

# Converting Colors

YUV(66.3310, -32.7012,  
-58.1723)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(66.3310, -32.7012, -58.1723)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(66.3310, -32.7012,  
-58.1723)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	007100
RGB	0, 113, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 44%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5569, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.56
HSL	120°, 100%, 22%
HSV	120°, 100%, 44%
XYZ	5.9051, 11.8103, 1.9684
YIQ	66.3310, -31.0750, -59.0990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

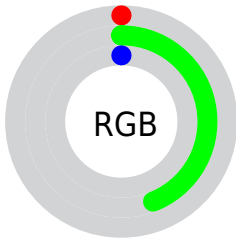
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 113, 113
Decimal	28928
CIELab	40.91, -47.28, 45.64
CIELCh	41, 65.714, 136.016
Yxy	11.8103, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278219008 (0xFF007100)
YUV	66.3310, -32.7012, -58.1723
Hunter-Lab	34.3661, -29.4689, 20.6603

# Details

The YUV color **66.3310, -32.7012, -58.1723** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **46.6690, 32.7012, 58.1723**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.0060, -33.0340, -44.7323**, and **36.9810, -18.2316, -32.4323** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.3310, -32.7012, -58.1723**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095**.

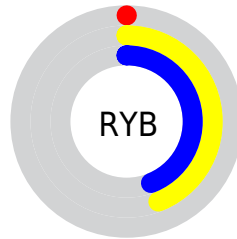
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (44%)

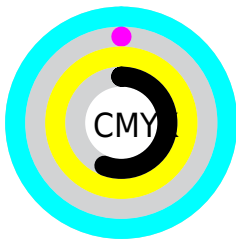
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (44%)

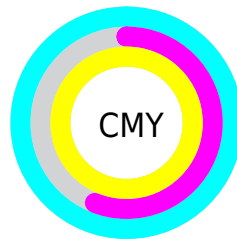


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (56%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 66.3310, -32.7012, -58.1723 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 66.3310, -32.7012, -58.1723 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 66.3310, -32.7012,  
-58.1723

 66.3310, -32.7012,  
-58.1723


 254.4300, -2.1840,  
0.4999


 51.6560, -25.4664,  
-45.3023


 127.0060,  
-33.0340, -44.7323


 36.9810, -18.2316,  
-32.4323

 154.9630,  
-34.4918, -43.8176


 24.6540, -12.1544,  
-21.6216

 182.7350,  
-35.3654, -43.6176

 3.5220, -1.7363,  
-3.0888

 211.2080,  
-36.0915, -44.0324


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 225.3050,  
-29.7304, -30.9625


 237.1680,


-21.7748, -15.9333


 249.3300,  
-13.9667, -0.2894


 66.3310, -32.7012,  
-58.1723

 70.8740, -29.5179,  
-52.5095

 75.8300, -26.0452,  
-46.3319

 80.3730, -22.8619,  
-40.6691

 84.9160, -19.6786,  
-35.0063

 89.8720, -16.2059,  
-28.8287

■ 94.4150, -13.0226,  
-23.1660

■ 98.9580, -9.8393,  
-17.5032

■ 103.5010, -6.6560,  
-11.8404

■ 108.4570, -3.1833,  
-5.6628

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.6700, -43.2213, 2.9204



66.3310, -32.7012, -58.1723



77.0180, -4.4459, -67.5448

# Triad

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



66.3310, -32.7012, -58.1723



87.5980, 56.4002, -76.8234



77.4050, -3.6507, 97.8688

# Complementary

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



66.3310, -32.7012, -58.1723



46.6690, 32.7012, 58.1723

# 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.



84.3810, 19.5322, 82.1039



66.3310, -32.7012, -58.1723



77.5050, 60.8830, -67.9719

# Square

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



66.3310, -32.7012, -58.1723



89.1020, 41.8547, -78.1425



98.1170, 36.4243, 30.5924



87.0100, -35.0079, 75.4132



# Rectangle

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



66.3310, -32.7012, -58.1723



81.9370, 11.8631, -71.8587



98.1170, 36.4243, 30.5924



75.0490, 6.3848, 99.0580

# Sweetspot

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



66.3310, -32.7012, -58.1723



129.8280, -12.7332, -22.6512



100.1180, -49.3582, 11.2975



62.8490, -7.8136, -13.8996



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



66.3310, -32.7012, -58.1723



86.8760, -42.8299, -76.1903



72.8290, -7.8037, -63.8710



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.



46.6690, 32.7012, 58.1723



61.1240, 42.8299, 76.1903



40.2850, 8.2405, 63.7711



52.4780, 1.7363, 3.0888



49.5600, 34.7269, 61.7759

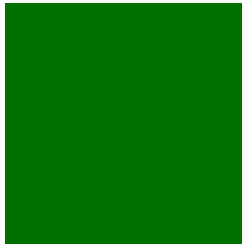


102.0110, 71.4796, 127.1554



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 66.3310, -32.7012, -58.1723 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 66.3310, -32.7012, -58.1723

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.3310, -32.7012, -58.1723.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.3310, -32.7012, -58.1723.



# 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

89.5300, -44.1383, 17.0752

### Deuteranopia

93.0330, -33.5403, 24.5271

### Tritanopia

88.6840, 12.4808, -36.5569

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

81.0920, -39.9784, -10.6047

## Deuteranomaly

83.5470, -33.3007, -5.7417

## Tritanomaly

80.6880, -3.7902, -44.4534

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.0670, -11.8650, -21.1068

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 66.3310, -32.7012, -58.1723 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, 113, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 113, 0)  
}
```

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, 113, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 113, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 66.3310, -32.7012, -58.1723 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, 113, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 113, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 113, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 113, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 113, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 113, 0) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 66.3310, -32.7012, -58.1723 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 113, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 113,  
0) }
```

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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