

Converting Colors

YUV(69.5740, -27.8910,
-61.0164)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(69.5740, -27.8910, -61.0164)
contains.

YUV(69.5740, -27.8910, -61.0164)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

**YUV(69.5740, -27.8910,
-61.0164)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00740D
RGB	0, 116, 13
RGB Percent	0%, 45%, 5%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5451, 0.9490
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.89, 0.55
HSL	127°, 100%, 23%
HSV	127°, 100%, 45%
XYZ	6.3180, 12.5198, 2.4643
YIQ	69.5740, -36.0730, -56.6250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

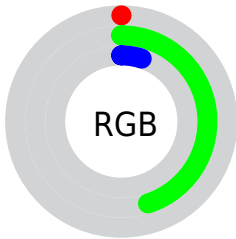
Format	Color
RYB	0, 104, 116
Decimal	29709
CIELab	42.03, -47.59, 43.48
CIELCh	42, 64.461, 137.584
Yxy	12.5198, 0.2966, 0.5877
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278219789 (0xFF00740D)
YUV	69.5740, -27.8910, -61.0164
Hunter-Lab	35.3834, -30.0481, 20.6390

Details

The YUV color **69.5740, -27.8910, -61.0164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **46.4260, 27.8910, 61.0164**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.8640, -30.9920, -46.3617**, and **38.7420, -19.0998, -33.9767** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.5740, -27.8910, -61.0164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.3020, -25.2919, -54.6389**.

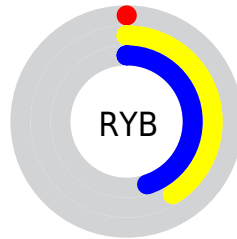
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (45%)

Blue (5%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (45%)

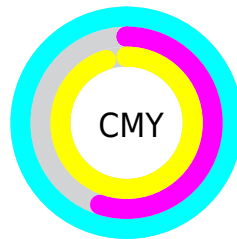


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 69.5740, -27.8910, -61.0164 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 69.5740, -27.8910, -61.0164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.5740, -27.8910,
-61.0164

■ 69.5740, -27.8910,
-61.0164

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 53.4170, -26.3346,
-46.8467

■ 129.8640,
-30.9920, -46.3617

■ 38.7420, -19.0998,
-33.9767

■ 157.6360,
-31.8655, -46.1618

■ 25.8280, -12.7332,
-22.6512

■ 185.7070,
-32.8866, -45.3470

■ 8.2180, -4.0515,
-7.2072


■ 214.0660,
-34.0495, -45.6619

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 226.5160,
-26.3834, -31.1475


■ 238.3790,


-18.4278, -16.1184


 250.5410,
-10.6197, -0.4745


 69.5740, -27.8910,
-61.0164

 74.3020, -25.2919,
-54.6389

 78.8450, -22.1086,
-48.9761

 83.5730, -19.5095,
-42.5985

 88.0020, -16.7630,
-36.8358

 92.8440, -13.7271,
-30.5582

■ 97.5720, -11.1280,
-24.1806

■ 102.0010, -8.3815,
-18.4179

■ 106.7290, -5.7824,
-12.0403

■ 111.2720, -2.5991,
-6.3775

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.7300, -44.2369, 1.9908



69.5740, -27.8910, -61.0164



79.4630, -2.6933, -69.6891

Triad

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



69.5740, -27.8910, -61.0164



89.0000, 56.6950, -78.0530



84.2750, -6.5446, 92.7208

Complementary

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



69.5740, -27.8910, -61.0164



46.4260, 27.8910, 61.0164

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.



88.8000, 17.3536, 80.8594



69.5740, -27.8910, -61.0164



82.9790, 58.6774, -60.4946

Square

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



69.5740, -27.8910, -61.0164



90.6180, 42.5863, -79.4720



101.0850, 34.9611, 33.2515



91.0590, -36.0181, 72.7393

Rectangle

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



69.5740, -27.8910, -61.0164



84.3820, 13.6157, -74.0030



101.0850, 34.9611, 33.2515



82.9900, 2.4699, 94.7248

Sweetspot

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



69.5740, -27.8910, -61.0164



131.9850, -10.8386, -23.6658



99.1880, -48.8997, 4.2201



65.7780, -6.7926, -14.7143



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



69.5740, -27.8910, -61.0164



89.9880, -35.9831, -78.9195



76.0720, -2.9935, -66.7151



56.5220, -1.7363, -3.0888



73.2100, -29.1905, -64.2052



149.9420, -60.1174, -131.4991

Inverse Universe

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



46.4260, 27.8910, 61.0164



60.1260, 36.4199, 78.8195



39.9280, 2.9935, 66.7151



55.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888



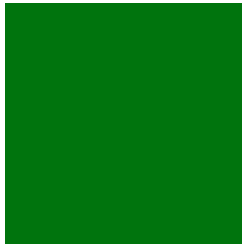
48.9040, 29.6273, 64.1052



100.0580, 60.1174, 131.4991

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 69.5740, -27.8910, -61.0164 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 69.5740, -27.8910, -61.0164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.5740, -27.8910, -61.0164.

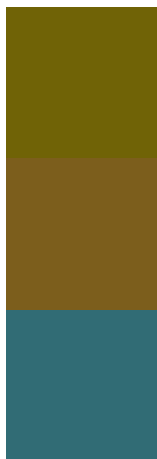


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.5740, -27.8910,

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

92.2850, -42.5385, 17.2901

Deuteranopia

95.4460, -33.2509, 25.0419

Tritanopia

91.3850, 12.6282, -37.1716

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

83.8900, -36.9208, -11.3045

Deuteranomaly

86.1170, -31.1167, -6.2416

Tritanomaly

83.4320, -2.1850, -45.9829

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.1100, -10.4072, -22.0215

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 69.5740, -27.8910, -61.0164 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, 116, 13)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 116, 13)  
}
```

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, 116, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 116, 13) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 69.5740, -27.8910, -61.0164 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, 116, 13) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 116, 13) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 116, 13)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 116, 13); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 116, 13);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 116, 13)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 69.5740, -27.8910, -61.0164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 116, 13) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 116,  
13) }
```

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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