

# Converting Colors

YUV(64.9830, -31.5436,  
-56.1131)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(64.9830, -31.5436,  
-56.1131)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	016E01
RGB	1, 110, 1
RGB Percent	0%, 43%, 0%
CMY	0.9961, 0.5686, 0.9961
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.99, 0.57
HSL	120°, 98%, 22%
HSV	120°, 99%, 43%
XYZ	5.5939, 11.1605, 1.8881
YIQ	64.9830, -29.9750, -57.0070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

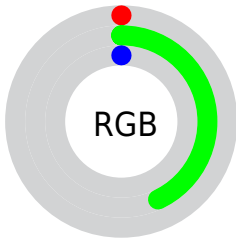
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	1, 110, 110
Decimal	93697
CIE Lab	39.85, -46.24, 44.53
CIE LCh	40, 64.193, 136.083
Yxy	11.1605, 0.3001, 0.5987
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278283777 (0xFF016E01)
YUV	64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131
Hunter-Lab	33.4073, -28.5737, 20.0343

# Details

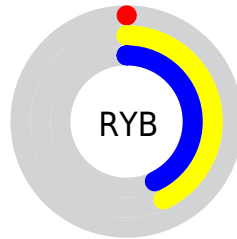
The YUV color **64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **46.0170, 31.5436, 56.1131**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.2450, -32.1658, -43.1879**, and **35.8070, -17.6529, -31.4027** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.5700, -31.8330, -56.6279**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.5260, -28.3603, -50.4503**.

# Distribution



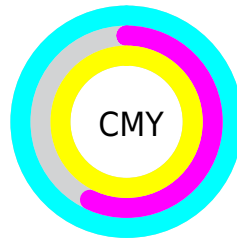
- Red (0%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (0%)



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



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Black (57%)




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


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131 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 64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 64.9830, -31.5436,  
-56.1131


 64.9830, -31.5436,  
-56.1131


 254.4300, -2.1840,  
0.4999

 49.8950, -24.5982,  
-43.7579


 125.2450,  
-32.1658, -43.1879


 35.8070, -17.6529,  
-31.4027


 152.3160,  
-33.1868, -42.3731

 23.4800, -11.5756,  
-20.5920

 180.0880,  
-34.0604, -42.1732


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 208.4470,  
-35.2234, -42.4880


 225.0060,  
-29.5830, -31.5773


 236.7550,


-22.0642, -16.4481


 248.7320,  
-13.6719, -1.5190


 64.9830, -31.5436,  
-56.1131


 64.9830, -31.5436,  
-56.1131


 64.5700, -31.8330,  
-56.6279

 69.5260, -28.3603,  
-50.4503

 74.0690, -25.1770,  
-44.7875

 78.6120, -21.9937,  
-39.1247

 83.1550, -18.8104,  
-33.4619

 87.6980, -15.6271,  
-27.7991

■ 92.2410, -12.4438,  
-22.1364

■ 96.7840, -9.2605,  
-16.4736

■ 101.3270, -6.0772,  
-10.8108

■ 105.8700, -2.8939,  
-5.1480

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.3110, -42.0583, 3.2353



64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131



75.1430, -4.0145, -65.9004

# Triad

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



64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131



85.2670, 55.0844, -74.7792



76.2690, -4.0766, 94.4801

# Complementary

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



64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131



46.0170, 31.5436, 56.1131

# 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.



82.5440, 18.9588, 79.3299



64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131



75.7610, 59.2778, -66.4424

# Square

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



64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131



86.7710, 40.5389, -76.0982



95.1770, 35.4087, 29.6628



84.9280, -33.9815, 72.8541



# Rectangle

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



64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131



79.9480, 11.8576, -70.1144



95.1770, 35.4087, 29.6628



73.9130, 5.9589, 95.6693

# Sweetspot

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



64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131



125.2410, -12.4438, -22.1364



97.5740, -47.6110, 10.8976



60.6750, -7.2348, -12.8700



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.



64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131



83.9410, -41.3829, -73.6163



71.2530, -7.5197, -61.6119



53.5220, -1.7363, -3.0888



70.4400, -34.7269, -61.7759



144.9890, -71.4796, -127.1554



# Inverse Universe

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



46.0170, 31.5436, 56.1131



59.0590, 41.3829, 73.6163



39.8610, 7.9565, 61.5119



52.4780, 1.7363, 3.0888



49.5600, 34.7269, 61.7759

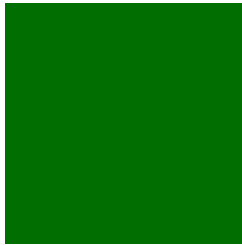


102.0110, 71.4796, 127.1554



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

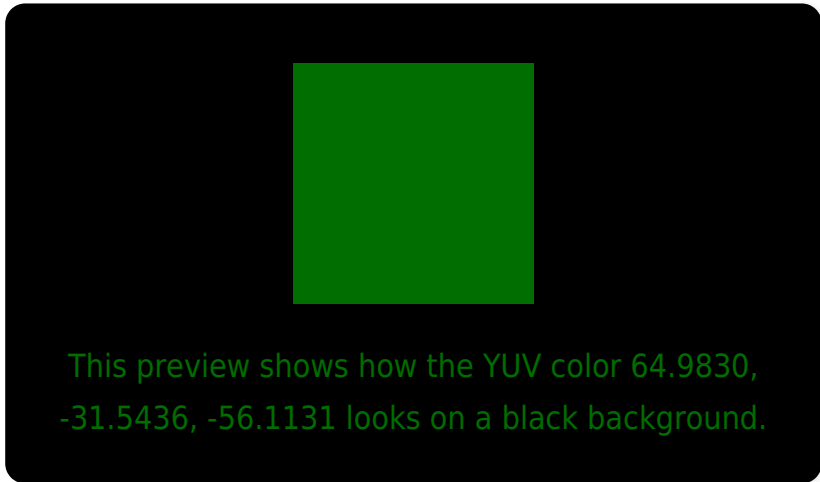
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.9830, -31.5436,



# 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

64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131

### Protanopia

86.8720, -42.8279, 16.7753

### Deuteranopia

90.2610, -32.6667, 24.3271



## Tritanopia

86.2820, 12.1860, -35.3273

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131



## Protanomaly

79.0320, -38.9628, -9.6751



## Deuteranomaly

81.1880, -32.1377, -5.4269



## Tritanomaly

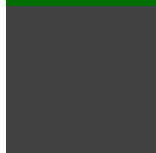
78.6990, -3.7956, -42.7090

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131



## Achromatopsia

65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

64.8930, -11.2862, -20.0772

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131 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(1, 110, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 110, 1)  
}
```

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(1, 110, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 110, 1) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131 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(1, 110, 1) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 110, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 110, 1)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 110, 1); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 110, 1); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 110, 1) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 64.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 110, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 110,  
1) }
```

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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