

# Converting Colors

YUV(64.1960, 22.5814,  
-56.2999)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(64.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(64.1960, 22.5814,  
-56.2999)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00586E
RGB	0, 88, 110
RGB Percent	0%, 35%, 43%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6549, 0.5686
CMYK	1.00, 0.20, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	192°, 100%, 22%
HSV	192°, 100%, 43%
XYZ	6.3042, 8.1052, 15.9841
YIQ	64.1960, -59.5100, -11.8140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

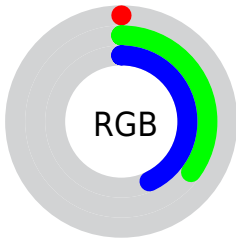
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 49, 110
Decimal	22638
CIELab	34.20, -13.99, -18.95
CIElCh	34, 23.555, 233.567
Yxy	8.1052, 0.2074, 0.2667
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278212718 (0xFF00586E)
YUV	64.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999
Hunter-Lab	28.4697, -10.2958, -13.3590

# Details

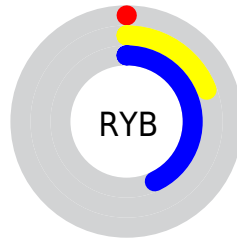
The YUV color **64.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **45.8040, -22.5814, 56.2999**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.0020, 20.2120, -42.9748**, and **31.7220, 14.9271, -27.8202** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.6590, 20.3811, -50.5669**.

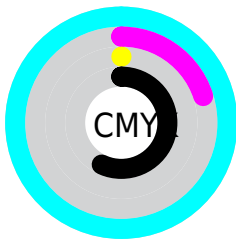
# Distribution



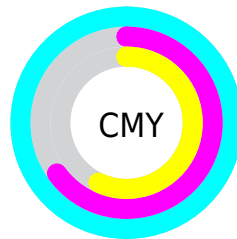
- Red (0%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 64.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999 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 64.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.1960, 22.5814,  
-56.2999

64.1960, 22.5814,  
-56.2999

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

47.9590, 18.7542,  
-42.0600

121.0020, 20.2120,  
-42.9748

31.7220, 14.9271,  
-27.8202

147.7140, 20.3540,  
-41.8452

18.0610, 10.8159,  
-15.8395

175.1270, 20.6434,  
-41.3304

2.7530, 8.0098,  
-2.4144

202.8280, 20.7908,  
-41.9452

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

229.6620, 12.4916,  
-40.0456

242.1430, 6.3385,

-26.4354

■ 251.1130, 1.9163,  
-7.9921

■ 64.1960, 22.5814,  
-56.2999

■ 68.6590, 20.3811,  
-50.5669

■ 73.1220, 18.1809,  
-44.8340

■ 78.1720, 15.6912,  
-39.6158

■ 82.6350, 13.4909,  
-33.8829

■ 87.0980, 11.2907,  
-28.1499

■ 91.5610, 9.0904,  
-22.4170

■ 96.0240, 6.8902,  
-16.6840

■ 101.0740, 4.4005,  
-11.4659

■ 105.5370, 2.2003,  
-5.7329

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.6600, 15.4506, -55.8298



64.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999



76.1010, 20.1632, -27.2756

# Triad

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



64.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999



82.5180, 1.2236, 27.6097



77.7600, -16.1507, 0.2105

# Complementary

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



64.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999



45.8040, -22.5814, 56.2999

# 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.



79.3920, -17.9413, 14.5652



64.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999



81.8360, -7.8071, 30.8388

# Square

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



64.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999



82.7320, 9.9921, 15.1440



80.3810, -14.4848, 25.9759



75.0120, -8.3869, -16.6735



# Rectangle

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



64.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999



79.7440, 18.3672, -11.1765



80.3810, -14.4848, 25.9759



78.1520, -17.3299, 5.1287

# Sweetspot

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



64.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999



124.8600, 8.9430, -21.8022



67.0780, -22.2235, -58.8274



60.5900, 5.1321, -12.7954



199.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



64.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999



83.2200, 29.4715, -72.9839



31.9110, 38.4979, -27.9859



53.6190, 1.1738, -3.1739



70.0320, 24.6342, -61.4181



144.3840, 50.5897, -126.6248



# Inverse Universe

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



42.9220, 22.2235, 58.8274



55.7530, 28.7158, 76.5156



78.0890, -38.4979, 27.9859



52.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888



46.8240, 24.2438, 64.1754



96.4250, 50.0765, 132.0543



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 64.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999 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 64.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

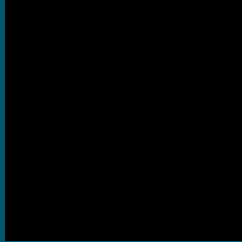
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 64.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999.



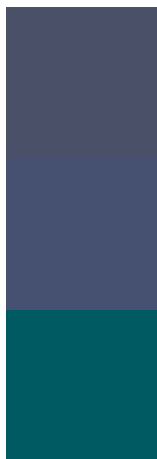
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.1960, 22.5814,



# 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

80.9420, 11.3676, -6.0881

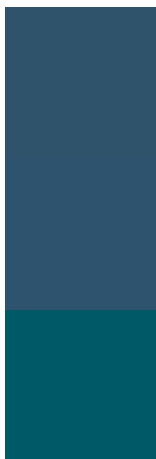
### Deuteranopia

80.6580, 15.4516, -9.3471

### Tritanopia

63.8880, 16.3242, -56.0298

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

74.8580, 15.3530, -24.4315

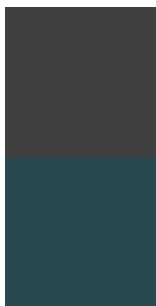
## Deuteranomaly

74.8300, 17.8318, -26.1609

## Tritanomaly

63.8710, 18.7976, -56.0149

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 64.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999 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, 88, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 88, 110)  
}
```

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, 88, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 88, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 64.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999 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, 88, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 88, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 88, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 88, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 88, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 88, 110)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 64.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 88, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 88,  
110) }
```

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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