

# Converting Colors

YUV(65.5840, -19.5149,  
-40.8542)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(65.5840, -19.5149,  
-40.8542)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	13611A
RGB	19, 97, 26
RGB Percent	7%, 38%, 10%
CMY	0.9255, 0.6196, 0.8980
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.73, 0.62
HSL	125°, 67%, 23%
HSV	125°, 80%, 38%
XYZ	4.7297, 8.7624, 2.4193
YIQ	65.5840, -23.6970, -38.6170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

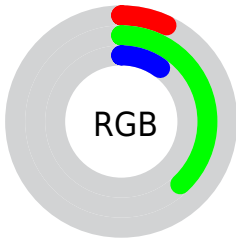
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	19, 91, 97
Decimal	1270042
CIELab	35.52, -38.17, 32.61
CIELCh	36, 50.202, 139.497
Yxy	8.7624, 0.2973, 0.5507
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279460122 (0xFF13611A)
YUV	65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542
Hunter-Lab	29.6014, -23.2817, 15.8752

# Details

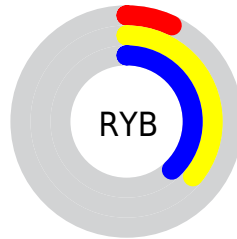
The YUV color **65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **50.4160, 19.5149, 40.8542**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.9220, -22.1465, -36.7656**, and **28.7630, -14.1802, -25.2252** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.5680, -21.9720, -46.1021**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.6000, -17.0578, -35.6062**.

# Distribution



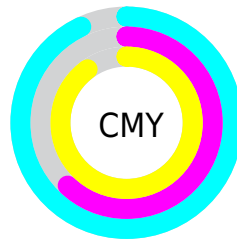
- Red (7%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (90%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542 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 65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 65.5840, -19.5149,  
-40.8542

■ 65.5840, -19.5149,  
-40.8542

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 42.9650, -20.6887,  
-37.6803

■ 118.9220,  
-22.1465, -36.7656

■ 28.7630, -14.1802,  
-25.2252

■ 145.5800,  
-23.4569, -36.4657

■ 16.4360, -8.1029,  
-14.4144

■ 172.4660,  
-23.8937, -36.3657

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 200.5260,  
-24.9093, -37.2953

■ 225.4770,  
-23.8992, -34.6213

■ 237.3400,

-15.9436, -19.5922

■ 249.2030, -7.9881,  
-4.5630

■ 65.5840, -19.5149,  
-40.8542

■ 65.5840, -19.5149,  
-40.8542

■ 61.5680, -21.9720,  
-46.1021

■ 69.6000, -17.0578,  
-35.6062

■ 57.9650, -24.1397,  
-50.8353

■ 73.3170, -14.4533,  
-30.9730

■ 77.2190, -12.4330,  
-25.6251

■ 81.2350, -9.9759,  
-20.3771

■ 84.9520, -7.3713,  
-15.7439

■ 88.9680, -4.9142,  
-10.4959

■ 92.9840, -2.4571,  
-5.2480

■ 97.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 100.6030, 2.1677,  
4.7332

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.2660, -37.1061, 1.5207



65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542



67.0390, 0.4738, -58.7932

# Triad

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



65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542



72.5860, 44.5741, -63.6579



76.8390, -8.7946, 67.6702

# Complementary

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



65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542



50.4160, 19.5149, 40.8542

# 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.



79.6050, 9.5617, 59.9824



65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542



78.9650, 39.9503, -27.1563

# Square

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



65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542



74.5290, 34.2492, -65.3619



85.7070, 24.7944, 27.4440



79.0010, -28.1015, 53.4961



# Rectangle

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



65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542



70.8180, 12.4147, -62.1074



85.7070, 24.7944, 27.4440



76.6740, -1.8113, 67.8149

# Sweetspot

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



65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542



112.9520, -7.3713, -15.7439



86.3140, -33.1858, 4.1096



56.3810, -4.6248, -9.9811



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.



65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542



76.6940, -29.9221, -62.8756



70.0300, -2.4798, -44.7533



46.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



66.8840, -28.0438, -58.6573



143.3880, -59.8443, -125.7513



# Inverse Universe

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



50.4160, 19.5149, 40.8542



53.3060, 29.9221, 62.8756



45.9700, 2.4798, 44.7533



45.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



45.1160, 28.0438, 58.6573



96.6120, 59.8443, 125.7513



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

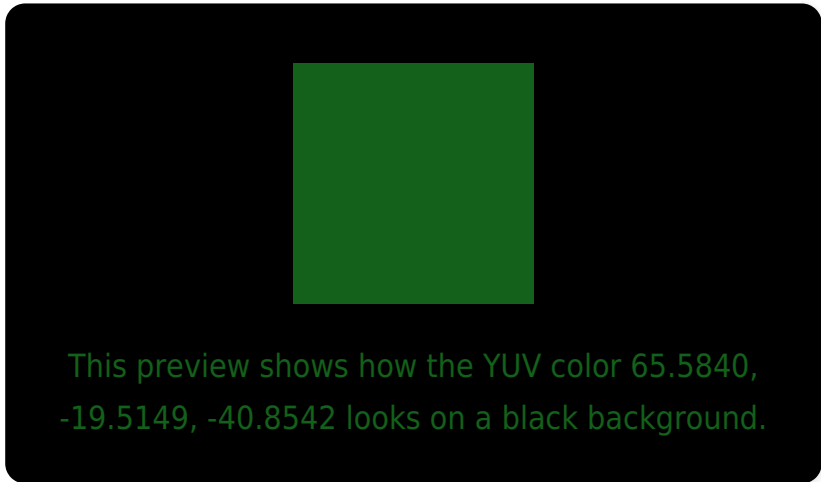
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542.



# 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

65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542

### Protanopia

80.0360, -28.1187, 12.2464

### Deuteranopia

81.2310, -23.7779, 19.9684



## Tritanopia

76.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542

## Protanomaly

75.0120, -25.1489, -7.0265

## Deuteranomaly

75.7290, -22.5444, -2.3933

## Tritanomaly

72.9650, -0.4757, -34.1723

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.6640, -7.2294, -14.6143

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542 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(19, 97, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 97, 26)  
}
```

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(19, 97, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 97, 26) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542 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".

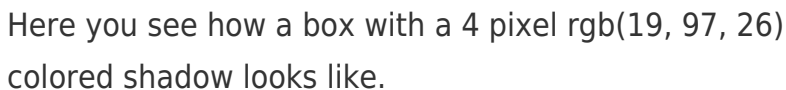
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(19, 97, 26) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 97, 26) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 97, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 97, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 97, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 97, 26)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 65.5840, -19.5149, -40.8542 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 97, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 97,  
26) }
```

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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