

Converting Colors

YUV(66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381)
contains.

YUV(66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381)	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(66.4060, -9.5672,
-58.2381)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00682F
RGB	0, 104, 47
RGB Percent	0%, 41%, 18%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5922, 0.8157
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.55, 0.59
HSL	147°, 100%, 20%
HSV	147°, 100%, 41%
XYZ	5.4634, 10.1059, 4.3520
YIQ	66.4060, -43.6870, -39.7750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

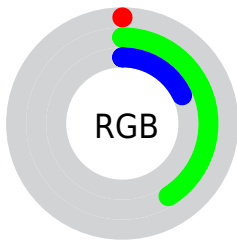
Format	Color
RYB	0, 72, 104
Decimal	26671
CIELab	38.03, -39.93, 24.78
CIELCh	38, 46.993, 148.181
Yxy	10.1059, 0.2742, 0.5073
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278216751 (0xFF00682F)
YUV	66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381
Hunter-Lab	31.7897, -24.9549, 14.1360

Details

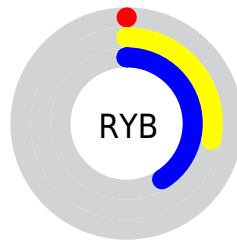
The YUV color **66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **37.5940, 9.5672, 58.2381**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.5170, -14.5519, -46.0574**, and **32.2850, -15.9165, -28.3139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.0800, -8.4204, -52.6902**.

Distribution



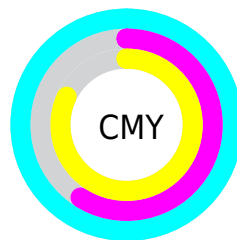
- Red (0%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381 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 66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.4060, -9.5672,
-58.2381

■ 66.4060, -9.5672,
-58.2381

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 49.2230, -11.9419,
-43.1686

■ 123.5170,
-14.5519, -46.0574

■ 32.2850, -15.9165,
-28.3139

■ 150.2890,
-15.4255, -45.8575

■ 20.5450, -10.1287,
-18.0180

■ 178.0610,
-16.2991, -45.6575

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.2350,
-16.8779, -46.6871

■ 226.6040,
-13.1158, -39.9947

■ 238.4670, -5.1602,

-24.9656

■ 250.2160, 2.3585,
-9.8364

■ 66.4060, -9.5672,
-58.2381

■ 70.0800, -8.4204,
-52.6902

■ 73.9390, -7.8579,
-46.4275

■ 77.6130, -6.7112,
-40.8796

■ 81.5860, -5.7119,
-34.7169

■ 85.1460, -5.0020,
-29.0690

■ 88.8200, -3.8553,
-23.5211

■ 92.7930, -2.8559,
-17.3585

■ 96.4670, -1.7092,
-11.8106

■ 100.3260, -1.1467,
-5.5479

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.6070, -34.3163, -6.6713



66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381



72.6130, 6.5998, -63.6816

Triad

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



66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381



74.6890, 45.0163, -65.5023



85.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629

Complementary

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



66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381



37.5940, 9.5672, 58.2381

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.



86.8840, 3.0152, 59.7377



66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381



89.9740, 33.0438, -5.2392

Square

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



66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381



78.0170, 37.4596, -68.4209



91.5680, 18.9470, 36.3359



86.1480, -31.1320, 45.4742

Rectangle

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



66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381



75.5770, 17.9565, -66.2810



91.5680, 18.9470, 36.3359



85.2190, -8.4890, 62.9519

Sweetspot

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



66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381



120.5320, -3.7133, -22.3916



78.0910, -38.4989, -18.4968



59.9290, -2.4300, -13.9697



196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381



86.1990, -12.4231, -75.5965



72.3340, 13.1463, -63.4369



49.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740



73.4330, -10.5665, -64.4007



154.4800, -22.4216, -135.4790

Inverse Universe

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



37.5940, 9.5672, 58.2381



48.8010, 12.4231, 75.5965



31.6660, -13.1463, 63.4369



47.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740



41.5670, 10.5665, 64.4007



87.5200, 22.4216, 135.4790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381 looks on a 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 66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381.

-58.2381.

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

87.2190, -22.2930, 10.3319

Deuteranopia

88.4140, -17.9521, 18.0539

Tritanopia

81.8690, 11.8966, -35.8421

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

79.6180, -17.5597, -14.5740

Deuteranomaly

80.3350, -14.9552, -9.9408

Tritanomaly

76.1640, 4.3561, -43.9938

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.2440, -3.5713, -21.2620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381 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, 104, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 104, 47)  
}
```

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, 104, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 104, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381 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, 104, 47) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 104, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 104, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 104, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 104, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 104, 47)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 66.4060, -9.5672, -58.2381 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 104, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 104,  
47) }
```

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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