

# Converting Colors

YUV(70.2010, -15.3821,  
-59.8123)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(70.2010, -15.3821,  
-59.8123)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	026F27
RGB	2, 111, 39
RGB Percent	1%, 44%, 15%
CMY	0.9922, 0.5647, 0.8471
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.65, 0.56
HSL	140°, 96%, 22%
HSV	140°, 98%, 44%
XYZ	6.0757, 11.5283, 3.8244
YIQ	70.2010, -41.8520, -45.5000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

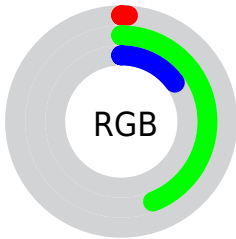
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	2, 83, 111
Decimal	159527
CIELab	40.46, -43.43, 31.84
CIELCh	40, 53.848, 143.751
Yxy	11.5283, 0.2835, 0.5380
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278349607 (0xFF026F27)
YUV	70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123
Hunter-Lab	33.9533, -27.4771, 17.0890

# Details

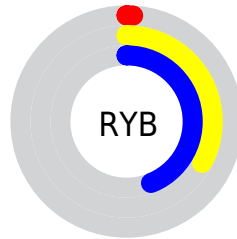
The YUV color **70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **42.7990, 15.3821, 59.8123**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.3120, -20.3668, -47.6316**, and **36.3940, -17.9422, -31.9175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.4890, -15.5241, -60.9419**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.2880, -13.9460, -53.7496**.

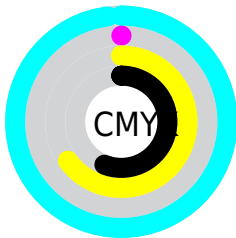
# Distribution



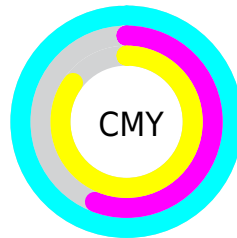
- Red (1%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123 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 70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 70.2010, -15.3821,  
-59.8123

■ 70.2010, -15.3821,  
-59.8123

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 52.1920, -18.3357,  
-45.7724

■ 128.3120,  
-20.3668, -47.6316

■ 36.3940, -17.9422,  
-31.9175

■ 155.3830,  
-21.3878, -46.8169

■ 24.0670, -11.8650,  
-21.1068

■ 183.1550,  
-22.2614, -46.6169

■ 1.7610, -0.8682,  
-1.5444

■ 211.6280,  
-22.9876, -47.0318

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 227.1870,  
-17.3472, -36.1210

■ 239.0500, -9.3917,

-21.0919

251.3260, -1.1467,  
-5.5479

70.2010, -15.3821,  
-59.8123

70.2010, -15.3821,  
-59.8123

69.4890, -15.5241,  
-60.9419

74.2880, -13.9460,  
-53.7496

78.4890, -12.0731,  
-47.7869

82.5760, -10.6370,  
-41.7242

86.6630, -9.2009,  
-35.6615

91.1630, -7.4754,  
-29.0840

■ 95.2500, -6.0393,  
-23.0212

■ 99.3370, -4.6031,  
-16.9585

■ 103.5380, -2.7302,  
-10.9958

■ 107.6250, -1.2941,  
-4.9331

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.9790, -41.8946, -2.6126



70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123



77.0810, 3.4111, -67.6000

# Triad

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



70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123



81.3230, 50.1268, -71.3203



89.1340, -12.8841, 72.6735

# Complementary

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



70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123



42.7990, 15.3821, 59.8123

# 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.



90.6060, 8.0822, 67.8745



70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123



93.9600, 40.9387, -17.5049

# Square

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



70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123



84.6680, 40.0967, -74.2538



97.1750, 25.0567, 36.6805



90.5300, -33.7853, 56.5402



# Rectangle

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



70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123



80.6150, 16.9518, -70.6994



97.1750, 25.0567, 36.6805



88.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478

# Sweetspot

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



70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123



129.3640, -5.6025, -23.1212



87.8100, -42.3043, -11.2344



64.2880, -3.5930, -14.2846



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.



70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123



90.7010, -20.5586, -79.5448



76.3570, 8.2050, -65.2111



53.7500, -0.8628, -3.2887



75.1140, -16.8182, -65.8750



154.5650, -34.7885, -135.5535



# Inverse Universe

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



42.7990, 15.3821, 59.8123



54.2990, 20.5586, 79.5448



36.6430, -8.2050, 65.2111



52.2500, 0.8628, 3.2888



44.8860, 16.8182, 65.8750



92.4350, 34.7885, 135.5535



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

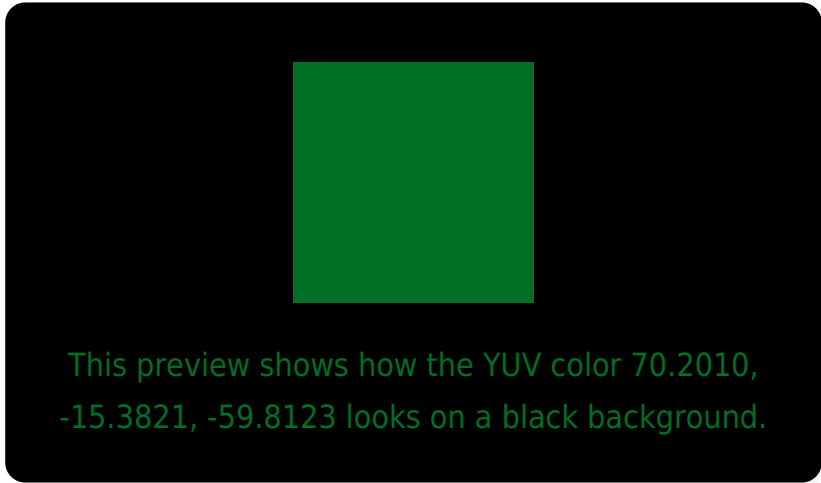
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123.

-59.8123.

# 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

70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123

### Protanopia

91.4490, -27.8294, 12.7612

### Deuteranopia

93.5300, -23.9253, 20.5832



## Tritanopia

87.2710, 12.1914, -37.0717

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123

## Protanomaly

83.7230, -23.5274, -13.7891

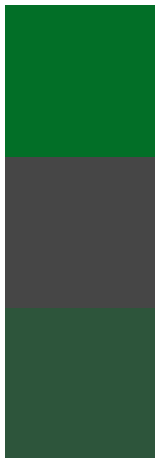
## Deuteranomaly

84.8530, -20.6335, -8.6411

## Tritanomaly

81.1700, 1.8882, -45.7531

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123

## Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.0760, -5.4605, -21.9917

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123 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(2, 111, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 111, 39)  
}
```

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(2, 111, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 111, 39) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123 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(2, 111, 39) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 111, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 111, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 111, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 111, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 111, 39)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 70.2010, -15.3821, -59.8123 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 111, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 111,  
39) }
```

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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