

# Converting Colors

YUV(69.1280, 12.2619,  
-59.7483)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(69.1280, 12.2619,  
-59.7483)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	01635E
RGB	1, 99, 94
RGB Percent	0%, 39%, 37%
CMY	0.9961, 0.6118, 0.6314
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.05, 0.61
HSL	177°, 98%, 20%
HSV	177°, 99%, 39%
XYZ	6.4947, 9.7383, 12.1270
YIQ	69.1280, -56.8030, -22.3310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

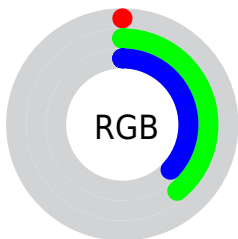
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	1, 51, 99
Decimal	90974
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.37, -25.62, -4.21
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 25.967, 189.335
Yxy	9.7383, 0.2290, 0.3434
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278281054 (0xFF01635E)
YUV	69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483
Hunter-Lab	31.2062, -17.4609, -1.1963

# Details

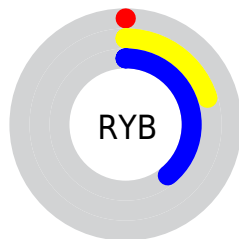
The YUV color **69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **30.8720, -12.2619, 59.7483**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.9940, 8.8770, -47.3527**, and **35.9960, 5.9180, -31.5685** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.8290, 12.4093, -60.3630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.2320, 11.2246, -53.7005**.

# Distribution



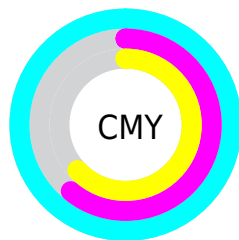
- Red (0%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483 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 69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 69.1280, 12.2619,  
-59.7483

■ 69.1280, 12.2619,  
-59.7483

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 52.0050, 8.8715,  
-45.6084

■ 125.9940, 8.8770,  
-47.3527

■ 35.9960, 5.9180,  
-31.5685

■ 152.9940, 8.8770,  
-47.3527

■ 21.8620, 2.5330,  
-19.1730

■ 180.8800, 8.4402,  
-47.2528

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 208.5810, 8.5876,  
-47.8675

■ 233.4720, 10.6133,  
-44.2639

■ 241.8440, 6.4859,

-27.0502

250.5150, 2.2111,  
-9.2217

69.1280, 12.2619,  
-59.7483

69.1280, 12.2619,  
-59.7483

68.8290, 12.4093,  
-60.3630

72.2320, 11.2246,  
-53.7005

75.2220, 9.7506,  
-47.5527

78.3260, 8.7133,  
-41.5049

81.3160, 7.2392,  
-35.3571

84.4200, 6.2019,  
-29.3093

■ 87.1110, 4.8753,  
-23.7763

■ 90.2150, 3.8380,  
-17.7286

■ 93.2050, 2.3639,  
-11.5808

■ 96.3090, 1.3267,  
-5.5330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.1890, -3.5442, -29.9838



69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483



70.5220, 21.4347, -61.8478

# Triad

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



69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483



90.2410, 14.6712, 7.6816



87.5070, -18.9840, 22.3574

# Complementary

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



69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483



30.8720, -12.2619, 59.7483

# 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.



88.4680, -13.0487, 32.0386



69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483



90.1740, 6.3232, 25.2804

# Square

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



69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483



86.3950, 21.0043, -17.0094



89.2970, -3.5974, 33.9425



85.8920, -19.6668, 7.9877



# Rectangle

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



69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483



70.3740, 25.9446, -61.7180



89.2970, -3.5974, 33.9425



87.5830, -17.5424, 26.6757

# Sweetspot

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



69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483



116.1110, 4.8753, -23.7763



60.6190, -29.3922, -46.1469



57.0090, 2.9536, -14.0399



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483



88.9300, 15.8105, -77.9916



45.0440, 26.6003, -38.6266



46.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



77.8280, 13.8888, -68.2552



166.7580, 29.6993, -146.2468



# Inverse Universe

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



30.8720, -12.2619, 59.7483



39.0700, -15.8105, 77.9916



54.9560, -26.6003, 38.6266



45.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



34.1720, -13.8888, 68.2552



73.1280, -30.1361, 146.3467



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483 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 69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

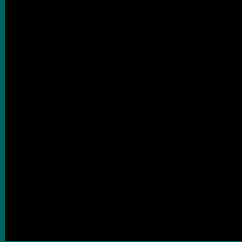
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.1280, 12.2619,



# 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

69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483

### Protanopia

87.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443

### Deuteranopia

89.0480, 3.9203, 2.5889



## Tritanopia

75.4870, 14.5499, -46.9081

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483

## Protanomaly

81.0190, 4.4276, -20.1877

## Deuteranomaly

82.0020, 6.9010, -20.1728

## Tritanomaly

73.2260, 13.6926, -51.9412

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483

## Achromatopsia

69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

69.0080, 4.4331, -21.9320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483 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, 99, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 99, 94)  
}
```

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, 99, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 99, 94) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483 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, 99, 94) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 99, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 99, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 99, 94); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 99, 94); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 99, 94) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 69.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 99, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 99,  
94) }
```

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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