

# Converting Colors

YUV(63.7910, 13.4140,  
-55.9447)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(63.7910, 13.4140,  
-55.9447)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005B5B
RGB	0, 91, 91
RGB Percent	0%, 36%, 36%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6431, 0.6431
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	180°, 100%, 18%
HSV	180°, 100%, 36%
XYZ	5.6294, 8.2375, 11.1908
YIQ	63.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

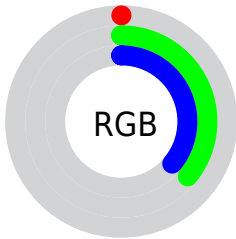
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 46, 91
Decimal	23387
CIELab	34.47, -22.65, -6.66
CIELCh	34, 23.614, 196.386
Yxy	8.2375, 0.2247, 0.3287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278213467 (0xFF005B5B)
YUV	63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447
Hunter-Lab	28.7010, -15.2159, -3.0270

# Details

The YUV color **63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **27.2090, -13.4140, 55.9447**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.0590, 10.3239, -44.7787**, and **31.5450, 6.6333, -27.6650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117**.

# Distribution



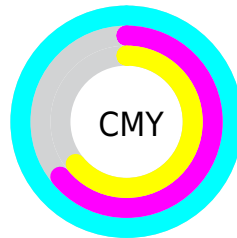
- Red (0%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (36%)



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447 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 63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 63.7910, 13.4140,  
-55.9447

■ 63.7910, 13.4140,  
-55.9447

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 47.0810, 10.3131,  
-41.2900

■ 120.0590, 10.3239,  
-44.7787

■ 31.5450, 6.6333,  
-27.6650

■ 146.3580, 10.1765,  
-44.1640

■ 17.5250, 3.6852,  
-15.3694

■ 174.3580, 10.1765,  
-44.1640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 202.0590, 10.3239,  
-44.7787

■ 230.0590, 10.3239,  
-44.7787

■ 240.9470, 6.9281,

-28.8945

■ 249.6180, 2.6533,  
-11.0660

■ 63.7910, 13.4140,  
-55.9447

■ 66.4820, 12.0874,  
-50.4117

■ 69.1730, 10.7607,  
-44.8787

■ 71.8640, 9.4340,  
-39.3457

■ 74.5550, 8.1074,  
-33.8127

■ 77.5450, 6.6333,  
-27.6650

■ 80.2360, 5.3067,  
-22.1320

■ 82.9270, 3.9800,  
-16.5990

■ 85.6180, 2.6533,  
-11.0660

■ 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.



72.1010, -0.0498, -30.7836



63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447



64.5550, 21.4184, -56.6147

# Triad

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



63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447



83.1660, 11.7502, 11.2554



80.5280, -17.5153, 17.9539

# Complementary

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



63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447



27.2090, -13.4140, 55.9447

# 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.



81.7340, -13.1799, 27.4203



63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447



83.0770, 3.4130, 25.3655

# Square

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



63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447



80.6410, 17.9250, -9.3322



82.7050, -5.7706, 30.9537



78.5540, -17.0351, 3.8991



# Rectangle

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



63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447



71.0560, 21.6644, -42.1451



82.7050, -5.7706, 30.9537



80.7780, -16.6526, 21.2427

# Sweetspot

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



63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447



106.5350, 5.1592, -21.5172



53.4170, -26.3346, -46.8467



52.7210, 3.0955, -12.9103



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.



63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447



82.0170, 17.2466, -71.9289



37.3760, 26.4366, -32.7788



44.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



77.1100, 16.2148, -67.6255



166.1370, 34.9355, -145.7021



# Inverse Universe

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



37.5830, 26.3346, 46.8467



48.3210, 33.8587, 60.2315



54.2110, -26.7260, 32.2640



43.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



45.4300, 31.8330, 56.6279



97.8810, 68.5857, 122.0074



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447 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 63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

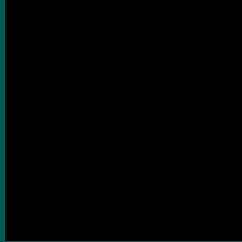
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.7910, 13.4140,



# 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

63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447

### Protanopia

81.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149

### Deuteranopia

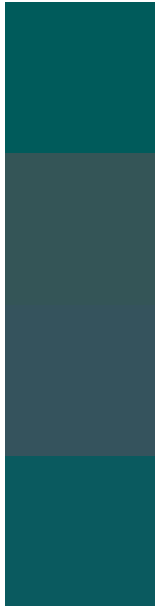
81.9060, 5.9623, 0.9594



## Tritanopia

68.6720, 13.9657, -46.1933

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447

## Protanomaly

75.3610, 5.7380, -20.4876

## Deuteranomaly

75.1700, 8.7902, -19.4431

## Tritanomaly

66.6500, 13.9765, -49.6821

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.1330, 4.8644, -20.2876

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447 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, 91, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 91, 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, 91, 91) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447 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, 91, 91) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 91, 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, 91, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

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

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 63.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

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

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

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