

Converting Colors

YUV(66.1000, 34.9537,
-57.9697)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697)
contains.

YUV(66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

**YUV(66.1000, 34.9537,
-57.9697)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005689
RGB	0, 86, 137
RGB Percent	0%, 34%, 54%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6627, 0.4627
CMYK	1.00, 0.37, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	202°, 100%, 27%
HSV	202°, 100%, 54%
XYZ	7.8431, 8.4617, 24.8868
YIQ	66.1000, -67.6270, -2.3710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

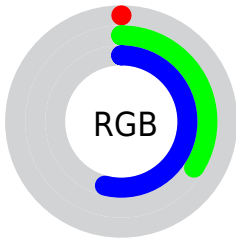
Format	Color
RYB	0, 53, 137
Decimal	22153
CIELab	34.93, -1.83, -34.48
CIELCh	35, 34.527, 266.962
Yxy	8.4617, 0.1904, 0.2054
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278212233 (0xFF005689)
YUV	66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697
Hunter-Lab	29.0890, -2.7777, -30.3626

Details

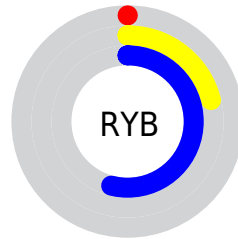
The YUV color **66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **70.9000, -34.9537, 57.9697**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.6400, 32.7155, -40.0263**, and **33.9850, 26.1364, -29.8048** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.2210, 31.4430, -51.9368**.

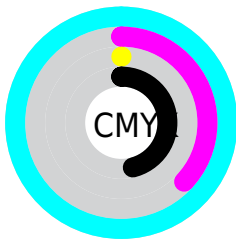
Distribution



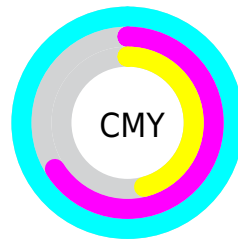
- Red (0%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697 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 66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.1000, 34.9537,
-57.9697

■ 66.1000, 34.9537,
-57.9697

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 49.6350, 30.2529,
-43.5299

■ 124.6400, 32.7155,
-40.0263

■ 33.9850, 26.1364,
-29.8048

■ 152.3520, 32.8575,
-38.8967

■ 19.5090, 21.4411,
-17.1094

■ 179.1780, 33.4362,
-37.8671

■ 6.4350, 17.0405,
-5.6435

■ 205.1970, 24.5529,
-35.2528

■ 2.6390, 7.5730,
-2.3144

■ 230.8910, 11.8857,
-32.3534

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.4320, 4.7170,

-19.6729

254.4020, 0.2948,
-1.2296

■ 66.1000, 34.9537,
-57.9697

■ 73.2210, 31.4430,
-51.9368

■ 80.0430, 28.0798,
-46.5187

■ 87.1640, 24.5691,
-40.4858

■ 94.2850, 21.0585,
-34.4529

■ 101.9930, 17.2585,
-28.9349

■ 108.8150, 13.8952,
-23.5168

■ 115.9360, 10.3846,
-17.4839

■ 123.0570, 6.8739,
-11.4510

■ 129.8790, 3.5107,
-6.0329

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.5960, 29.2862, -60.1587



66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697



83.1670, 23.5817, -3.6545

Triad

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



66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697



81.4140, -11.0501, 44.3639



71.4680, -10.0907, -30.2284

Complementary

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



66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697



70.9000, -34.9537, 57.9697

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.



76.9030, -23.1232, -3.4229



66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697



80.7860, -22.0795, 35.2677

Square

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



66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697



82.7200, 1.6170, 41.4646



79.5960, -27.4088, 17.8943



64.6570, 6.5781, -56.7042

Rectangle

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



66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697



84.6920, 17.4068, 16.9331



79.5960, -27.4088, 17.8943



74.1550, -15.3594, -20.3069

Sweetspot

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



66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697



151.1140, 13.7478, -22.9020



86.1190, -17.8067, -75.5264



72.3880, 8.1897, -13.4953



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697



86.1500, 45.7750, -75.5536



26.1840, 54.6323, -22.9634



65.1460, 1.9000, -2.7590



63.8830, 34.0747, -56.0254



2.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443

Inverse Universe

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



50.7670, 17.3699, 75.6263



66.2890, 22.5355, 98.8475



110.8160, -54.6323, 22.9634



64.5490, 0.7153, 3.9035



49.2290, 16.6491, 73.4672



1.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697 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 66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697 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 66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.1000, 34.9537,

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

81.1330, 25.0774, -16.7796

Deuteranopia

77.6090, 29.7728, -29.4751

Tritanopia

65.1760, 16.1822, -57.1594

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

75.6580, 28.7626, -32.1491

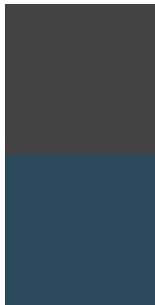
Deuteranomaly

73.4120, 31.8419, -39.8263

Tritanomaly

65.5980, 22.8762, -57.5294

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.8970, 12.8688, -20.9577

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697 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, 86, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 86, 137)  
}
```

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, 86, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 86, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697 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, 86, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 86, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 86, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 86, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 86, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 86, 137)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 66.1000, 34.9537, -57.9697 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 86, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 86,  
137) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor