

# Converting Colors

YUV(64.7760, -27.4976,  
-47.1616)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(64.7760, -27.4976,  
-47.1616)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0B6709
RGB	11, 103, 9
RGB Percent	4%, 40%, 4%
CMY	0.9569, 0.5961, 0.9647
CMYK	0.89, 0.00, 0.91, 0.60
HSL	119°, 84%, 22%
HSV	119°, 91%, 40%
XYZ	5.0376, 9.7914, 1.8829
YIQ	64.7760, -24.6580, -48.7380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

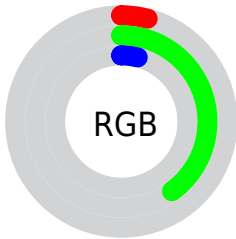
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	9, 103, 101
Decimal	747273
CIE Lab	37.47, -42.64, 40.46
CIE LCh	37, 58.782, 136.500
Yxy	9.7914, 0.3014, 0.5859
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278937353 (0xFF0B6709)
YUV	64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616
Hunter-Lab	31.2912, -26.0228, 18.3362

# Details

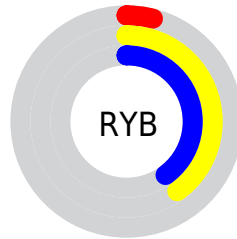
The YUV color **64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **47.2240, 27.4976, 47.1616**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.8910, -28.5403, -39.3694**, and **31.6980, -15.6271, -27.7991** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.0590, -30.1021, -51.7947**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.9060, -24.6037, -42.0136**.

# Distribution



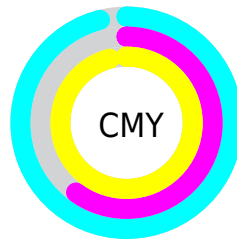
- Red (4%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (4%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616 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 64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 64.7760, -27.4976,  
-47.1616

■ 64.7760, -27.4976,  
-47.1616

■ 254.5440, -1.7472,  
0.3999

■ 45.7860, -22.5725,  
-40.1543

■ 120.8910,  
-28.5403, -39.3694

■ 31.6980, -15.6271,  
-27.7991

■ 147.9620,  
-29.5613, -38.5547

■ 19.3710, -9.5499,  
-16.9884

■ 175.3210,  
-30.7243, -38.8695


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 203.7940,  
-31.4504, -39.2843


■ 224.9350,  
-28.5620, -32.3920


■ 236.3850,


-20.8958, -17.8776

 248.6610,  
-12.6509, -2.3337


 64.7760, -27.4976,  
-47.1616


 64.7760, -27.4976,  
-47.1616


 61.0590, -30.1021,  
-51.7947

 68.9060, -24.6037,  
-42.0136

 73.1500, -21.2730,  
-36.9656

 77.2800, -18.3790,  
-31.8176

 81.4100, -15.4851,  
-26.6696

 85.6540, -12.1544,  
-21.6216

■ 89.7840, -9.2605,  
-16.4736

■ 94.2130, -6.5140,  
-10.7108

■ 98.3430, -3.6201,  
-5.5628

■ 102.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.9950, -39.4375, 2.6354



64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616



70.1050, -3.0098, -61.4821

# Triad

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



64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616



79.3340, 50.1213, -69.5759



75.1490, -5.4965, 83.1843

# Complementary

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



64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616



47.2240, 27.4976, 47.1616

# 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.



80.2780, 15.6389, 70.7932



64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616



70.4150, 54.0254, -61.7540

# Square

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



64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616



80.7070, 37.6124, -70.7800



89.8410, 31.6304, 28.2034



80.9810, -31.0496, 65.7917



# Rectangle

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



64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616



75.1550, 11.2626, -65.9109



89.8410, 31.6304, 28.2034



74.6250, 2.6499, 83.6439

# Sweetspot

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



64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616



120.1320, -10.4181, -18.5328



90.5230, -40.1908, 10.9423



59.9140, -6.3666, -11.3256



196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616



80.1420, -39.5100, -67.6535



69.1940, -7.9836, -52.7901



48.9350, -1.4470, -2.5740



68.1030, -33.5748, -57.9723



143.5490, -70.7697, -121.5075



# Inverse Universe

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



47.2240, 27.4976, 47.1616



54.8580, 39.5100, 67.6535



42.8060, 7.9836, 52.7901



48.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



46.5980, 33.7222, 57.3576

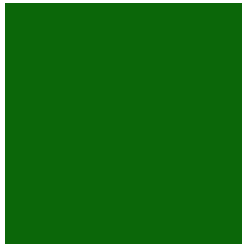


98.4510, 70.7697, 121.5075



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616 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 64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.7760, -27.4976,



# 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

64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616

### Deuteranopia

85.2330, -30.1879, 22.5977

### Tritanopia

81.3640, 11.1595, -32.7682

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616

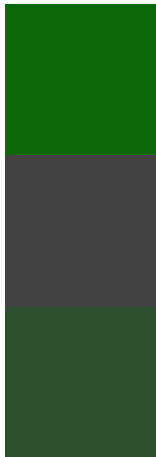
## Deuteranomaly

78.0080, -29.0909, -2.6380

## Tritanomaly

75.5470, -3.2277, -38.1907

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616

## Achromatopsia

65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.9580, -9.8393, -17.5032

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616 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(11, 103, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 103, 9)  
}
```

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(11, 103, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 103, 9) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616 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(11, 103, 9) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 103, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(11, 103, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 103, 9); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 103, 9);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 103, 9)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 64.7760, -27.4976, -47.1616 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 103, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 103,  
9) }
```

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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