



70.9890, 0.0054, -1.7444

# Complementary

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



71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



72.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000

# 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.



71.1740, -0.5788, -1.0296



71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



71.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147

# Square

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



71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



71.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295



70.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



71.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



# Rectangle

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



71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



71.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



70.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



70.8750, -0.4314, -1.6444

# Sweetspot

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



71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



93.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000



72.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

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



71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



92.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



71.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148



34.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



11.2860, 43.2430, -9.8978



25.8780, 99.1531, -22.6950



# Inverse Universe

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



71.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



92.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



72.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148



34.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



40.8870, 28.6497, 50.9651



93.7510, 65.6918, 116.8594



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

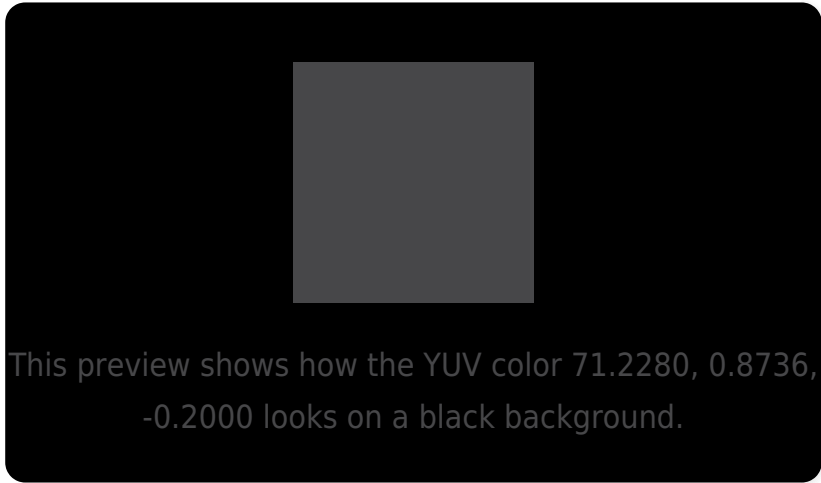
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

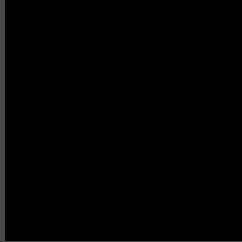
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

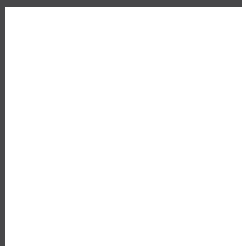


**YUV 71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.2280, 0.8736,

-0.2000.

# 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

71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000

### Protanopia

71.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148

### Deuteranopia

71.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



**Tritanopia**

71.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000

## Protanomaly

71.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148

## Deuteranomaly

71.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740

## Tritanomaly

71.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000 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(71, 71, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 71, 73)  
}
```

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(71, 71, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 71, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000 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(71, 71, 73) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 71, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 71, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 71, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 71, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 71, 73)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 71.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 71, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 71,  
73) }
```

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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