

# Converting Colors

YUV(68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(68.7400, 0.6212,  
-59.4080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	016746
RGB	1, 103, 70
RGB Percent	0%, 40%, 27%
CMY	0.9961, 0.5961, 0.7255
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.32, 0.60
HSL	161°, 98%, 20%
HSV	161°, 99%, 40%
XYZ	5.9683, 10.1491, 7.4388
YIQ	68.7400, -50.1990, -31.8870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

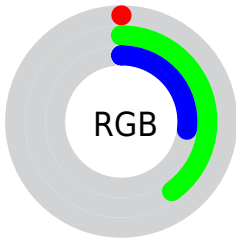
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	1, 62, 103
Decimal	91974
CIE Lab	38.11, -34.49, 11.53
CIE LCh	38, 36.369, 161.516
Yxy	10.1491, 0.2534, 0.4308
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278282054 (0xFF016746)
YUV	68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080
Hunter-Lab	31.8577, -22.3107, 8.4562

# Details

The YUV color **68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **35.2600, -0.6212, 59.4080**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.6660, -3.7793, -47.9421**, and **35.2490, -4.5598, -30.9134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.4410, 0.7686, -60.0228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.0720, 0.4575, -53.5601**.

# Distribution



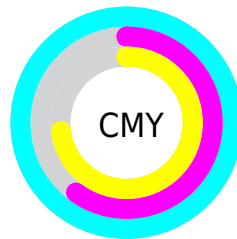
- Red (0%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (27%)



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



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (60%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080 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 68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.7400, 0.6212,  
-59.4080

68.7400, 0.6212,  
-59.4080

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

51.2580, -1.6062,  
-44.9533

125.6660, -3.7793,  
-47.9421

35.2490, -4.5598,  
-30.9134

152.5520, -4.2161,  
-47.8421

20.5450, -10.1287,  
-18.0180

180.1390, -4.5055,  
-48.3569

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

208.6120, -5.2317,  
-48.7717

229.5680, -1.7590,  
-42.5941

241.5450, 6.6333,

-27.6650

250.2160, 2.3585,  
-9.8364

68.7400, 0.6212,  
-59.4080

68.7400, 0.6212,  
-59.4080

68.4410, 0.7686,  
-60.0228

72.0720, 0.4575,  
-53.5601

75.8170, 0.5832,  
-47.1975

79.1490, 0.4195,  
-41.3497

82.4810, 0.2559,  
-35.5018

86.2260, 0.3816,  
-29.1392

■ 89.5580, 0.2179,  
-23.2914

■ 92.8900, 0.0542,  
-17.4435

■ 96.3360, 0.3274,  
-11.6957

■ 99.9670, 0.0163,  
-5.2331

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.8520, -19.1540, -16.5332



68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080



72.5620, 14.0199, -63.6369

# Triad

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



68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080



86.0440, 30.0513, -25.4716



88.5790, -18.0334, 44.2192

# Complementary

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



68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080



35.2600, -0.6212, 59.4080

# 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.



89.6300, -5.2406, 47.6825



68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080



92.1690, 20.6227, 12.1298

# Square

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



68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080



74.0560, 34.9754, -64.9471



91.8210, 8.4692, 36.9910



87.9610, -27.5888, 28.9752



# Rectangle

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



68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080



74.7280, 22.3191, -65.5365



91.8210, 8.4692, 36.9910



88.7410, -13.6763, 46.7081

# Sweetspot

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



68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080



121.5580, 0.2179, -23.2914



71.0400, -34.5297, -31.6071



60.6130, 0.1908, -14.5696



196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080



89.6190, 0.6808, -78.5959



62.5230, 19.9552, -53.9557



49.2770, -0.1366, -2.8739



76.3970, 0.7903, -67.0002



160.7500, 1.6022, -140.9777



# Inverse Universe

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



35.2600, -0.6212, 59.4080



45.3810, -0.6808, 78.5959



41.4770, -19.9552, 53.9557



47.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



38.6030, -0.7903, 67.0002



81.2500, -1.6022, 140.9777



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080 looks on a 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 68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080.

-59.4080.

# 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

68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080

### Protanopia

89.1290, -12.3886, 6.9029

### Deuteranopia

90.0140, -7.8949, 12.2657



## Tritanopia

80.0750, 12.7810, -39.5308

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080

## Protanomaly

81.8270, -7.8027, -17.3883

## Deuteranomaly

82.3590, -4.6140, -13.4698

## Tritanomaly

76.1790, 8.2928, -46.6380

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080

## Achromatopsia

69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

68.5690, 0.2125, -21.5470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080 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, 103, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 103, 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(1, 103, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 103, 70) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080 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, 103, 70) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 103, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 103, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 103, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 103, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 103, 70)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 68.7400, 0.6212, -59.4080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 103, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 103,  
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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