

# Converting Colors

YUV(76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(76.1010, 9.8102,  
-66.7406)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	006F60
RGB	0, 111, 96
RGB Percent	0%, 44%, 38%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5647, 0.6235
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.14, 0.56
HSL	172°, 100%, 22%
HSV	172°, 100%, 44%
XYZ	7.7958, 12.2134, 13.0129
YIQ	76.1010, -61.3410, -28.1970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

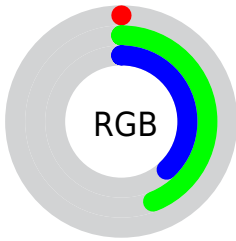
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 60, 111
Decimal	28512
CIELab	41.55, -30.83, 0.72
CIELCh	42, 30.841, 178.671
Yxy	12.2134, 0.2361, 0.3699
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278218592 (0xFF006F60)
YUV	76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406
Hunter-Lab	34.9477, -21.3406, 2.3866

# Details

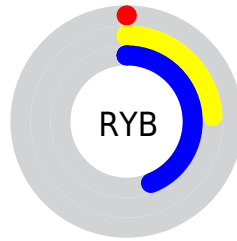
The YUV color **76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **34.8990, -9.8102, 66.7406**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.7500, 5.5462, -52.4008**, and **42.0940, 3.8977, -36.9164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.6180, 9.0623, -60.1780**.

# Distribution



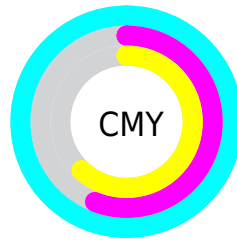
- Red (0%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406 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 76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 76.1010, 9.8102,  
-66.7406

■ 76.1010, 9.8102,  
-66.7406

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 58.6900, 6.5618,  
-51.4711

■ 134.7500, 5.5462,  
-52.4008

■ 42.0940, 3.8977,  
-36.9164

■ 162.6360, 5.1095,  
-52.3008

■ 26.7860, 1.0915,  
-23.4913

■ 190.2230, 4.8201,  
-52.8156

■ 6.9130, -1.4361,  
-6.0627

■ 218.2230, 4.8201,  
-52.8156

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 234.6680, 10.0237,  
-41.8048

■ 243.3390, 5.7489,

-23.9763

■ 252.0100, 1.4741,  
-6.1478

■ 76.1010, 9.8102,  
-66.7406

■ 79.6180, 9.0623,  
-60.1780

■ 83.0210, 7.8776,  
-53.5154

■ 86.5380, 7.1298,  
-46.9528

■ 89.9410, 5.9451,  
-40.2903

■ 93.7570, 5.0498,  
-33.1129

■ 97.1600, 3.8651,  
-26.4503

■ 100.6770, 3.1172,  
-19.8877

■ 104.0800, 1.9326,  
-13.2252

■ 107.5970, 1.1847,  
-6.6626

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.4190, -9.0806, -27.5545



76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406



79.0650, 21.1670, -69.3400

# Triad

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



76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406



99.4940, 20.9555, -1.3102



97.4050, -20.9057, 32.0938

# Complementary

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



76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406



34.8990, -9.8102, 66.7406

# 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.



98.2780, -11.4761, 40.9752



76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406



101.2430, 11.7122, 23.4659

# Square

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



76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406



92.0060, 27.6050, -34.2083



99.6550, 0.1701, 38.8906



95.9810, -24.6406, 16.6797



# Rectangle

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



76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406



79.3730, 27.4241, -69.6101



99.6550, 0.1701, 38.8906



97.8230, -18.1537, 36.1122

# Sweetspot

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



76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406



131.4590, 3.7177, -25.8355



70.2400, -34.6283, -46.6915



65.4710, 2.2328, -16.1991



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.



76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406



99.4790, 13.0749, -87.2431



54.9180, 27.6484, -48.1631



54.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887



82.2960, 10.7001, -72.1736



169.3850, 21.9952, -148.5506



# Inverse Universe

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



34.8990, -9.8102, 66.7406



45.6350, -12.6381, 87.1431



56.0820, -27.6484, 48.1631



51.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



37.7040, -10.7001, 72.1736



77.6150, -21.9952, 148.5506



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406 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 76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

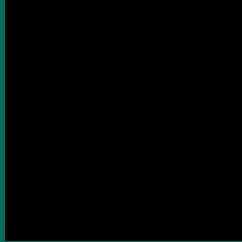
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.1010, 9.8102,

-66.7406.

# 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

98.1700, -4.5208, 3.3589

### Deuteranopia

99.1580, 0.4151, 6.8774

### Tritanopia

85.7040, 15.4289, -48.8524

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

90.3840, 0.7967, -22.2618

## Deuteranomaly

90.9050, 3.9908, -20.0877

## Tritanomaly

82.0900, 13.2666, -55.3299

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

76.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

76.0570, 3.4229, -24.6060

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406 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, 111, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 111, 96)  
}
```

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, 111, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 111, 96) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406 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, 111, 96) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 111, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 111, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 111, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 111, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 111, 96)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 76.1010, 9.8102, -66.7406 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 111, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 111,  
96) }
```

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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