

# Converting Colors

YUV(68.4970, -24.4020,  
-60.0719)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(68.4970, -24.4020, -60.0719)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(68.4970, -24.4020,  
-60.0719)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007113
RGB	0, 113, 19
RGB Percent	0%, 44%, 7%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5569, 0.9255
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.83, 0.56
HSL	130°, 100%, 22%
HSV	130°, 100%, 44%
XYZ	6.0227, 11.8573, 2.5873
YIQ	68.4970, -37.1740, -53.1900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

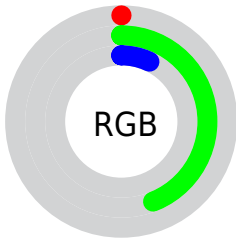
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 97, 113
Decimal	28947
CIELab	40.99, -46.30, 40.76
CIELCh	41, 61.685, 138.645
Yxy	11.8573, 0.2943, 0.5793
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278219027 (0xFF007113)
YUV	68.4970, -24.4020, -60.0719
Hunter-Lab	34.4344, -29.0400, 19.6491

# Details

The YUV color **68.4970, -24.4020, -60.0719** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **44.5030, 24.4020, 60.0719**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.2600, -28.2292, -45.8320**, and **36.9810, -18.2316, -32.4323** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.4970, -24.4020, -60.0719**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.8120, -22.0923, -54.2091**.

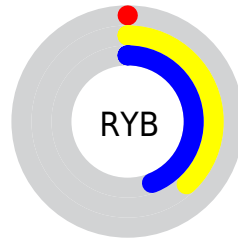
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (44%)

Blue (7%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (44%)

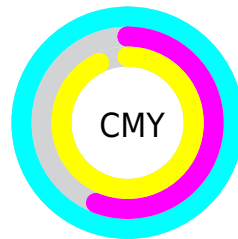


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (83%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 68.4970, -24.4020, -60.0719 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 68.4970, -24.4020, -60.0719 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 68.4970, -24.4020,  
-60.0719

■ 68.4970, -24.4020,  
-60.0719

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 51.6560, -25.4664,  
-45.3023

■ 128.2600,  
-28.2292, -45.8320

■ 36.9810, -18.2316,  
-32.4323

■ 155.9180,  
-29.5396, -45.5321

■ 24.6540, -12.1544,  
-21.6216

■ 183.6900,  
-30.4132, -45.3321

■ 4.1090, -2.0257,  
-3.6036


■ 212.0490,  
-31.5762, -45.6470


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 226.1460,  
-25.2150, -32.5770

■ 238.0090,


-17.2594, -17.5479


 249.9860, -8.8671,  
-2.6187


 68.4970, -24.4020,  
-60.0719

 72.8120, -22.0923,  
-54.2091

 77.5400, -19.4932,  
-47.8316

 81.8550, -17.1835,  
-41.9688

 86.2840, -14.4370,  
-36.2061

 90.8980, -12.2747,  
-29.7285

■ 95.2130, -9.9650,  
-23.8658

■ 99.6420, -7.2185,  
-18.1030

■ 103.9570, -4.9088,  
-12.2403

■ 108.6850, -2.3097,  
-5.8627

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.3600, -43.0685, 0.5613



68.4970, -24.4020, -60.0719



77.2290, -1.0989, -67.7298

# Triad

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



68.4970, -24.4020, -60.0719



85.8540, 54.7950, -75.2940



83.9000, -7.8387, 87.7877

# Complementary

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



68.4970, -24.4020, -60.0719



44.5030, 24.4020, 60.0719

# 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.



87.7950, 14.8911, 77.3558



68.4970, -24.4020, -60.0719



86.5850, 52.9556, -45.2400

# Square

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



68.4970, -24.4020, -60.0719



87.7000, 41.5599, -76.9129



98.4010, 32.3403, 33.8513



88.9660, -34.9862, 68.4358



# Rectangle

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



68.4970, -24.4020, -60.0719



82.3930, 13.6103, -72.2587



98.4010, 32.3403, 33.8513



82.7890, 0.5970, 88.7620

# Sweetspot

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



68.4970, -24.4020, -60.0719



130.6260, -9.6756, -23.3510



94.4370, -46.5574, -0.3832



63.4190, -5.6296, -14.3995



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



68.4970, -24.4020, -60.0719



89.7260, -31.9099, -78.6897



74.8810, 0.0587, -65.6706



53.6360, -1.2995, -3.1888



72.7200, -25.9910, -63.7754



149.7770, -53.1341, -131.3544



# Inverse Universe

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



44.5030, 24.4020, 60.0719



58.2740, 31.9099, 78.6897



38.1190, -0.0587, 65.6706



52.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888



47.2800, 25.9910, 63.7754

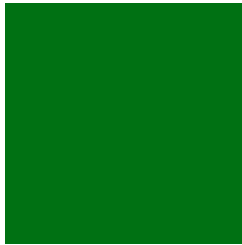


97.3370, 53.5709, 131.2545



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 68.4970, -24.4020, -60.0719 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



## 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 68.4970, -24.4020, -60.0719

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.4970, -24.4020, -60.0719.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.4970, -24.4020, -60.0719.



# 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

91.1260, -38.0231, 15.6755

### Deuteranopia

93.6030, -31.3563, 24.0272

### Tritanopia

88.6840, 12.4808, -36.5569

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

82.9160, -32.9896, -12.2043

## Deuteranomaly

84.6870, -28.9327, -6.7415

## Tritanomaly

81.3720, -1.1694, -45.0532

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 68.4970, -24.4020, -60.0719 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, 113, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 113, 19)  
}
```

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, 113, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 113, 19) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 68.4970, -24.4020, -60.0719 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, 113, 19) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 113, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 113, 19)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 113, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 113, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 113, 19)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 68.4970, -24.4020, -60.0719 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 113, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 113,  
19) }
```

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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