

Converting Colors

YUV(68.7760, -30.9486,
-60.3166)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(68.7760, -30.9486, -60.3166)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(68.7760, -30.9486,
-60.3166)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007406
RGB	0, 116, 6
RGB Percent	0%, 45%, 2%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5451, 0.9765
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.95, 0.55
HSL	123°, 100%, 23%
HSV	123°, 100%, 45%
XYZ	6.2783, 12.5039, 2.2549
YIQ	68.7760, -33.8260, -58.8020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

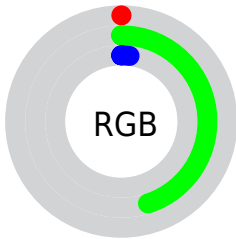
Format	Color
RYB	0, 110, 116
Decimal	29702
CIELab	42.01, -47.91, 45.09
CIELCh	42, 65.789, 136.738
Yxy	12.5039, 0.2984, 0.5944
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278219782 (0xFF007406)
YUV	68.7760, -30.9486, -60.3166
Hunter-Lab	35.3609, -30.1892, 20.9718

Details

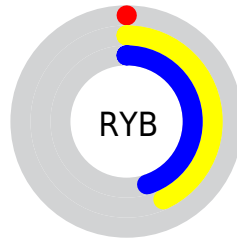
The YUV color **68.7760, -30.9486, -60.3166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **47.2240, 30.9486, 60.3166**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.5220, -32.3023, -46.0618**, and **38.7420, -19.0998, -33.9767** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.7760, -30.9486, -60.3166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.6180, -27.9127, -54.0390**.

Distribution



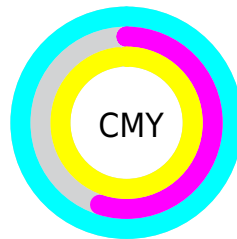
- Red (0%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (2%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 68.7760, -30.9486, -60.3166 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 68.7760, -30.9486, -60.3166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.7760, -30.9486,
-60.3166

■ 68.7760, -30.9486,
-60.3166

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 53.4170, -26.3346,
-46.8467

■ 129.5220,
-32.3023, -46.0618

■ 38.7420, -19.0998,
-33.9767

■ 157.4790,
-33.7601, -45.1471

■ 25.8280, -12.7332,
-22.6512

■ 185.2510,
-34.6337, -44.9471

■ 7.6310, -3.7621,
-6.6924


■ 213.7240,
-35.3599, -45.3619


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 226.0600,
-28.1306, -30.7476


■ 237.9230,


-20.1750, -15.7185


 250.1990,
-11.9301, -0.1745


 68.7760, -30.9486,
-60.3166

 73.6180, -27.9127,
-54.0390

 78.1610, -24.7294,
-48.3762

 83.0030, -21.6935,
-42.0986

 87.5460, -18.5102,
-36.4358

 92.3880, -15.4743,
-30.1583

■ 97.2300, -12.4384,
-23.8807

■ 101.7730, -9.2551,
-18.2179

■ 106.6150, -6.2192,
-11.9404

■ 111.1580, -3.0359,
-6.2776

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.0290, -44.3843, 2.6056



68.7760, -30.9486, -60.3166



79.2350, -3.5669, -69.4891

Triad

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



68.7760, -30.9486, -60.3166



89.8150, 57.2792, -78.7678



82.0520, -4.9556, 96.4244

Complementary

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



68.7760, -30.9486, -60.3166



47.2240, 30.9486, 60.3166

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.



88.1530, 18.6586, 82.3038



68.7760, -30.9486, -60.3166



79.0210, 61.6146, -69.3014

Square

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



68.7760, -30.9486, -60.3166



90.7320, 43.0231, -79.5720



100.7150, 36.1295, 31.8219



90.3690, -36.1709, 75.0984

Rectangle

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



68.7760, -30.9486, -60.3166



84.1540, 12.7421, -73.8031



100.7150, 36.1295, 31.8219



80.4680, 4.2063, 97.8136

Sweetspot

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



68.7760, -30.9486, -60.3166



131.7570, -11.7122, -23.4659



100.9820, -49.7841, 7.9088



65.5500, -7.6661, -14.5143



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.7760, -30.9486, -60.3166



88.9620, -39.9143, -78.0197



75.3880, -5.6143, -66.1153



56.5220, -1.7363, -3.0888



72.2980, -32.6849, -63.4053



148.2320, -66.6694, -129.9995

Inverse Universe

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



47.2240, 30.9486, 60.3166



61.1520, 40.3511, 77.9197



40.6120, 5.6143, 66.1153



55.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888



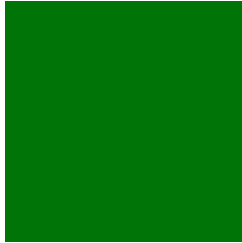
49.7020, 32.6849, 63.4053



101.7680, 66.6694, 129.9995

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 68.7760, -30.9486, -60.3166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

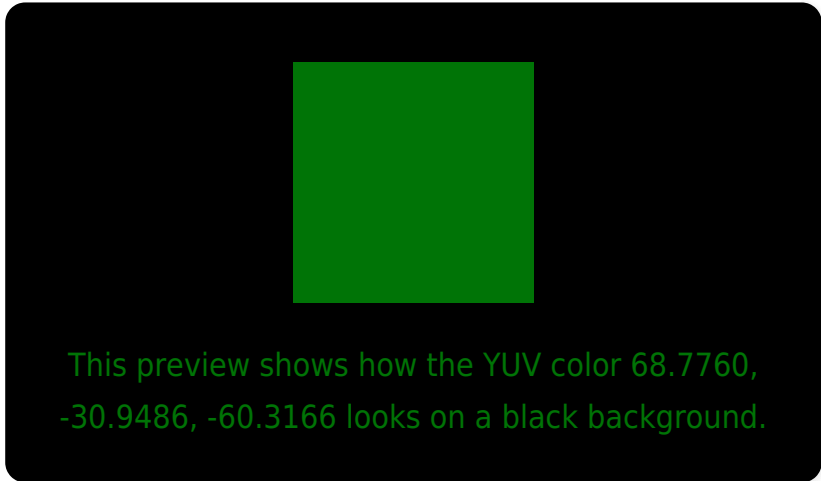
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.7760, -30.9486, -60.3166

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.7760, -30.9486, -60.3166.

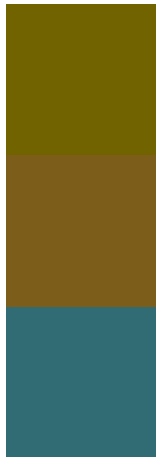


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.7760, -30.9486,

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

91.6010, -45.1593, 17.8899

Deuteranopia

95.2180, -34.1245, 25.2418

Tritanopia

91.3850, 12.6282, -37.1716

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

83.0920, -39.9784, -10.6047

Deuteranomaly

85.6610, -32.8639, -5.8417

Tritanomaly

83.2040, -3.0586, -45.7829

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.8820, -11.2808, -21.8215

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 68.7760, -30.9486, -60.3166 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, 116, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 116, 6)  
}
```

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, 116, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 116, 6) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 68.7760, -30.9486, -60.3166 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, 116, 6) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 116, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 116, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 116, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 116, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 116, 6) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 68.7760, -30.9486, -60.3166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 116, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 116,  
6) }
```

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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