

# Converting Colors

YUV(70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(70.7900, -25.0395,  
4.5692)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4C4E14
RGB	76, 78, 20
RGB Percent	30%, 31%, 8%
CMY	0.7020, 0.6941, 0.9216
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.74, 0.69
HSL	62°, 59%, 19%
HSV	62°, 74%, 31%
XYZ	5.8311, 7.0358, 1.7125
YIQ	70.7900, 17.4260, -18.4620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

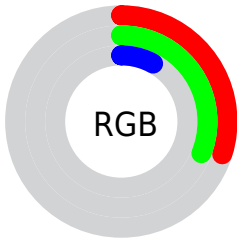
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	20, 78, 22
Decimal	5000724
CIELab	31.89, -9.21, 32.46
CIElCh	32, 33.739, 105.849
Yxy	7.0358, 0.4000, 0.4826
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283190804 (0xFF4C4E14)
YUV	70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692
Hunter-Lab	26.5251, -7.1782, 14.7396

# Details

The YUV color **70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **27.2100, 25.0395, -4.5692**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.1600, -26.2079, 5.9987**, and **28.6290, -14.1141, 0.3254** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.8780, -28.5339, 5.3690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.7020, -21.5451, 3.7693**.

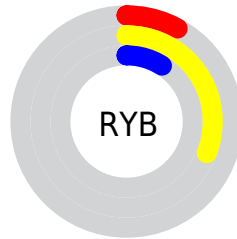
# Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (31%)

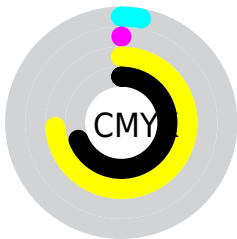
Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (9%)

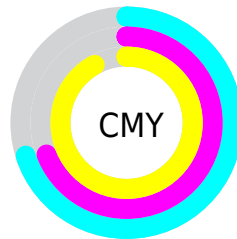


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (74%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692 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 70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.7900, -25.0395,  
4.5692

70.7900, -25.0395,  
4.5692

254.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

47.8330, -23.5817,  
3.6545

120.1600,  
-26.2079, 5.9987

28.6290, -14.1141,  
0.3254

145.9320,  
-27.0815, 6.1986

7.6310, -3.7621,  
-6.6924

172.4160,  
-27.8131, 7.5282

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

200.1880,  
-28.6867, 7.7281

228.3730,  
-29.2709, 8.4429

248.3880,

-25.3343, 5.7987

■ 251.5800,  
-13.1039, 2.9993

■ 70.7900, -25.0395,  
4.5692

■ 70.7900, -25.0395,  
4.5692

■ 69.8780, -28.5339,  
5.3690

■ 71.7020, -21.5451,  
3.7693

■ 68.6670, -31.8808,  
5.5540

■ 72.9130, -18.1981,  
3.5843

■ 68.2110, -33.6280,  
5.9540

■ 73.7110, -15.1405,  
2.8845

■ 74.6230, -11.6461,  
2.0846

■ 75.5350, -8.1518,  
1.2848

■ 76.7460, -4.8048,  
1.0998

■ 77.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

■ 78.4560, 1.7472,  
-0.3999

■ 79.3680, 5.2416,  
-1.1997

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.7970, -25.5359, 23.8570



70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692



67.1660, -15.3648, -18.5626

# Triad

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



70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692



63.2500, 24.0338, -55.4703



76.2400, 6.2907, 35.7465

# Complementary

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



70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692



27.2100, 25.0395, -4.5692

# 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.



77.2680, 17.1229, 14.6740



70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692



61.9110, 31.5959, -54.2959

# Square

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



70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692



61.8020, 13.4086, -54.2004



73.0620, 26.0984, -17.5944



74.6680, -6.2453, 43.2642



# Rectangle

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



70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692



59.6990, -3.7956, -42.7090



73.0620, 26.0984, -17.5944



76.5320, 10.0907, 30.2284

# Sweetspot

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



70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692



99.1930, -9.4621, 1.5847



38.5160, -9.1284, 34.6275



49.5180, -5.6784, 1.2997



179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692



90.7290, -39.3064, 7.2537



62.1190, -20.7647, -13.2594



37.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



89.1760, -43.9638, 7.7386



201.3880, -99.2843, 18.0767



# Inverse Universe

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



27.2100, 25.0395, -4.5692



22.2710, 39.3064, -7.2537



35.8810, 20.7647, 13.2594



34.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



12.8240, 43.9638, -7.7386



28.6120, 99.2843, -18.0767



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

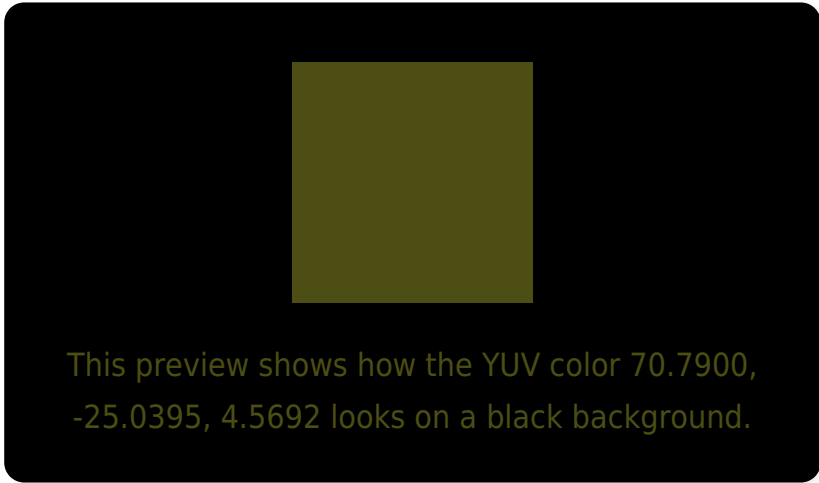
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

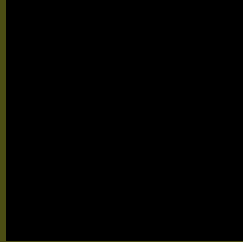
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.7900, -25.0395,



# 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

70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692

### Protanopia

71.3070, -25.7874, 11.1318

### Deuteranopia

72.4050, -24.3567, 18.9388



## Tritanopia

75.9620, 1.0047, 4.4183

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692

## Protanomaly

70.9970, -25.6345, 8.7726

## Deuteranomaly

71.9590, -24.6298, 13.1910

## Tritanomaly

74.1440, -8.4520, 4.2587

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.1930, -9.4621, 1.5847

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692 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(76, 78, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 78, 20)  
}
```

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(76, 78, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 78, 20) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692 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(76, 78, 20) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 78, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 78, 20)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 78, 20); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 78, 20);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 78, 20)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 70.7900, -25.0395, 4.5692 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 78, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 78,  
20) }
```

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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