

# Converting Colors

YUV(72.3480, -11.5106,  
-41.5242)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(72.3480, -11.5106,  
-41.5242)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	196531
RGB	25, 101, 49
RGB Percent	10%, 40%, 19%
CMY	0.9020, 0.6039, 0.8078
CMYK	0.75, 0.00, 0.51, 0.60
HSL	139°, 60%, 25%
HSV	139°, 75%, 40%
XYZ	5.6090, 9.7358, 4.4893
YIQ	72.3480, -28.6040, -32.2840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

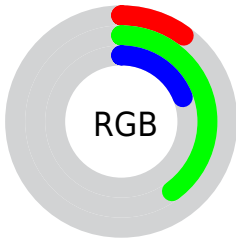
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	25, 83, 101
Decimal	1664305
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.36, -35.35, 22.91
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 42.130, 147.052
Yxy	9.7358, 0.2828, 0.4909
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279854385 (0xFF196531)
YUV	72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242
Hunter-Lab	31.2022, -22.5164, 13.3110

# Details

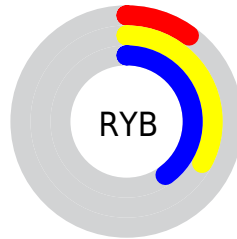
The YUV color **72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **53.6520, 11.5106, 41.5242**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.9740, -14.2842, -38.5652**, and **31.4530, -14.0273, -27.5843** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.5600, -13.0941, -46.9721**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.1360, -9.9270, -36.0763**.

# Distribution



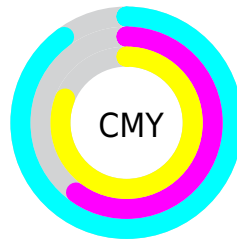
- Red (10%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242 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 72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 72.3480, -11.5106,  
-41.5242

■ 72.3480, -11.5106,  
-41.5242

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 47.6900, -10.2002,  
-41.8241

■ 124.9740,  
-14.2842, -38.5652

■ 31.4530, -14.0273,  
-27.5843

■ 151.4470,  
-15.0104, -38.9800

■ 19.3710, -9.5499,  
-16.9884

■ 178.9200,  
-15.7366, -39.3948

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 206.5070,  
-16.0260, -39.9096

■ 229.2240,  
-13.4214, -35.2764

■ 241.0870, -5.4659,

-20.2473

252.6080, 1.1793,  
-4.9182

72.3480, -11.5106,  
-41.5242

72.3480, -11.5106,  
-41.5242

68.5600, -13.0941,  
-46.9721

76.1360, -9.9270,  
-36.0763

64.7720, -14.6776,  
-52.4200

79.9240, -8.3435,  
-30.6283

62.9350, -15.2510,  
-55.1940

83.7120, -6.7600,  
-25.1804

87.5000, -5.1765,  
-19.7325

91.5870, -3.7404,  
-13.6698

■ 95.2610, -2.5937,  
-8.1219

■ 99.0490, -1.0102,  
-2.6740

■ 102.8370, 0.5734,  
2.7740

■ 106.6250, 2.1569,  
8.2219

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.5840, -29.3749, -4.8972



72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242



70.5100, 6.1576, -61.8373

# Triad

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



72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242



72.3750, 41.2271, -63.4729



85.6110, -13.1192, 54.7152

# Complementary

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



72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242



53.6520, 11.5106, 41.5242

# 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.



87.4270, 2.7475, 52.2455



72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242



88.4640, 29.8442, -5.6689

# Square

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



72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242



75.8170, 34.1072, -66.4915



90.0790, 17.2161, 31.5027



85.7500, -27.4847, 42.3153



# Rectangle

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



72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242



73.2460, 16.6407, -64.2367



90.0790, 17.2161, 31.5027



85.4030, -7.5937, 55.7746

# Sweetspot

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



72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242



118.7500, -4.3138, -16.4438



85.4590, -29.8063, -6.5415



59.2500, -2.5882, -9.8662



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242



85.8970, -17.6972, -63.9307



76.5660, 4.6510, -45.2234



49.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740



71.6090, -17.5552, -62.8011



150.8320, -36.3992, -132.2797



# Inverse Universe

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



53.6520, 11.5106, 41.5242



57.1030, 17.6972, 63.9307



49.4340, -4.6510, 45.2234



47.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740



43.3910, 17.5552, 62.8011



91.2820, 36.8360, 132.1797



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

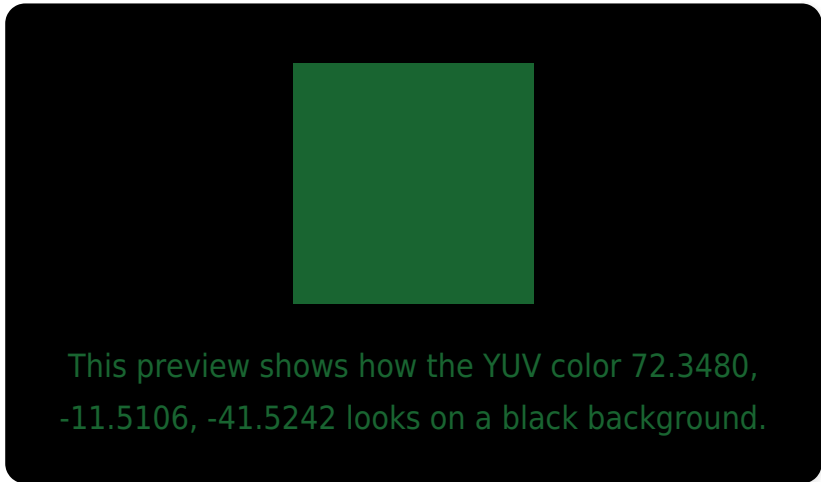
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 72.3480, -11.5106,



# 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

72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242

### Protanopia

85.6750, -20.5458, 9.9320

### Deuteranopia

87.0440, -16.7837, 16.6244



## Tritanopia

80.9620, 10.8647, -31.5387

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242

## Protanomaly

81.0640, -17.2866, -8.8261

## Deuteranomaly

81.7810, -14.6820, -4.1929

## Tritanomaly

77.7630, 2.5818, -34.8722

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242

## Achromatopsia

72.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

72.4620, -4.1718, -15.3142

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242 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(25, 101, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 101, 49)  
}
```

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(25, 101, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 101, 49) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242 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(25, 101, 49) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 101, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 101, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 101, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 101, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 101,  
49) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 72.3480, -11.5106, -41.5242 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 101, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 101,  
49) }
```

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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