

Converting Colors

YUV(57.1500, -24.7239,
-50.1206)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(57.1500, -24.7239, -50.1206)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(57.1500, -24.7239,
-50.1206)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	006007
RGB	0, 96, 7
RGB Percent	0%, 38%, 3%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6235, 0.9725
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.93, 0.62
HSL	124°, 100%, 19%
HSV	124°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	4.2212, 8.3811, 1.5962
YIQ	57.1500, -28.6470, -48.0310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

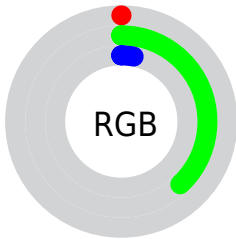
Format	Color
RYB	0, 89, 96
Decimal	24583
CIELab	34.76, -41.74, 38.58
CIELCh	35, 56.839, 137.260
Yxy	8.3811, 0.2973, 0.5903
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278214663 (0xFF006007)
YUV	57.1500, -24.7239, -50.1206
Hunter-Lab	28.9501, -24.6355, 16.9960

Details

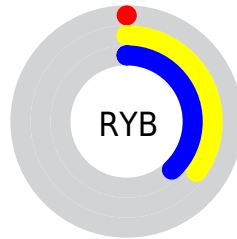
The YUV color **57.1500, -24.7239, -50.1206** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **38.8500, 24.7239, 50.1206**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.6460, -26.9405, -39.1545**, and **28.1760, -13.8908, -24.7104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.1500, -24.7239, -50.1206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.1660, -22.2668, -44.8726**.

Distribution



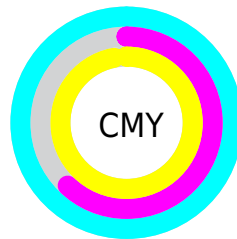
- Red (0%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (3%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (97%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 57.1500, -24.7239, -50.1206 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 57.1500, -24.7239, -50.1206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 57.1500, -24.7239,
-50.1206

■ 57.1500, -24.7239,
-50.1206

■ 254.2020, -3.0576,
0.6998

■ 41.6770, -20.5468,
-36.5507

■ 114.6460,
-26.9405, -39.1545

■ 28.1760, -13.8908,
-24.7104

■ 141.4180,
-27.8141, -38.9546

■ 14.6750, -7.2348,
-12.8700

■ 168.4890,
-28.8351, -38.1399


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 196.5490,
-29.8507, -39.0695


■ 222.3860,
-29.2773, -36.2955


■ 233.9500,


-21.1743, -21.8811


 245.8130,
-13.2188, -6.8520


 57.1500, -24.7239,
-50.1206

 61.1660, -22.2668,
-44.8726

 64.8830, -19.6623,
-40.2394

 68.8990, -17.2052,
-34.9914

 72.6160, -14.6007,
-30.3582

 76.5180, -12.5804,
-25.0103

■ 80.5340, -10.1233,
-19.7623

■ 84.2510, -7.5187,
-15.1291

■ 88.2670, -5.0616,
-9.8812

■ 91.9840, -2.4571,
-5.2480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.3800, -36.6693, 1.4207



57.1500, -24.7239, -50.1206



65.5400, -2.7312, -57.4786

Triad

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



57.1500, -24.7239, -50.1206



74.0850, 47.7791, -64.9725



68.2410, -5.0488, 79.5956

Complementary

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



57.1500, -24.7239, -50.1206



38.8500, 24.7239, 50.1206

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.



72.7400, 14.9182, 68.6340



57.1500, -24.7239, -50.1206



65.3510, 51.0990, -56.4358

Square

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



57.1500, -24.7239, -50.1206



75.5720, 35.7070, -66.2766



83.0860, 30.0306, 27.9886



74.1870, -30.1652, 62.1030

Rectangle

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



57.1500, -24.7239, -50.1206



69.7750, 10.9569, -61.1927



83.0860, 30.0306, 27.9886



67.3150, 2.8027, 81.2847

Sweetspot

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



57.1500, -24.7239, -50.1206



109.6480, -9.6865, -19.8623



83.2620, -41.0482, 5.9092



54.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



57.1500, -24.7239, -50.1206



74.4010, -32.2427, -65.2497



62.5080, -4.1944, -54.8195



46.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



66.6560, -28.9174, -58.4573



142.8180, -62.0283, -125.2514

Inverse Universe

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



38.8500, 24.7239, 50.1206



50.5990, 32.2427, 65.2497



33.4920, 4.1944, 54.8195



45.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



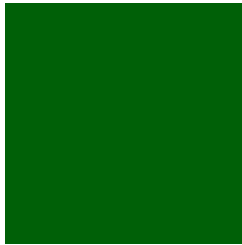
45.3440, 28.9174, 58.4573



97.0680, 61.5915, 125.3514

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 57.1500, -24.7239, -50.1206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

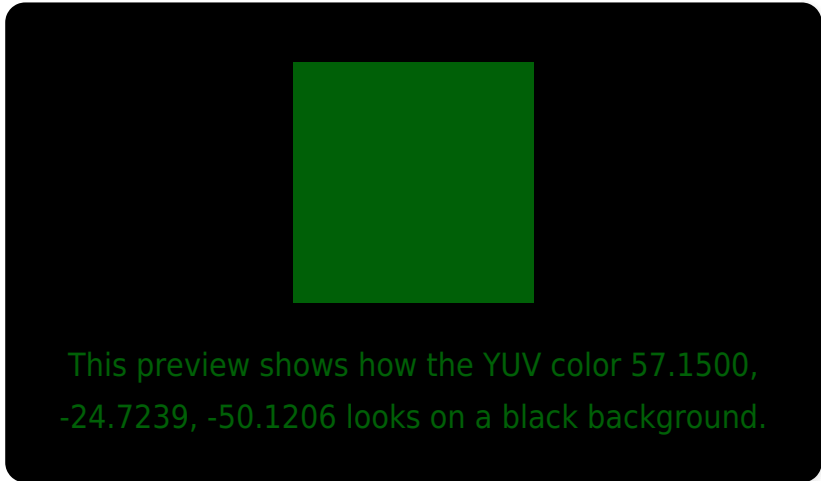
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

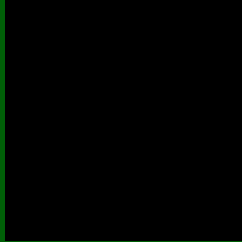
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 57.1500, -24.7239, -50.1206

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 57.1500, -24.7239, -50.1206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 57.1500, -24.7239, -50.1206.

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



Protanopia

75.9410, -37.4389, 14.9607

Deuteranopia

79.0910, -28.1459, 20.9682

Tritanopia

75.1470, 10.2805, -30.8239

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

69.0520, -32.5636, -8.8156

Deuteranomaly

71.5670, -26.9015, -4.8823

Tritanomaly

68.7750, -2.3541, -38.3907

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.8870, -8.8183, -18.3179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 57.1500, -24.7239, -50.1206 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(0, 96, 7)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 96, 7)  
}
```

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(0, 96, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 96, 7) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 57.1500, -24.7239, -50.1206 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(0, 96, 7) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 96, 7) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 96, 7)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 96, 7); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 96, 7); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 96, 7) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 57.1500, -24.7239, -50.1206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 96, 7) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 96,  
7) }
```

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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