

# Converting Colors

YUV(61.5670, -20.4925,  
-53.9943)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(61.5670, -20.4925, -53.9943)  
contains.

<b>YUV(61.5670, -20.4925, -53.9943)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	30

# Color

**YUV(61.5670, -20.4925,  
-53.9943)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	006514
RGB	0, 101, 20
RGB Percent	0%, 40%, 8%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6039, 0.9216
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.80, 0.60
HSL	132°, 100%, 20%
HSV	132°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	4.7799, 9.3579, 2.2161
YIQ	61.5670, -34.1950, -46.6030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

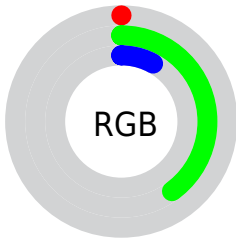
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 84, 101
Decimal	25876
CIELab	36.66, -42.44, 36.19
CIELCh	37, 55.781, 139.544
Yxy	9.3579, 0.2923, 0.5722
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278215956 (0xFF006514)
YUV	61.5670, -20.4925, -53.9943
Hunter-Lab	30.5906, -25.6420, 17.1182

# Details

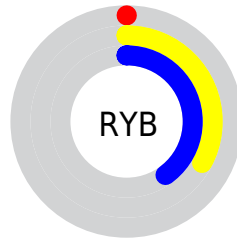
The YUV color **61.5670, -20.4925, -53.9943** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **39.4330, 20.4925, 53.9943**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.9060, -24.6037, -42.0136**, and **30.5240, -15.0483, -26.7695** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.5670, -20.4925, -53.9943**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.4690, -18.4722, -48.6463**.

# Distribution



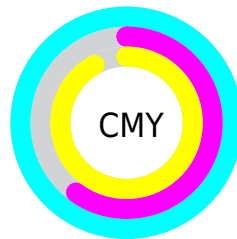
- Red (0%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (8%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 61.5670, -20.4925, -53.9943 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 61.5670, -20.4925, -53.9943 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61.5670, -20.4925,  
-53.9943

■ 61.5670, -20.4925,  
-53.9943

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 44.6120, -21.9937,  
-39.1247

■ 118.9060,  
-24.6037, -42.0136

■ 30.5240, -15.0483,  
-26.7695

■ 145.9770,  
-25.6247, -41.1988

■ 18.1970, -8.9711,  
-15.9588

■ 173.4500,  
-26.3508, -41.6136


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 201.8090,  
-27.5138, -41.9285


■ 223.8250,  
-25.0567, -36.6805


■ 235.6880,


-17.1012, -21.6514


 247.5510, -9.1456,  
-6.6222


 61.5670, -20.4925,  
-53.9943

 65.4690, -18.4722,  
-48.6463

 69.3710, -16.4519,  
-43.2984

 73.2730, -14.4316,  
-37.9504

 77.1750, -12.4113,  
-32.6025

 81.4900, -10.1016,  
-26.7397

■ 85.3920, -8.0813,  
-21.3918

■ 89.2940, -6.0609,  
-16.0438

■ 93.1960, -4.0406,  
-10.6959

■ 97.0980, -2.0203,  
-5.3479

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.9130, -38.4111, 0.0763



61.5670, -20.4925, -53.9943



69.3870, -0.6838, -60.8524

# Triad

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



61.5670, -20.4925, -53.9943



76.3020, 48.6581, -66.9169



76.3070, -8.5324, 76.9068

# Complementary

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



61.5670, -20.4925, -53.9943



39.4330, 20.4925, 53.9943

# 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.



78.7570, 12.4448, 68.6191



61.5670, -20.4925, -53.9943



79.1150, 45.7923, -34.3039

# Square

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



61.5670, -20.4925, -53.9943



78.6040, 37.1702, -68.9357



87.3530, 28.4200, 31.2624



80.0080, -32.0489, 59.6290



# Rectangle

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



61.5670, -20.4925, -53.9943



73.6220, 13.0044, -64.5665



87.3530, 28.4200, 31.2624



75.6690, -0.8228, 77.4663

# Sweetspot

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



61.5670, -20.4925, -53.9943



114.8050, -7.7919, -20.8770



83.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830



56.6580, -4.7614, -12.8551



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.5670, -20.4925, -53.9943



79.2740, -26.2641, -69.5233



67.1530, 0.9106, -58.8932



49.0490, -1.0102, -2.6740



70.1270, -23.2336, -61.5014



147.5260, -49.0663, -129.3803



# Inverse Universe

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



39.4330, 20.4925, 53.9943



50.7260, 26.2641, 69.5233



33.8470, -0.9106, 58.8932



47.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740



44.8730, 23.2336, 61.5014

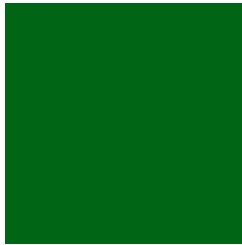


94.4740, 49.0663, 129.3803



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 61.5670, -20.4925, -53.9943 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

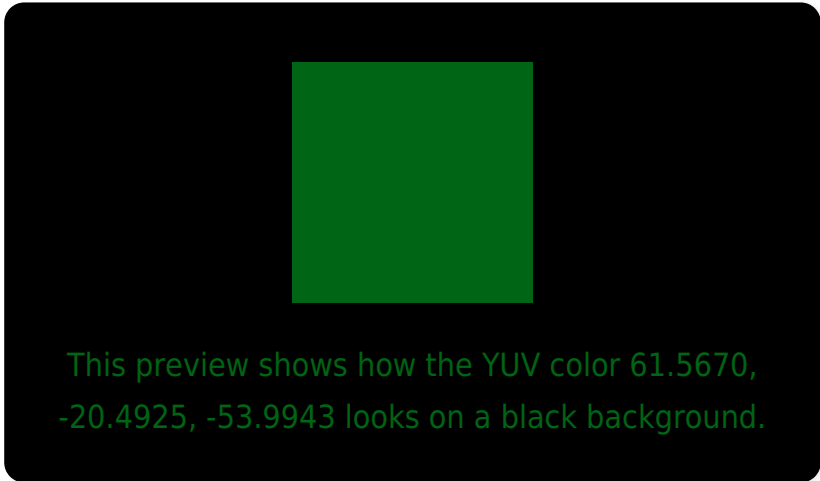
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.5670, -20.4925, -53.9943

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.5670, -20.4925, -53.9943.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.5670, -20.4925,



# 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

81.8960, -32.4867, 13.2462

### Deuteranopia

83.7320, -26.9829, 21.2830

### Tritanopia

79.3640, 11.1595, -32.7682

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

74.4800, -28.3376, -10.9450

## Deuteranomaly

75.8380, -24.5701, -5.9969

## Tritanomaly

73.2200, -0.6015, -40.5349

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.6310, -7.2131, -19.8474

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 61.5670, -20.4925, -53.9943 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, 101, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 101, 20)  
}
```

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, 101, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 101, 20) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 61.5670, -20.4925, -53.9943 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, 101, 20) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 101, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 101, 20)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 101, 20); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 101, 20);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 101, 20)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 61.5670, -20.4925, -53.9943 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 101, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 101,  
20) }
```

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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