

# Converting Colors

YUV(66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(66.5860, 7.5991,  
-57.5189)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	016152
RGB	1, 97, 82
RGB Percent	0%, 38%, 32%
CMY	0.9961, 0.6196, 0.6784
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.15, 0.62
HSL	171°, 98%, 19%
HSV	171°, 99%, 38%
XYZ	5.8102, 9.1650, 9.4454
YIQ	66.5860, -52.4010, -25.0170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

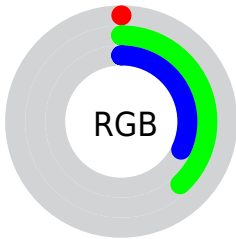
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	1, 53, 97
Decimal	90450
CIE Lab	36.30, -28.47, 1.64
CIE LCh	36, 28.514, 176.709
Yxy	9.1650, 0.2379, 0.3753
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278280530 (0xFF016152)
YUV	66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189
Hunter-Lab	30.2738, -18.7211, 2.6932

# Details

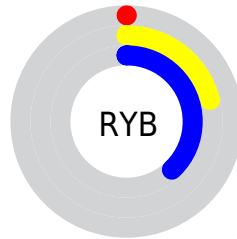
The YUV color **66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **31.4140, -7.5991, 57.5189**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.7400, 4.0722, -46.2530**, and **33.5680, 1.6920, -29.4391** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.2870, 7.7465, -58.1337**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.8040, 6.9986, -51.5711**.

# Distribution



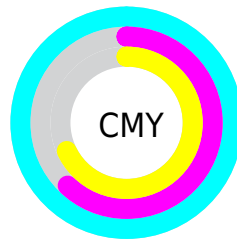
- Red (0%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189 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 66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.5860, 7.5991,  
-57.5189

66.5860, 7.5991,  
-57.5189

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

49.5770, 4.6455,  
-43.4790

122.7400, 4.0722,  
-46.2530

33.5680, 1.6920,  
-29.4391

149.6260, 3.6354,  
-46.1530

20.1350, -1.5456,  
-17.6584

177.2130, 3.3460,  
-46.6678

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

205.2130, 3.3460,  
-46.6678

230.8650, 4.5036,  
-44.6086

240.9470, 6.9281,

-28.8945

249.6180, 2.6533,  
-11.0660

66.5860, 7.5991,  
-57.5189

66.5860, 7.5991,  
-57.5189

66.2870, 7.7465,  
-58.1337

69.8040, 6.9986,  
-51.5711

72.6090, 6.1088,  
-46.1381

75.8270, 5.5083,  
-40.1903

78.9310, 4.4710,  
-34.1425

81.8500, 4.0179,  
-28.8095

■ 84.9540, 2.9807,  
-22.7617

■ 88.1720, 2.3802,  
-16.8138

■ 91.2760, 1.3429,  
-10.7661

■ 94.1950, 0.8899,  
-5.4330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.7400, -9.2388, -23.4510



66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189



68.9090, 17.7929, -60.4332

# Triad

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



66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189



86.1410, 19.6505, -2.7547



85.0780, -18.2795, 29.7496

# Complementary

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



66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189



31.4140, -7.5991, 57.5189

# 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.



85.7120, -9.7180, 37.0866



66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189



88.1070, 11.2862, 20.0772

# Square

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



66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189



79.4360, 25.4211, -33.7084



87.1490, 0.9125, 34.0723



83.6650, -22.0198, 16.0798



# Rectangle

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



66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189



69.2170, 24.0500, -60.7033



87.1490, 0.9125, 34.0723



85.0830, -15.8169, 33.2532

# Sweetspot

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



66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189



112.9540, 2.9807, -22.7617



62.1360, -30.1400, -39.5843



56.6670, 1.6432, -13.7400



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.



66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189



85.3450, 9.6899, -74.8476



49.5120, 23.4116, -42.5450



46.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



76.5740, 9.0840, -67.1554



163.9080, 18.7794, -143.7473



# Inverse Universe

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



31.4140, -7.5991, 57.5189



39.6550, -9.6899, 74.8476



48.4880, -23.4116, 42.5450



45.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



35.5400, -8.6472, 67.0554

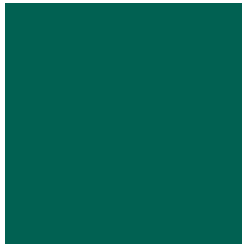


75.9780, -19.2162, 143.8473



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189 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 66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

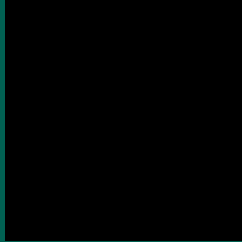
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189.



# 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

66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189

### Protanopia

85.1700, -4.5208, 3.3589

### Deuteranopia

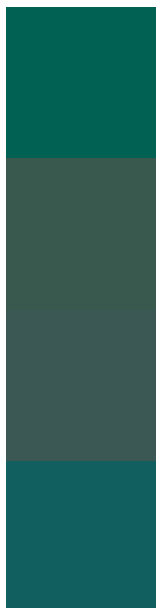
86.5170, -0.7479, 6.5626



## Tritanopia

74.8790, 13.3707, -41.9899

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189

## Protanomaly

78.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731

## Deuteranomaly

79.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138

## Tritanomaly

71.9770, 11.3503, -47.3378

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.8510, 2.5385, -20.9173

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189 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(1, 97, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 97, 82)  
}
```

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(1, 97, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 97, 82) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189 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(1, 97, 82) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 97, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 97, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 97, 82); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 97, 82); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 97, 82) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 66.5860, 7.5991, -57.5189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 97, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 97,  
82) }
```

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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