

# Converting Colors

YUV(67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(67.2330, 6.2941,  
-58.9633)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	006350
RGB	0, 99, 80
RGB Percent	0%, 39%, 31%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6118, 0.6863
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.19, 0.61
HSL	168°, 100%, 19%
HSV	168°, 100%, 39%
XYZ	5.9098, 9.5029, 9.1122
YIQ	67.2330, -52.9050, -26.8970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

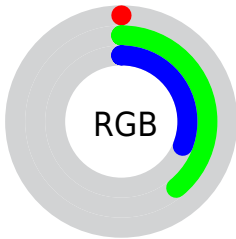
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 55, 99
Decimal	25424
CIELab	36.93, -30.08, 3.79
CIELCh	37, 30.322, 172.828
Yxy	9.5029, 0.2410, 0.3875
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278215504 (0xFF006350)
YUV	67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633
Hunter-Lab	30.8267, -19.7264, 4.0530

# Details

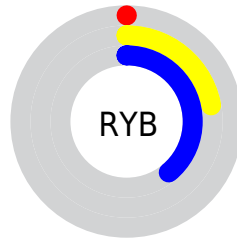
The YUV color **67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **31.7670, -6.2941, 58.9633**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.2730, 2.3304, -47.5974**, and **34.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155**.

# Distribution



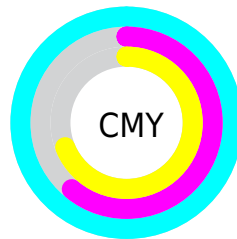
- Red (0%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633 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 67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.2330, 6.2941,  
-58.9633

67.2330, 6.2941,  
-58.9633

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

50.5230, 3.1932,  
-44.3087

124.2730, 2.3304,  
-47.5974

34.0410, 0.9658,  
-29.8540

150.5720, 2.1830,  
-46.9826

20.3800, -3.1453,  
-17.8733

178.1590, 1.8936,  
-47.4974

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

206.7460, 1.6042,  
-48.0122

230.6370, 3.6300,  
-44.4086

241.2460, 6.7807,

-28.2797

■ 249.9170, 2.5059,  
-10.4512

■ 67.2330, 6.2941,  
-58.9633

■ 70.4510, 5.6937,  
-53.0155

■ 73.6690, 5.0932,  
-47.0677

■ 76.8870, 4.4927,  
-41.1199

■ 80.1050, 3.8922,  
-35.1721

■ 83.3230, 3.2918,  
-29.2243

■ 86.1280, 2.4019,  
-23.7913

■ 89.3460, 1.8014,  
-17.8434

■ 92.5640, 1.2009,  
-11.8956

■ 95.7820, 0.6005,  
-5.9478

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.8820, -11.2808, -21.8215



67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633



70.0830, 17.2141, -61.4628

# Triad

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



67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633



87.6890, 21.8453, -6.7433



86.6870, -18.5797, 32.7235

# Complementary

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



67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633



31.7670, -6.2941, 58.9633

# 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.



87.5490, -9.1447, 39.8605



67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633



89.3780, 13.6176, 18.9625

# Square

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



67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633



76.8800, 28.6532, -43.7448



88.6160, 2.6543, 35.4168



85.5190, -23.9199, 18.8388



# Rectangle

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



67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633



71.0920, 23.6186, -62.3477



88.6160, 2.6543, 35.4168



86.8060, -15.6804, 36.1271

# Sweetspot

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



67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633



115.4270, 2.2545, -23.1765



64.0930, -31.5978, -38.6696



56.5530, 1.2064, -13.6400



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.



67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633



86.8780, 7.9481, -76.1920



51.7890, 23.2750, -45.4190



46.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



76.1180, 7.3368, -66.7555



162.9960, 15.2850, -142.9475



# Inverse Universe

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



31.7670, -6.2941, 58.9633



41.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920



47.2110, -23.2750, 45.4190



45.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



35.9960, -6.9000, 66.6555



77.0040, -15.2850, 142.9475



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633 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 67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

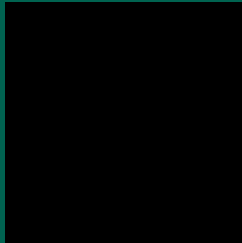
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633.

-58.9633.

# 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

67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633

### Protanopia

86.7140, -6.2680, 3.7588

### Deuteranopia

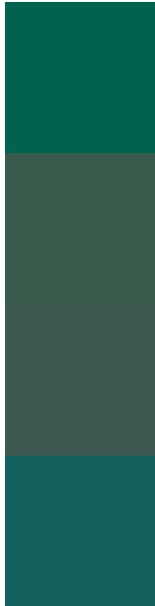
87.7730, -2.3531, 8.0921



## Tritanopia

77.1780, 13.2232, -41.3751

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633

## Protanomaly

79.4230, -1.6875, -18.7880

## Deuteranomaly

80.1290, 0.9224, -15.8991

## Tritanomaly

73.4500, 10.6241, -47.7527

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.4380, 2.2491, -21.4321

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633 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, 99, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 99, 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(0, 99, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 99, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633 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, 99, 80) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 99, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 99, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 99, 80); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 99, 80); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 99, 80) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 67.2330, 6.2941, -58.9633 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 99, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 99,  
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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