

# Converting Colors

YUV(70.9810, -25.1336,  
-58.7423)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(70.9810, -25.1336,  
-58.7423)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	047314
RGB	4, 115, 20
RGB Percent	2%, 45%, 8%
CMY	0.9843, 0.5490, 0.9216
CMYK	0.97, 0.00, 0.83, 0.55
HSL	129°, 93%, 23%
HSV	129°, 97%, 45%
XYZ	6.3071, 12.3378, 2.7108
YIQ	70.9810, -35.6610, -53.0770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

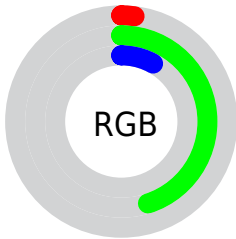
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	4, 101, 115
Decimal	291604
CIE Lab	41.75, -46.49, 41.17
CIE LCh	42, 62.095, 138.475
Yxy	12.3378, 0.2953, 0.5777
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278481684 (0xFF047314)
YUV	70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423
Hunter-Lab	35.1252, -29.4177, 20.0118

# Details

The YUV color **70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **48.0190, 25.1336, 58.7423**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.1460, -28.6660, -45.7320**, and **38.1550, -18.8104, -33.4619** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.4430, -25.8544, -60.9015**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.7090, -22.5345, -52.3648**.

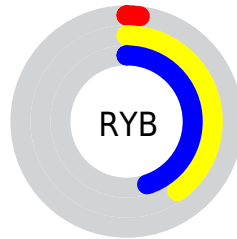
# Distribution



Red (2%)

Green (45%)

Blue (8%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (45%)

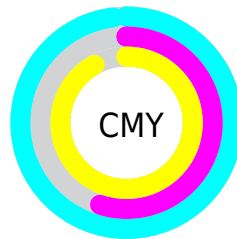


Cyan (97%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (83%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (98%)

Magenta (55%)


Yellow (92%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423 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 70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 70.9810, -25.1336,  
-58.7423

 70.9810, -25.1336,  
-58.7423


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 52.8300, -26.0452,  
-46.3319


 130.1460,  
-28.6660, -45.7320


 38.1550, -18.8104,  
-33.4619


 157.8040,  
-29.9764, -45.4321


 25.8280, -12.7332,  
-22.6512

 185.5760,  
-30.8500, -45.2322

 7.0440, -3.4727,  
-6.1776


 213.9350,  
-32.0130, -45.5470


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 226.9720,  
-24.6362, -31.5474


 238.8350,


-16.6807, -16.5183


 250.6980, -8.7251,  
-1.4891


 70.9810, -25.1336,  
-58.7423


 70.9810, -25.1336,  
-58.7423


 69.4430, -25.8544,  
-60.9015

 75.7090, -22.5345,  
-52.3648

 80.1380, -19.7880,  
-46.6020

 84.8660, -17.1889,  
-40.2245

 89.1810, -14.8792,  
-34.3617

 93.9090, -12.2801,  
-27.9842

■ 98.3380, -9.5336,  
-22.2214

■ 103.0660, -6.9345,  
-15.8439

■ 107.4950, -4.1880,  
-10.0811

■ 112.2230, -1.5889,  
-3.7036

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.1320, -43.9421, 0.7612



70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423



79.1040, -1.5303, -69.3742

# Triad

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



70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423



87.2560, 55.0898, -76.5235



86.1990, -7.9861, 88.4025

# Complementary

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



70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423



48.0190, 25.1336, 58.7423

# 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.



89.7950, 14.8911, 77.3558



70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423



88.4000, 53.5398, -45.9548

# Square

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



70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423



89.8030, 42.0021, -78.7572



100.5150, 32.7771, 33.7513



91.1510, -35.5704, 69.1506



# Rectangle

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



70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423



83.7950, 13.9051, -73.4882



100.5150, 32.7771, 33.7513



85.0880, 0.4496, 89.3768

# Sweetspot

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



70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423



132.9250, -9.8230, -22.7362



97.8610, -46.2735, 1.8759



66.3050, -6.0664, -14.2995



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.



70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423



90.5580, -33.7991, -79.4194



77.1370, -1.5465, -64.1411



56.6360, -1.2995, -3.1888



73.6660, -27.4433, -64.6051



150.8540, -56.6230, -132.2990



# Inverse Universe

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



48.0190, 25.1336, 58.7423



59.5560, 34.2359, 79.3194



41.8630, 1.5465, 64.1411



55.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888



48.4480, 27.8801, 64.5051

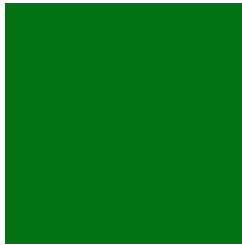


99.1460, 56.6230, 132.2990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

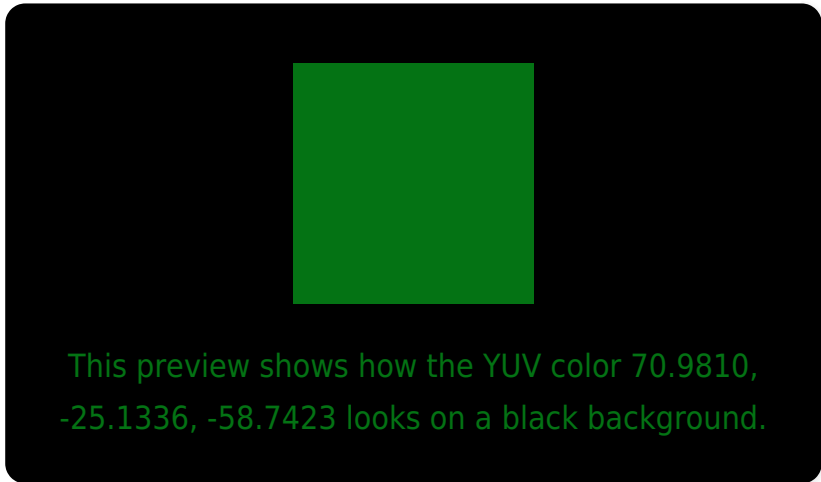
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423.



# 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

70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423

### Protanopia

93.0120, -38.4599, 15.7755

### Deuteranopia

94.9020, -31.5037, 24.6419



## Tritanopia

90.3850, 12.6282, -37.1716

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423

## Protanomaly

85.1010, -33.5738, -11.4896

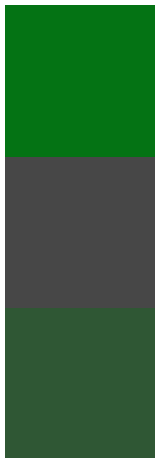
## Deuteranomaly

86.2850, -29.2275, -5.5119

## Tritanomaly

83.3720, -1.1694, -45.0532

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.0500, -9.3916, -21.0918

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423 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(4, 115, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 115, 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(4, 115, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 115, 20) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423 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(4, 115, 20) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 115, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(4, 115, 20)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 115, 20); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 115, 20);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 115, 20)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 70.9810, -25.1336, -58.7423 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 115, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 115,  
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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