

# Converting Colors

YUV(68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486)  
contains.

<b>YUV(68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486)</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(68.1900, 4.8363,  
-58.0486)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	02644E
RGB	2, 100, 78
RGB Percent	1%, 39%, 31%
CMY	0.9922, 0.6078, 0.6941
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.22, 0.61
HSL	167°, 96%, 20%
HSV	167°, 98%, 39%
XYZ	5.9574, 9.6773, 8.7616
YIQ	68.1900, -51.3460, -27.6180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

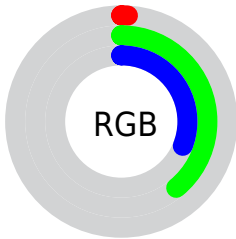
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	2, 57, 100
Decimal	156750
CIELab	37.26, -30.94, 5.48
CIELCh	37, 31.423, 169.962
Yxy	9.6773, 0.2442, 0.3967
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278346830 (0xFF02644E)
YUV	68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486
Hunter-Lab	31.1084, -20.2563, 5.0769

# Details

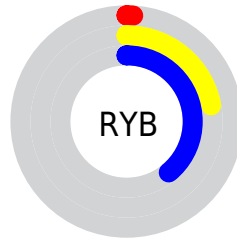
The YUV color **68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **33.8100, -4.8363, 58.0486**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.9310, 1.0200, -47.2975**, and **34.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.5920, 5.1311, -59.2782**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.4080, 4.2359, -52.1008**.

# Distribution



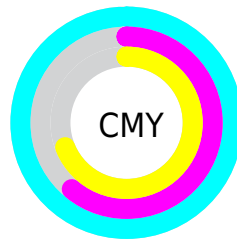
- Red (1%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486 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 68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 68.1900, 4.8363,  
-58.0486

■ 68.1900, 4.8363,  
-58.0486

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 50.8820, 2.0302,  
-44.6235

■ 124.9310, 1.0200,  
-47.2975

■ 34.4000, -0.1972,  
-30.1688

■ 151.8170, 0.5832,  
-47.1975

■ 20.7390, -4.3083,  
-18.1881

■ 178.8170, 0.5832,  
-47.1975

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 207.2900, -0.1430,  
-47.6123

■ 230.5940, 2.1722,  
-43.4939

■ 241.2460, 6.7807,

-28.2797

■ 249.9170, 2.5059,  
-10.4512

■ 68.1900, 4.8363,  
-58.0486

■ 68.1900, 4.8363,  
-58.0486

■ 67.5920, 5.1311,  
-59.2782

■ 71.4080, 4.2359,  
-52.1008

■ 74.6260, 3.6354,  
-46.1530

■ 77.9580, 3.4717,  
-40.3052

■ 81.1760, 2.8712,  
-34.3574

■ 84.3940, 2.2708,  
-28.4095

■ 87.6120, 1.6703,  
-22.4617

■ 90.9440, 1.5066,  
-16.6139

■ 94.1620, 0.9061,  
-10.6661

■ 97.3800, 0.3057,  
-4.7183

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.8390, -12.7386, -20.9068



68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486



70.5560, 16.4879, -61.8776

# Triad

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



68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486



87.4220, 23.4560, -10.0171



87.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974

# Complementary

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



68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486



33.8100, -4.8363, 58.0486

# 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.



87.9020, -7.8397, 41.3049



68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486



90.3070, 14.6386, 18.1478

# Square

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



68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486



73.1990, 31.4539, -55.4255



89.2570, 3.8173, 35.7316



85.8290, -24.0727, 21.1980



# Rectangle

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



68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486



71.6790, 23.3293, -62.8625



89.2570, 3.8173, 35.7316



87.2300, -15.3964, 38.3863

# Sweetspot

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



68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486



117.7260, 2.1071, -22.5617



66.4030, -31.7507, -36.3104



58.5530, 1.2064, -13.6400



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.



68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486



87.8240, 6.4958, -77.0216



55.4360, 21.9701, -46.8634



49.3910, 0.3002, -2.9739



77.6510, 5.5951, -68.0999



163.4860, 12.0854, -143.3772



# Inverse Universe

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



33.8100, -4.8363, 58.0486



42.1760, -6.4958, 77.0216



46.5640, -21.9701, 46.8634



47.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



37.3490, -5.5951, 68.0999



78.5140, -12.0854, 143.3772



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486 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 68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486 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 68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.1900, 4.8363,



# 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

68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486

### Protanopia

87.0840, -7.4364, 5.1883

### Deuteranopia

88.4310, -3.6635, 8.3920



## Tritanopia

77.4770, 13.0758, -40.7603

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486

## Protanomaly

80.3800, -3.1453, -17.8733

## Deuteranomaly

80.7870, -0.3880, -15.5992

## Tritanomaly

73.7490, 10.4767, -47.1379

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

68.3240, 1.8123, -21.3321

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486 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(2, 100, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 100, 78)  
}
```

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(2, 100, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 100, 78) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486 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(2, 100, 78) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 100, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 100, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 100, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 100, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 100, 78)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 68.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 100, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 100,  
78) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor