

Converting Colors

YUV(72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999)
contains.

YUV(72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(72.2350, -6.0319,
68.1999)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96233C
RGB	150, 35, 60
RGB Percent	59%, 14%, 24%
CMY	0.4118, 0.8627, 0.7647
CMYK	0.00, 0.77, 0.60, 0.41
HSL	347°, 62%, 36%
HSV	347°, 77%, 59%
XYZ	13.9943, 8.0123, 5.0839
YIQ	72.2350, 60.5150, 32.1550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

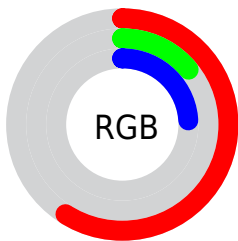
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 35, 60
Decimal	9839420
CIE Lab	34.01, 48.47, 14.20
CIE LCh	34, 50.507, 16.333
Yxy	8.0123, 0.5166, 0.2958
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288029500 (0xFF96233C)
YUV	72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999
Hunter-Lab	28.3061, 38.7135, 9.1655

Details

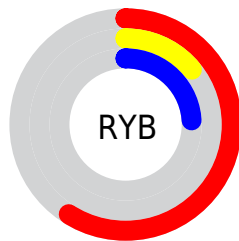
The YUV color **72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **112.7650, 6.0319, -68.1999**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.5190, -10.1159, 71.4588**, and **29.8590, -5.8465, 55.3747** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.0620, -6.9326, 77.1216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.4080, -5.1311, 59.2782**.

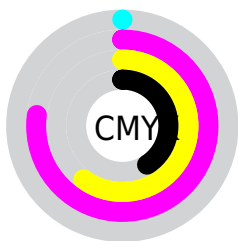
Distribution



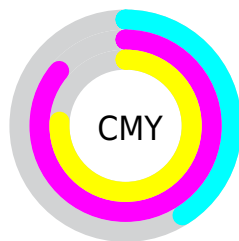
- Red (59%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999 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 72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

72.2350, -6.0319,
68.1999

72.2350, -6.0319,
68.1999

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

40.6250, -0.8011,
70.4889

127.5190,
-10.1159, 71.4588

29.8590, -5.8465,
55.3747

155.1880,
-11.4317, 73.5031

19.4350, -9.5815,
39.9605

178.7850,
-10.2470, 66.8406

10.8780, -4.8699,
22.0320

198.2990, -6.5564,
49.7268

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

217.9270, -2.4290,
32.5130

238.1420, 1.4090,

14.7845

■ 72.2350, -6.0319,
68.1999

■ 72.2350, -6.0319,
68.1999

■ 62.0620, -6.9326,
77.1216

■ 82.4080, -5.1311,
59.2782

■ 52.0030, -7.3965,
85.9434

■ 92.4670, -4.6672,
50.4564

■ 48.6120, -7.6967,
88.9173

■ 102.6400, -3.7665,
41.5347

■ 112.8130, -2.8658,
32.6130

■ 122.9860, -1.9651,
23.6913

■ 133.0450, -1.5012,
14.8695

■ 143.2180, -0.6005,
5.9478

■ 153.3910, 0.3002,
-2.9739

■ 163.5640, 1.2009,
-11.8956

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.1640, 11.7511, 57.7382



72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999



74.8810, -26.0703, 55.3554

Triad

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



72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999



63.7050, -23.0256, -34.8213



70.8420, 42.9689, -62.1284

Complementary

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



72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999



112.7650, 6.0319, -68.1999

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.



72.0840, 32.4966, -63.2177



72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999



63.7790, -1.8630, -55.9342

Square

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



72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999



72.9180, -35.9486, 3.5799



69.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481



70.6860, 43.0458, -40.0666

Rectangle

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



72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999



75.2200, -37.0835, 41.0261



69.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481



72.1470, 40.3535, -63.2729

Sweetspot

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



72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999



163.5950, -2.2653, 26.6652



74.4220, 37.2600, 42.6029



78.7570, -1.3592, 15.9991



224.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999



73.5540, -9.6401, 105.6311



87.5820, -25.9229, 54.7406



69.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



44.6820, -7.2382, 81.8399



3.2180, -0.6005, 5.9478

Inverse Universe

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



72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999



73.5540, -9.6401, 105.6311



97.4180, 25.9229, -54.7406



69.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



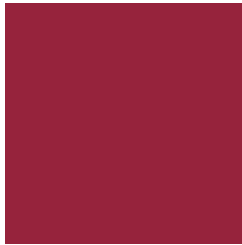
44.6820, -7.2382, 81.8399



3.2180, -0.6005, 5.9478

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

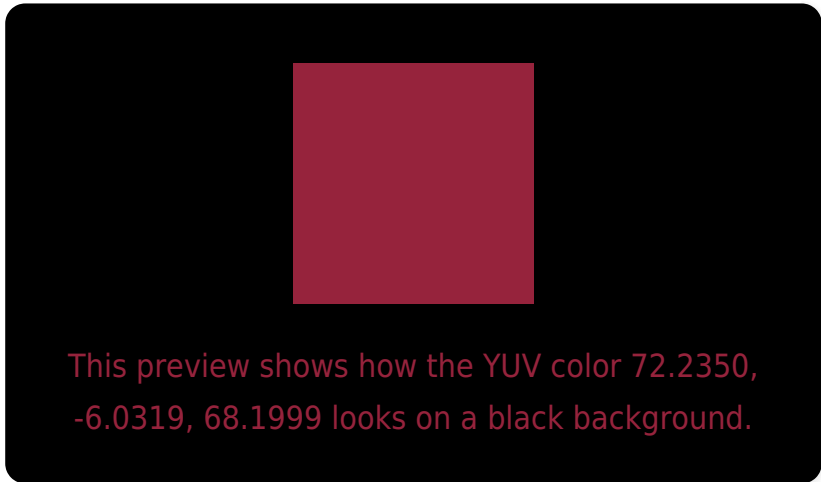
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 72.2350, -6.0319,

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

72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999

Protanopia

81.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296

Deuteranopia

80.9450, -13.2839, 14.0802



Tritanopia

72.1180, -15.3412, 67.4255

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999

Protanomaly

77.8830, -2.4073, 25.5356

Deuteranomaly

77.4620, -10.5808, 33.7978

Tritanomaly

72.3290, -11.9942, 67.2405

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999

Achromatopsia

72.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.2850, -2.1125, 24.3061

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999 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(150, 35, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 35, 60)  
}
```

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(150, 35, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 35, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999 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(150, 35, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 35, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 35, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 35, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 35, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 35,  
60) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 72.2350, -6.0319, 68.1999 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 35, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 35,  
60) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor