

# Converting Colors

YUV(70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(70.0570, -3.4791,  
-50.9160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0C653F
RGB	12, 101, 63
RGB Percent	5%, 40%, 25%
CMY	0.9529, 0.6039, 0.7529
CMYK	0.88, 0.00, 0.38, 0.60
HSL	154°, 79%, 22%
HSV	154°, 88%, 40%
XYZ	5.7025, 9.7444, 6.2829
YIQ	70.0570, -40.8460, -30.6860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

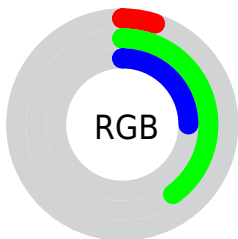
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	12, 69, 101
Decimal	812351
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.38, -34.35, 14.75
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 37.378, 156.760
Yxy	9.7444, 0.2624, 0.4484
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279002431 (0xFF0C653F)
YUV	70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160
Hunter-Lab	31.2160, -22.0199, 9.9178

# Details

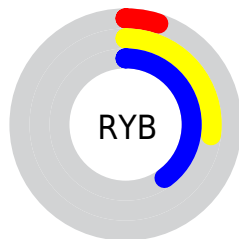
The YUV color **70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **42.9430, 3.4791, 50.9160**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.5910, -6.7004, -44.3683**, and **33.3910, -6.6018, -29.2839** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.6110, -3.7522, -56.6638**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.5030, -3.2060, -45.1681**.

# Distribution



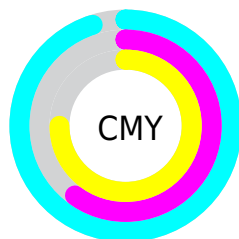
- Red (5%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160 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 70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 70.0570, -3.4791,  
-50.9160

■ 70.0570, -3.4791,  
-50.9160

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 49.2860, -4.0850,  
-43.2238

■ 124.5910, -6.7004,  
-44.3683

■ 33.3910, -6.6018,  
-29.2839

■ 151.3630, -7.5740,  
-44.1684

■ 19.3710, -9.5499,  
-16.9884

■ 178.9500, -7.8633,  
-44.6831

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 206.5370, -8.1527,  
-45.1979

■ 229.2540, -5.5482,  
-40.5648

■ 241.1170, 2.4073,

-25.5356

250.8140, 2.0637,  
-8.6069

70.0570, -3.4791,  
-50.9160

70.0570, -3.4791,  
-50.9160

66.6110, -3.7522,  
-56.6638

73.5030, -3.2060,  
-45.1681

65.8990, -3.8942,  
-57.7934

77.0630, -2.4961,  
-39.5203

80.5090, -2.2229,  
-33.7724

83.9550, -1.9498,  
-28.0245

87.8140, -1.3873,  
-21.7619

■ 91.2600, -1.1142,  
-16.0140

■ 94.7060, -0.8411,  
-10.2662

■ 98.1520, -0.5679,  
-4.5183

■ 101.7120, 0.1420,  
1.1296

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.3040, -21.3489, -12.5446



70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160



71.1770, 11.2517, -62.4222

# Triad

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



70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160



81.3740, 32.8466, -35.4080



86.6440, -16.5865, 46.7932

# Complementary

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



70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160



42.9430, 3.4791, 50.9160

# 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.



87.9120, -2.9146, 48.3122



70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160



90.3040, 22.5281, 7.6264

# Square

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



70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160



73.2410, 34.3912, -64.2324



89.7930, 10.9481, 35.2615



86.0970, -27.1628, 32.3639



# Rectangle

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



70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160



72.8700, 20.2771, -63.9070



89.7930, 10.9481, 35.2615



86.6210, -11.6452, 48.5674

# Sweetspot

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



70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160



118.2380, -1.1033, -19.5027



75.9040, -31.5047, -21.8408



59.1080, -0.5462, -11.4957



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.



70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160



84.8600, -4.8610, -74.4222



70.8670, 14.8556, -51.6264



49.2770, -0.1366, -2.8739



75.0290, -4.4513, -65.8004



157.9000, -9.3177, -138.4783



# Inverse Universe

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



42.9430, 3.4791, 50.9160



45.2540, 5.2978, 74.3222



42.1330, -14.8556, 51.6264



47.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



39.9710, 4.4513, 65.8004

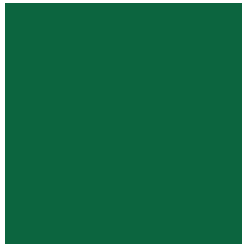


84.1000, 9.3177, 138.4783



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

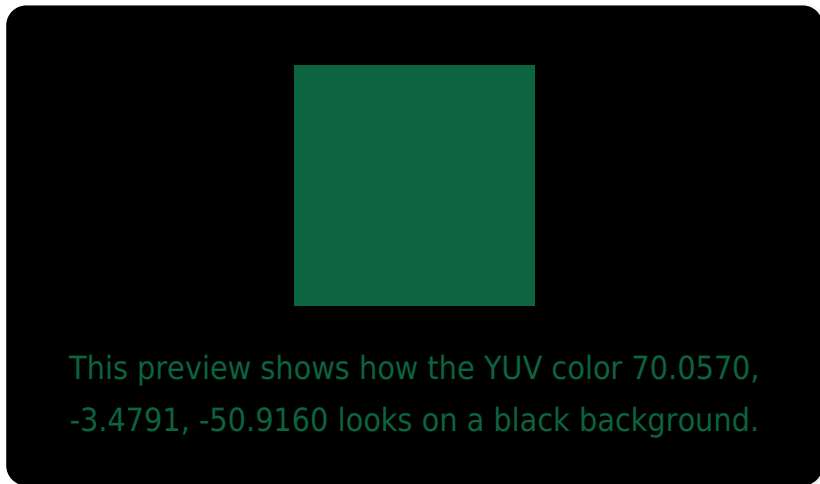
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## 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 70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160.



# 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

70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160

### Protanopia

86.6730, -14.1358, 7.3028

### Deuteranopia

87.7430, -10.2263, 13.3804



## Tritanopia

79.2710, 12.1914, -37.0717

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160

## Protanomaly

80.8660, -10.2869, -13.9145

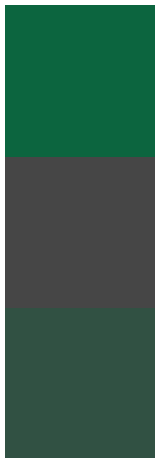
## Deuteranomaly

81.2840, -7.5350, -9.8961

## Tritanomaly

76.0440, 6.3873, -42.1346

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160

## Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

69.8360, -1.3981, -18.2732

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160 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(12, 101, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(12, 101, 63)  
}
```

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(12, 101, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(12, 101, 63) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160 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(12, 101, 63) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(12, 101, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(12, 101, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(12, 101, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 101, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 101,  
63) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 70.0570, -3.4791, -50.9160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(12, 101, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(12, 101,  
63) }
```

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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