

Converting Colors

YUV(64.3610, 15.5980,
-56.4446)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(64.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(64.3610, 15.5980,
-56.4446)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005B60
RGB	0, 91, 96
RGB Percent	0%, 36%, 38%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6431, 0.6235
CMYK	1.00, 0.05, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	183°, 100%, 19%
HSV	183°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	5.8524, 8.3267, 12.3651
YIQ	64.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

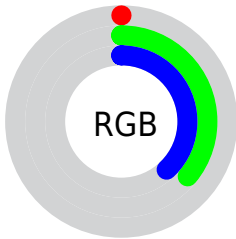
Format	Color
RYB	0, 47, 96
Decimal	23392
CIELab	34.65, -20.90, -9.52
CIELCh	35, 22.962, 204.486
Yxy	8.3267, 0.2205, 0.3137
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278213472 (0xFF005B60)
YUV	64.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446
Hunter-Lab	28.8560, -14.2957, -5.2071

Details

The YUV color **64.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **31.6390, -15.5980, 56.4446**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.9280, 12.3605, -44.6639**, and **32.1150, 8.8173, -28.1649** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.9380, 13.8346, -50.8116**.

Distribution



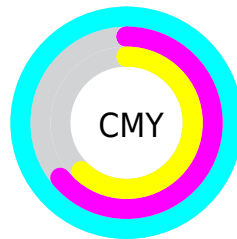
- Red (0%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 64.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446 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 64.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

64.3610, 15.5980,
-56.4446

64.3610, 15.5980,
-56.4446

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

47.5370, 12.0603,
-41.6899

120.9280, 12.3605,
-44.6639

32.1150, 8.8173,
-28.1649

147.3410, 12.6499,
-44.1491

18.5680, 5.1430,
-16.2841

174.6400, 12.5025,
-43.5343

0.1140, 0.4368,
-0.1000

202.3410, 12.6499,
-44.1491

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

230.8140, 11.9237,
-44.5639

241.2460, 6.7807,

-28.2797

■ 249.9170, 2.5059,
-10.4512

■ 64.3610, 15.5980,
-56.4446

■ 67.9380, 13.8346,
-50.8116

■ 70.6290, 12.5079,
-45.2786

■ 74.2060, 10.7444,
-39.6457

■ 76.8970, 9.4178,
-34.1127

■ 80.4740, 7.6543,
-28.4797

■ 83.4640, 6.1802,
-22.3319

■ 86.7420, 4.5642,
-17.3137

■ 89.7320, 3.0901,
-11.1660

■ 93.0100, 1.4741,
-6.1478

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.7630, 2.5818, -34.8722



64.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446



68.1860, 21.1073, -50.1521

Triad

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



64.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446



83.6180, 9.5553, 15.2440



80.2070, -17.3571, 13.8505

Complementary

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



64.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446



31.6390, -15.5980, 56.4446

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.



81.6690, -14.6268, 24.8463



64.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446



83.2190, 1.3710, 26.9949

Square

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



64.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446



82.5170, 16.0141, -3.0844



82.5370, -7.6597, 30.2241



78.6890, -15.1297, -0.6043

Rectangle

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



64.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446



74.7690, 20.3269, -33.1234



82.5370, -7.6597, 30.2241



80.9410, -17.2259, 18.4687

Sweetspot

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



64.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446



112.4640, 6.1802, -22.3319



56.9220, -25.5975, -49.9206



56.5360, 3.6798, -13.6251



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



64.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446



83.5160, 20.4516, -73.2435



36.1850, 29.4888, -31.7342



46.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



74.9900, 18.2459, -65.7662



160.6090, 39.1398, -140.8541

Inverse Universe

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



39.0780, 25.5975, 49.9206



50.8270, 33.1163, 65.0497



59.8150, -29.4888, 31.7342



45.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



45.5720, 29.7910, 58.2574



97.6380, 63.7755, 124.8515

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 64.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446 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 64.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

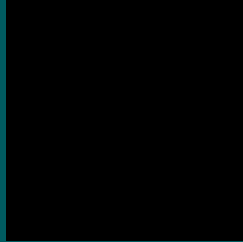
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 64.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446.

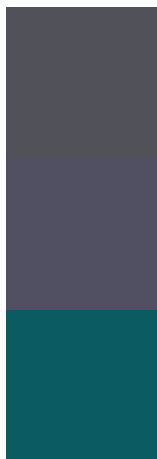


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.3610, 15.5980,

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

82.0260, 3.9312, -0.8998

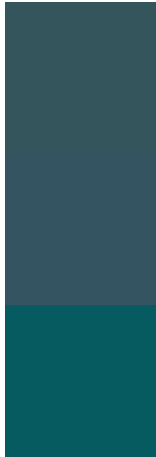
Deuteranopia

82.3510, 7.7150, -1.1848

Tritanopia

67.5790, 14.9976, -50.4968

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

75.9310, 7.9220, -20.9875

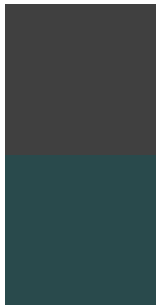
Deuteranomaly

75.9140, 10.3954, -20.9726

Tritanomaly

66.2690, 15.1504, -52.8559

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.3610, 5.7380, -20.4876

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 64.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446 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, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 91, 96)  
}
```

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, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 91, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 64.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446 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, 96) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 91, 96) }
```

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, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 91, 96); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 91, 96); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 91, 96) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 64.3610, 15.5980, -56.4446 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, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 91,  
96) }
```

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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