

# Converting Colors

YUV(63.5260, -28.3603,  
-50.4503)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(63.5260, -28.3603,  
-50.4503)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	066806
RGB	6, 104, 6
RGB Percent	2%, 41%, 2%
CMY	0.9765, 0.5922, 0.9765
CMYK	0.94, 0.00, 0.94, 0.59
HSL	120°, 89%, 22%
HSV	120°, 94%, 41%
XYZ	5.0583, 9.9525, 1.8267
YIQ	63.5260, -26.9500, -51.2540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

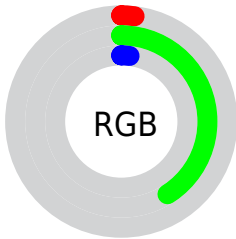
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	6, 104, 104
Decimal	419846
CIELab	37.76, -43.64, 41.48
CIELCh	38, 60.211, 136.450
Yxy	9.9525, 0.3004, 0.5911
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278609926 (0xFF066806)
YUV	63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503
Hunter-Lab	31.5476, -26.5878, 18.6502

# Details

The YUV color **63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **46.4740, 28.3603, 50.4503**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.9510, -29.5558, -40.2990**, and **32.2850, -15.9165, -28.3139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.0480, -30.0967, -53.5391**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.6560, -25.4664, -45.3023**.

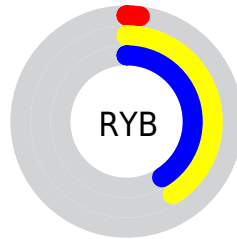
# Distribution



Red (2%)

Green (41%)

Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (41%)

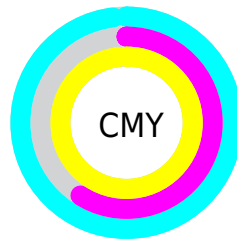


Cyan (94%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (59%)



Cyan (98%)

Magenta (59%)


Yellow (98%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503 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 63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 63.5260, -28.3603,  
-50.4503

 63.5260, -28.3603,  
-50.4503


 254.4300, -2.1840,  
0.4999

 46.3730, -22.8619,  
-40.6691


 120.9510,  
-29.5558, -40.2990

 32.2850, -15.9165,  
-28.3139


 148.6090,  
-30.8662, -39.9991

 19.9580, -9.8393,  
-17.5032

 176.0820,  
-31.5924, -40.4139


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 203.8540,  
-32.4660, -40.2140


 224.4080,  
-29.2881, -32.8068


 236.2710,


-21.3326, -17.7777


 248.1340,  
-13.3771, -2.7485


 63.5260, -28.3603,  
-50.4503


 63.5260, -28.3603,  
-50.4503


 61.0480, -30.0967,  
-53.5391

 67.6560, -25.4664,  
-45.3023

 72.1990, -22.2831,  
-39.6395

 76.3290, -19.3892,  
-34.4915

 80.8720, -16.2059,  
-28.8287

 85.0020, -13.3120,  
-23.6808

■ 89.1320, -10.4181,  
-18.5328

■ 93.6750, -7.2348,  
-12.8700

■ 97.8050, -4.3409,  
-7.7220

■ 102.3480, -1.1576,  
-2.0592

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.8810, -39.8743, 2.7354



63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503



70.6920, -3.2992, -61.9969

# Triad

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



63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503



80.2630, 51.1423, -70.3907



74.3990, -4.6337, 86.4731

# Complementary

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



63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503



46.4740, 28.3603, 50.4503

# 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.



79.8160, 16.3597, 72.9524



63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503



71.3440, 55.0464, -62.5687

# Square

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



63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503



81.5220, 38.1967, -71.4948



90.4820, 32.7934, 28.5183



80.7640, -31.9287, 67.7360



# Rectangle

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



63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503



75.7420, 10.9732, -66.4257



90.4820, 32.7934, 28.5183



72.9890, 3.9494, 86.8326

# Sweetspot

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



63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503



119.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624



92.8280, -42.8062, 9.7978



59.0880, -6.9454, -12.3552



196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503



79.2450, -39.0678, -69.4979



69.1120, -6.9572, -55.3492



48.9350, -1.4470, -2.5740



67.5050, -33.2800, -59.2019



142.0540, -70.0326, -124.5814



# Inverse Universe

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



46.4740, 28.3603, 50.4503



55.7550, 39.0678, 69.4979



40.8880, 6.9572, 55.3492



48.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



47.4950, 33.2800, 59.2019

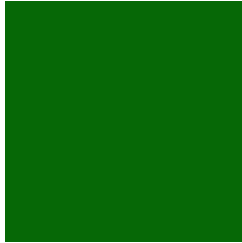


99.9460, 70.0326, 124.5814



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

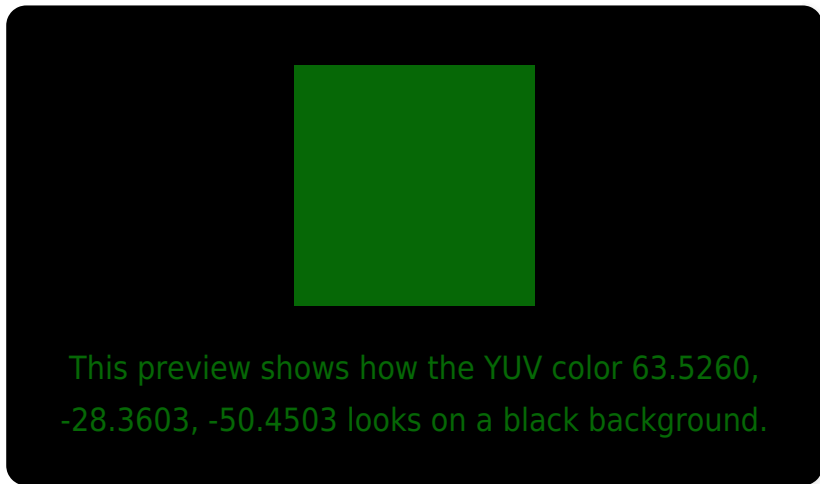
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503.



# 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

63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503

### Protanopia

82.1430, -40.4965, 15.6606

### Deuteranopia

85.4180, -30.7721, 23.3124



## Tritanopia

82.0650, 11.3070, -33.3830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503

## Protanomaly

75.1400, -36.0580, -8.0158

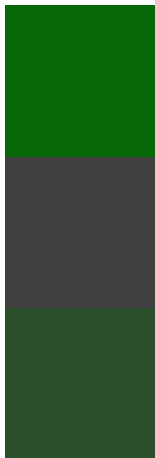
## Deuteranomaly

77.1820, -29.6697, -3.6676

## Tritanomaly

75.5360, -3.2222, -39.9351

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.1320, -10.4181, -18.5328

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503 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(6, 104, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 104, 6)  
}
```

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(6, 104, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 104, 6) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503 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(6, 104, 6) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 104, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(6, 104, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 104, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 104, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 104, 6) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 63.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 104, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 104,  
6) }
```

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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