

Converting Colors

YUV(59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(59.1630, 5.8356,
-51.8860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005747
RGB	0, 87, 71
RGB Percent	0%, 34%, 28%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6588, 0.7216
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.18, 0.66
HSL	169°, 100%, 17%
HSV	169°, 100%, 34%
XYZ	4.5455, 7.2713, 7.1252
YIQ	59.1630, -46.7160, -23.4200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

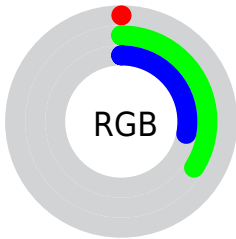
Format	Color
RYB	0, 48, 87
Decimal	22343
CIELab	32.42, -27.20, 2.88
CIELCh	32, 27.356, 173.952
Yxy	7.2713, 0.2400, 0.3839
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278212423 (0xFF005747)
YUV	59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860
Hunter-Lab	26.9654, -17.0999, 3.2094

Details

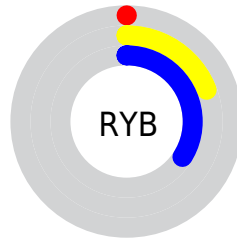
The YUV color **59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **27.8370, -5.8356, 51.8860**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.7190, 2.6035, -41.8496**, and **27.2590, 0.3653, -23.9061** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.0820, 5.3826, -46.5529**.

Distribution



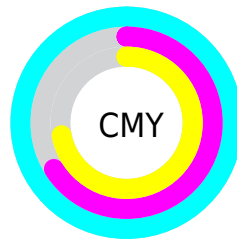
- Red (0%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860 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 59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.1630, 5.8356,
-51.8860

■ 59.1630, 5.8356,
-51.8860

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 42.5670, 3.1715,
-37.3313

■ 113.7190, 2.6035,
-41.8496

■ 27.2590, 0.3653,
-23.9061

■ 140.3060, 2.3141,
-42.3644

■ 9.5060, -4.1935,
-8.3368

■ 167.1920, 1.8773,
-42.2644

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 194.8930, 2.0248,
-42.8792

■ 223.4800, 1.7354,
-43.3940

■ 239.1530, 7.8126,

-32.5832

■ 247.8240, 3.5378,
-14.7546

■ 59.1630, 5.8356,
-51.8860

■ 62.0820, 5.3826,
-46.5529

■ 64.5880, 4.6401,
-41.7347

■ 67.5070, 4.1870,
-36.4016

■ 70.3120, 3.2972,
-30.9686

■ 73.2310, 2.8441,
-25.6356

■ 75.8510, 2.5385,
-20.9173

■ 78.6560, 1.6486,
-15.4843

■ 81.5750, 1.1955,
-10.1513

■ 84.0810, 0.4531,
-5.3330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.3490, -9.5391, -20.4771



59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860



61.6710, 15.4452, -54.0855

Triad

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



59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860



76.7170, 19.3665, -5.0138



76.1210, -16.8217, 28.8349

Complementary

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



59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860



27.8370, -5.8356, 51.8860

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.



77.0430, -8.4022, 35.0423



59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860



78.7970, 11.4391, 17.7180

Square

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



59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860



68.5990, 24.8477, -36.4823



78.0670, 1.9390, 31.5132



74.8930, -21.1462, 15.8798

Rectangle

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



59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860



62.5660, 21.4130, -54.8704



78.0670, 1.9390, 31.5132



75.8270, -14.2117, 31.7237

Sweetspot

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



59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860



101.4490, 2.2436, -19.6878



56.1520, -27.6829, -34.3363



49.5640, 1.2009, -11.8956



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.



59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860



76.2320, 7.7736, -66.8555



45.7250, 20.3486, -40.1008



41.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



72.7270, 7.0366, -63.7816



159.7190, 15.4215, -140.0736

Inverse Universe

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



27.8370, -5.8356, 51.8860



35.8820, -7.3368, 66.7555



41.2750, -20.3486, 40.1008



40.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



34.2730, -7.0366, 63.7816



75.1670, -15.8583, 140.1735

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860 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 59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

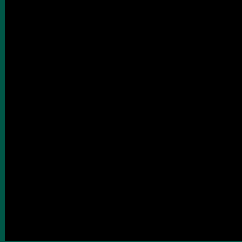
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860.

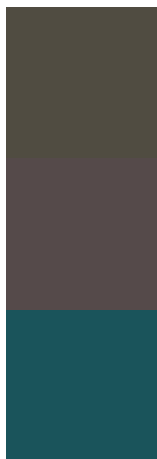


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860.

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

75.9420, -5.3944, 3.5589

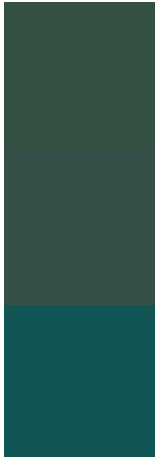
Deuteranopia

77.2890, -1.6215, 6.7625

Tritanopia

67.4560, 11.6072, -36.3569

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

69.8470, -1.4036, -16.5288

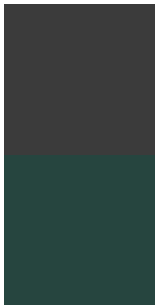
Deuteranomaly

70.8410, 1.0644, -14.7696

Tritanomaly

64.5540, 9.5869, -41.7049

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.0470, 1.9488, -18.4582

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860 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, 87, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 87, 71)  
}
```

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, 87, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 87, 71) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860 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, 87, 71) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 87, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 87, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 87, 71); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 87, 71); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 87, 71) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 59.1630, 5.8356, -51.8860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 87, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 87,  
71) }
```

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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