

Converting Colors

YUV(67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(67.8540, 1.0580,
-59.5080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	006646
RGB	0, 102, 70
RGB Percent	0%, 40%, 27%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6000, 0.7255
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.31, 0.60
HSL	161°, 100%, 20%
HSV	161°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	5.8569, 9.9449, 7.4052
YIQ	67.8540, -50.5200, -31.5760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

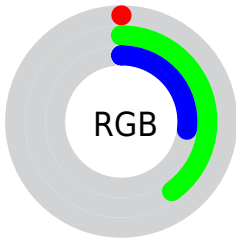
Format	Color
RYB	0, 60, 102
Decimal	26182
CIELab	37.74, -34.16, 11.02
CIELCh	38, 35.897, 162.116
Yxy	9.9449, 0.2524, 0.4285
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278216262 (0xFF006646)
YUV	67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080
Hunter-Lab	31.5356, -22.0359, 8.1524

Details

The YUV color **67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **34.1460, -1.0580, 59.5080**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.7800, -3.3425, -48.0421**, and **34.7760, -3.8336, -30.4986** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.1860, 0.8943, -53.6601**.

Distribution



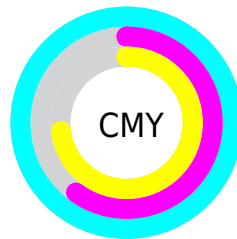
- Red (0%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080 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 67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

67.8540, 1.0580,
-59.5080

67.8540, 1.0580,
-59.5080

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

50.6710, -1.3168,
-44.4385

124.7800, -3.3425,
-48.0421

34.7760, -3.8336,
-30.4986

151.6660, -3.7793,
-47.9421

19.9580, -9.8393,
-17.5032

179.5520, -4.2161,
-47.8421

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

207.1390, -4.5055,
-48.3569

229.2690, -1.6116,
-43.2089

241.2460, 6.7807,

-28.2797

■ 249.9170, 2.5059,
-10.4512

■ 67.8540, 1.0580,
-59.5080

■ 71.1860, 0.8943,
-53.6601

■ 74.5180, 0.7306,
-47.8123

■ 78.2630, 0.8563,
-41.4497

■ 81.5950, 0.6927,
-35.6018

■ 84.9270, 0.5290,
-29.7540

■ 88.2590, 0.3653,
-23.9061

■ 91.5910, 0.2016,
-18.0583

■ 95.3360, 0.3274,
-11.6957

■ 98.6680, 0.1637,
-5.8478

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.0800, -18.2804, -16.7332



67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080



71.8610, 13.8725, -63.0221

Triad

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



67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080



85.6420, 29.7565, -24.2420



87.8670, -18.1754, 43.0896

Complementary

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



67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080



34.1460, -1.0580, 59.5080

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.



88.6300, -5.2406, 47.6825



67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080



91.3540, 20.0385, 12.8445

Square

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



67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080



73.3550, 34.8280, -64.3323



90.7070, 8.0324, 37.0910



86.7760, -27.0046, 28.2604

Rectangle

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



67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080



74.0270, 22.1717, -64.9217



90.7070, 8.0324, 37.0910



88.0290, -13.8183, 45.5786

Sweetspot

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



67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080



119.5580, 0.2179, -23.2914



69.4420, -34.2349, -32.8366



58.0260, 0.4802, -14.0548



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080



88.4450, 1.2596, -77.5663



60.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261



49.2770, -0.1366, -2.8739



76.5110, 1.2271, -67.1001



160.9780, 2.4758, -141.1777

Inverse Universe

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



34.1460, -1.0580, 59.5080



44.5550, -1.2596, 77.5663



41.6510, -20.5339, 52.9261



47.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



38.4890, -1.2271, 67.1001



81.0220, -2.4758, 141.1777

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

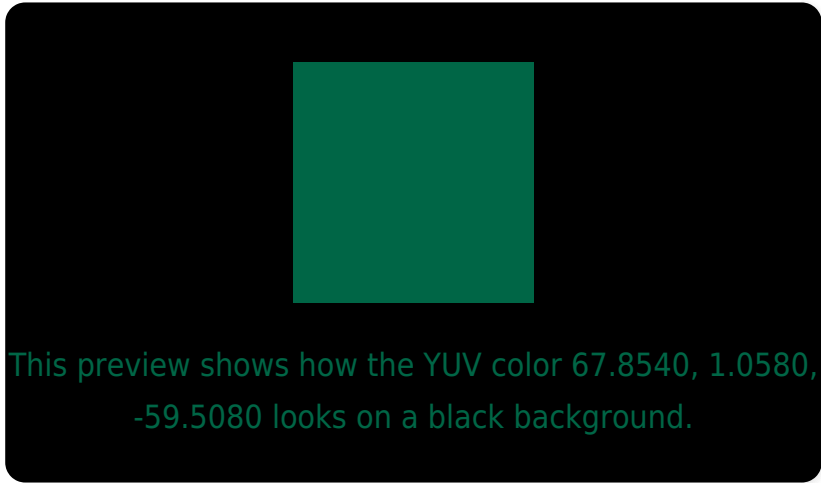
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



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 67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080.

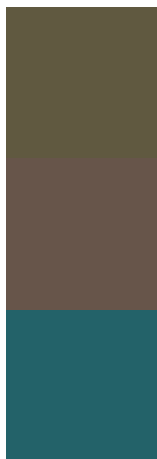


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080.

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

88.2430, -11.9518, 6.8029

Deuteranopia

89.1280, -7.4581, 12.1657

Tritanopia

79.9610, 12.3442, -39.4308

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

80.9410, -7.3659, -17.4883

Deuteranomaly

81.4730, -4.1772, -13.5698

Tritanomaly

75.1790, 8.2928, -46.6380

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.6830, 0.6493, -21.6470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080 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, 102, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 102, 70)  
}
```

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, 102, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 102, 70) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080 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, 102, 70) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 102, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 102, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 102, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 102, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 102, 70)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 67.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 102, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 102,  
70) }
```

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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