

# Converting Colors

YUV(60.8560, 14.8610,  
-53.3707)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(60.8560, 14.8610,  
-53.3707)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	00565B
RGB	0, 86, 91
RGB Percent	0%, 34%, 36%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6627, 0.6431
CMYK	1.00, 0.05, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	183°, 100%, 18%
HSV	183°, 100%, 36%
XYZ	5.2161, 7.4109, 11.0531
YIQ	60.8560, -52.8610, -16.6770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

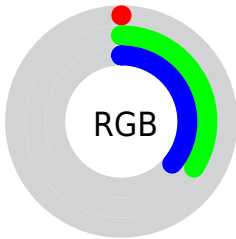
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 44, 91
Decimal	22107
CIELab	32.72, -20.01, -9.29
CIELCh	33, 22.063, 204.902
Yxy	7.4109, 0.2203, 0.3130
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278212187 (0xFF00565B)
YUV	60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707
Hunter-Lab	27.2230, -13.4384, -5.0168

# Details

The YUV color **60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **30.1440, -14.8610, 53.3707**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.2380, 12.2077, -42.3047**, and **28.6100, 8.0803, -25.0910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.1340, 13.2449, -48.3525**.

# Distribution



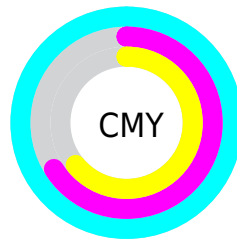
- Red (0%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707 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 60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.8560, 14.8610,  
-53.3707

60.8560, 14.8610,  
-53.3707

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

44.1460, 11.7600,  
-38.7160

116.2380, 12.2077,  
-42.3047

28.6100, 8.0803,  
-25.0910

142.5370, 12.0603,  
-41.6899

13.4160, 5.7109,  
-11.7658

170.2380, 12.2077,  
-42.3047

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

198.2380, 12.2077,  
-42.3047

225.9390, 12.3551,  
-42.9195

240.3490, 7.2229,

-30.1241

■ 249.0200, 2.9481,  
-12.2955

■ 60.8560, 14.8610,  
-53.3707

■ 64.1340, 13.2449,  
-48.3525

■ 66.8250, 11.9183,  
-42.8195

■ 70.1030, 10.3022,  
-37.8013

■ 72.7940, 8.9756,  
-32.2683

■ 76.3710, 7.2121,  
-26.6354

■ 79.0620, 5.8854,  
-21.1024

■ 82.3400, 4.2694,  
-16.0842

■ 85.0310, 2.9427,  
-10.5512

■ 88.3090, 1.3267,  
-5.5330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.4750, 2.7238, -33.7426



60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707



64.5670, 19.9335, -46.9783

# Triad

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



60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707



79.0910, 8.8291, 14.8292



76.0220, -16.7728, 13.1357

# Complementary

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



60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707



30.1440, -14.8610, 53.3707

# 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.



77.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168



60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707



79.0940, 0.9397, 25.3506

# Square

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



60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707



78.1750, 14.7037, -2.7845



77.9390, -7.3649, 28.9945



74.2160, -14.4035, -0.1894



# Rectangle

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



60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707



70.5520, 19.4479, -31.1791



77.9390, -7.3649, 28.9945



76.4570, -16.4943, 17.1392

# Sweetspot

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



60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707



105.3610, 5.7380, -20.4876



53.9870, -24.1506, -47.3466



51.5470, 3.6743, -11.8807



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707



78.4950, 18.9830, -68.8401



34.4410, 27.8836, -30.2048



44.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



73.5880, 17.9511, -64.5367



158.5060, 38.6975, -139.0098



# Inverse Universe

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



37.0130, 24.1506, 47.3466



47.6370, 31.2380, 60.8314



56.5590, -27.8836, 30.2048



43.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



44.7460, 29.2122, 57.2278



96.3990, 62.9073, 123.3071



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707 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 60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

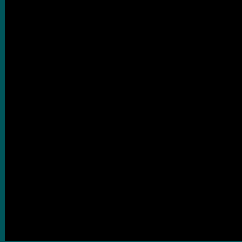
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

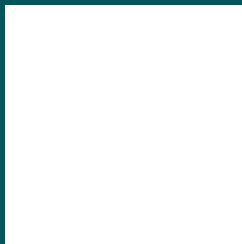
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.8560, 14.8610,



# 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

60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707

### Protanopia

77.6130, 3.6418, -1.4146

### Deuteranopia

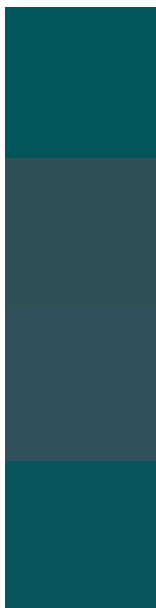
77.6500, 7.5675, -0.5701



## Tritanopia

63.7750, 14.4079, -48.0377

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707

## Protanomaly

71.2300, 7.7746, -20.3727

## Deuteranomaly

71.5120, 10.1006, -19.7430

## Tritanomaly

62.7640, 14.4133, -49.7820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.9590, 5.4432, -19.2580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707 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, 86, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 86, 91)  
}
```

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, 86, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 86, 91) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707 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, 86, 91) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 86, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 86, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 86, 91); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 86, 91); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 86, 91) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.8560, 14.8610, -53.3707 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 86, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 86,  
91) }
```

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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