

# Converting Colors

YUV(71.0460, 13.2883,  
-62.3073)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(71.0460, 13.2883,  
-62.3073)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	006662
RGB	0, 102, 98
RGB Percent	0%, 40%, 38%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6000, 0.6157
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.04, 0.60
HSL	178°, 100%, 20%
HSV	178°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	6.9560, 10.3846, 13.1931
YIQ	71.0460, -59.5080, -22.8680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

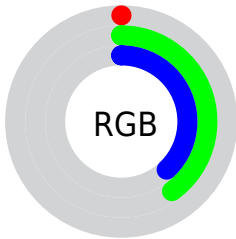
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 52, 102
Decimal	26210
CIELab	38.52, -25.87, -4.96
CIELCh	39, 26.345, 190.853
Yxy	10.3846, 0.2278, 0.3401
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278216290 (0xFF006662)
YUV	71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073
Hunter-Lab	32.2251, -17.8637, -1.7160

# Details

The YUV color **71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **30.9540, -13.2883, 62.3073**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.2110, 9.7560, -49.2970**, and **37.6260, 7.0864, -32.9980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.0360, 11.8143, -56.1596**.

# Distribution



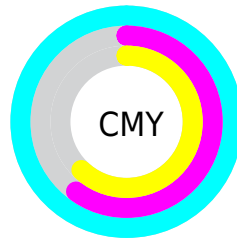
- Red (0%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073 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 71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



71.0460, 13.2883,  
-62.3073

71.0460, 13.2883,  
-62.3073

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

54.2220, 9.7506,  
-47.5527

129.2110, 9.7560,  
-49.2970

37.6260, 7.0864,  
-32.9980

156.0970, 9.3192,  
-49.1971

23.4920, 3.7014,  
-20.6025

183.5100, 9.6086,  
-48.6823

0.6840, 2.6208,  
-0.5999

212.0970, 9.3192,  
-49.1971

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

233.7710, 10.4659,  
-43.6492

242.4420, 6.1911,

-25.8206

251.1130, 1.9163,  
-7.9921

71.0460, 13.2883,  
-62.3073

74.0360, 11.8143,  
-56.1596

77.1400, 10.7770,  
-50.1118

80.4290, 9.1555,  
-43.3492

83.5330, 8.1182,  
-37.3014

86.5230, 6.6442,  
-31.1537

■ 89.5130, 5.1701,  
-25.0059

■ 92.6170, 4.1328,  
-18.9581

■ 95.9060, 2.5113,  
-12.1956

■ 99.0100, 1.4741,  
-6.1478

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.4060, -2.6652, -31.9281



71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073



72.7390, 22.3137, -63.7921

# Triad

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



71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073



92.9530, 14.8132, 8.8112



90.2790, -19.8575, 22.5573

# Complementary

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



71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073



30.9540, -13.2883, 62.3073

# 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.



91.6530, -13.6329, 32.7533



71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073



93.3590, 5.7390, 25.9952

# Square

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



71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073



89.4060, 20.9988, -15.2651



92.4820, -4.1816, 34.6573



88.4790, -19.9561, 7.4729



# Rectangle

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



71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073



73.7980, 26.2286, -59.4588



92.4820, -4.1816, 34.6573



90.4690, -17.9792, 26.7757

# Sweetspot

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



71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073



120.8120, 5.0227, -24.3911



61.3690, -30.2549, -49.4356



58.7100, 3.1010, -14.6547



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.



71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073



92.5490, 16.9843, -81.1655



44.5000, 28.3475, -39.0265



49.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



80.0450, 14.7678, -70.1995



168.6160, 31.7413, -147.8762



# Inverse Universe

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



30.9540, -13.2883, 62.3073



40.3370, -17.4211, 81.2655



57.5000, -28.3475, 39.0265



47.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



34.9550, -14.7678, 70.1995



73.4980, -31.3045, 147.7763



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073 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 71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

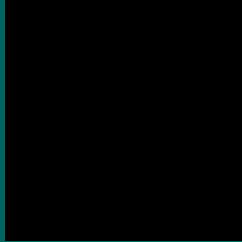
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073.



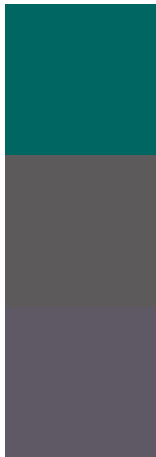
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073.



# 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

71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073

### Protanopia

90.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296

### Deuteranopia

91.5750, 4.6465, 3.0037



## Tritanopia

77.7040, 15.4289, -48.8524

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073

## Protanomaly

83.5350, 5.1592, -21.5172

## Deuteranomaly

83.9310, 7.9220, -20.9875

## Tritanomaly

75.4430, 14.5716, -53.8855

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.8230, 5.0173, -22.6468

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073 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, 102, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 102, 98)  
}
```

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, 102, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 102, 98) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073 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, 102, 98) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 102, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 102, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 102, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 102, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 102, 98)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 71.0460, 13.2883, -62.3073 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 102, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 102,  
98) }
```

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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