

# Converting Colors

YUV(66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303)  
contains.

<b>YUV(66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(66.3800, 6.7147,  
-53.8303)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	055F50
RGB	5, 95, 80
RGB Percent	2%, 37%, 31%
CMY	0.9804, 0.6275, 0.6863
CMYK	0.95, 0.00, 0.16, 0.63
HSL	170°, 90%, 20%
HSV	170°, 95%, 37%
XYZ	5.6028, 8.7959, 8.9919
YIQ	66.3800, -48.8250, -23.7450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

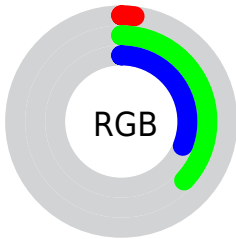
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	5, 54, 95
Decimal	352080
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	35.59, -27.77, 1.85
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	36, 27.833, 176.188
Yxy	8.7959, 0.2395, 0.3760
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278542160 (0xFF055F50)
YUV	66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303
Hunter-Lab	29.6578, -18.1802, 2.7845

# Details

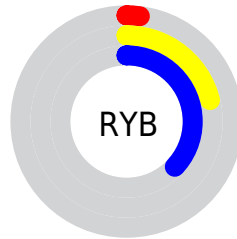
The YUV color **66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **33.6200, -6.7147, 53.8303**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.6370, 3.6300, -44.4086**, and **32.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.7710, 7.0149, -56.8042**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.2990, 6.2616, -48.4972**.

# Distribution



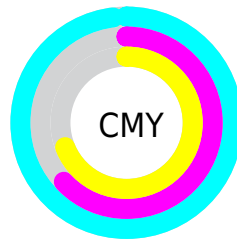
- Red (2%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303 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 66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.3800, 6.7147,  
-53.8303

66.3800, 6.7147,  
-53.8303

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

48.1750, 4.3507,  
-42.2495

121.6370, 3.6300,  
-44.4086

32.2800, 1.8340,  
-28.3096

148.5230, 3.1932,  
-44.3087

18.0320, -1.9878,  
-15.8141

175.5230, 3.1932,  
-44.3087

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

203.6970, 2.6144,  
-45.3383

230.6370, 3.6300,  
-44.4086

240.9470, 6.9281,

-28.8945

249.6180, 2.6533,  
-11.0660

66.3800, 6.7147,  
-53.8303

66.3800, 6.7147,  
-53.8303

64.7710, 7.0149,  
-56.8042

69.2990, 6.2616,  
-48.4972

72.4030, 5.2243,  
-42.4494

75.6210, 4.6238,  
-36.5016

78.4260, 3.7340,  
-31.0686

81.6440, 3.1335,  
-25.1208

■ 84.5630, 2.6804,  
-19.7878

■ 87.3680, 1.7906,  
-14.3547

■ 90.5860, 1.1901,  
-8.4069

■ 93.6900, 0.1528,  
-2.3591

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.4520, -9.0968, -22.3214



66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303



67.5070, 17.4980, -59.2036

# Triad

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



66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303



84.7280, 19.3611, -3.2695



83.1920, -17.8427, 29.6496

# Complementary

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



66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303



33.6200, -6.7147, 53.8303

# 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.



84.4130, -9.5706, 36.4718



66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303



86.6940, 10.9969, 19.5624

# Square

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



66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303



77.6210, 24.8368, -32.9936



85.4370, 0.7706, 32.9428



81.7790, -21.5830, 15.9798



# Rectangle

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



66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303



67.7010, 23.3184, -59.3738



85.4370, 0.7706, 32.9428



83.8980, -15.2327, 32.5385

# Sweetspot

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



66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303



111.2640, 2.8278, -20.4025



62.3150, -28.2563, -37.1103



54.3790, 1.7852, -12.6104



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303



83.2420, 9.2477, -73.0032



51.0670, 21.6590, -40.4008



46.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



76.3460, 8.2104, -66.9554



163.6800, 17.9058, -143.5474



# Inverse Universe

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



33.6200, -6.7147, 53.8303



38.7580, -9.2477, 73.0032



49.5200, -21.9484, 39.8860



45.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



35.6540, -8.2104, 66.9554

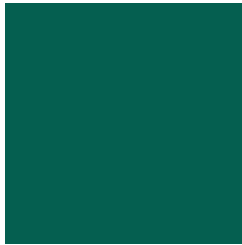


76.3200, -17.9058, 143.5474



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303 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 66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

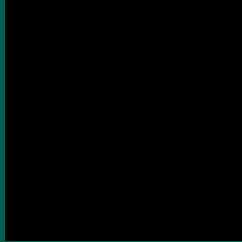
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303.



# 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

66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303

### Protanopia

83.1700, -4.5208, 3.3589

### Deuteranopia

84.5170, -0.7479, 6.5626



## Tritanopia

73.4770, 13.0758, -40.7603

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303

## Protanomaly

76.7760, -0.3826, -17.3436

## Deuteranomaly

77.7700, 2.0854, -15.5843

## Tritanomaly

70.8740, 10.9081, -45.4935

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.4490, 2.2436, -19.6878

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303 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(5, 95, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 95, 80)  
}
```

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(5, 95, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 95, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303 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(5, 95, 80) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 95, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(5, 95, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 95, 80); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 95, 80); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 95, 80) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 66.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 95, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 95,  
80) }
```

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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