

# Converting Colors

YUV(73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(73.1710, -6.4933,  
-64.1710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00713C
RGB	0, 113, 60
RGB Percent	0%, 44%, 24%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5569, 0.7647
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.47, 0.56
HSL	152°, 100%, 22%
HSV	152°, 100%, 44%
XYZ	6.7207, 12.1365, 6.2633
YIQ	73.1710, -50.3350, -40.4390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

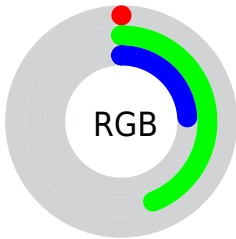
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 74, 113
Decimal	28988
CIELab	41.43, -40.79, 21.82
CIELCh	41, 46.262, 151.863
Yxy	12.1365, 0.2675, 0.4831
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278219068 (0xFF00713C)
YUV	73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710
Hunter-Lab	34.8375, -26.5299, 13.7267

# Details

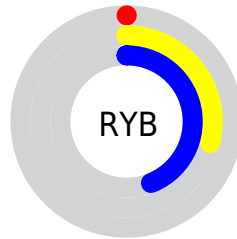
The YUV color **73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **39.8290, 6.4933, 64.1710**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.8800, -11.7728, -50.7608**, and **39.3920, -11.5323, -34.5468** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.0300, -5.9308, -57.9083**.

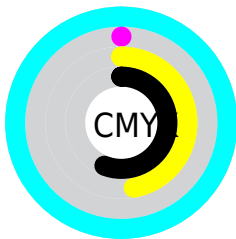
# Distribution



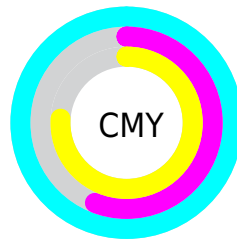
- Red (0%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710 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 73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 73.1710, -6.4933,  
-64.1710

■ 73.1710, -6.4933,  
-64.1710

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 55.8740, -9.3049,  
-49.0015

■ 131.8800,  
-11.7728, -50.7608

■ 39.3920, -11.5323,  
-34.5468

■ 159.0650,  
-12.3570, -50.0460

■ 24.6540, -12.1544,  
-21.6216

■ 187.1250,  
-13.3726, -50.9756

■ 5.8700, -2.8939,  
-5.1480

■ 215.0110,  
-13.8094, -50.8756

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 229.8090, -7.3008,  
-38.4205

■ 241.3730, 0.8021,

-24.0061

251.7110, 1.6215,  
-6.7625

73.1710, -6.4933,  
-64.1710

77.0300, -5.9308,  
-57.9083

81.3020, -5.0789,  
-51.1309

85.1610, -4.5164,  
-44.8682

89.0200, -3.9539,  
-38.6055

93.1780, -3.5388,  
-31.7281

■ 97.1510, -2.5394,  
-25.5654

■ 101.0100, -1.9769,  
-19.3028

■ 104.8690, -1.4144,  
-13.0401

■ 109.1410, -0.5625,  
-6.2627

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.4970, -30.8110, -10.9599



73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710



79.3780, 9.6736, -69.6145

# Triad

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



73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710



79.1230, 46.7744, -69.3909



94.9060, -17.2087, 59.7184

# Complementary

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



73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710



39.8290, 6.4933, 64.1710

# 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.



96.2000, 0.3944, 60.3376



73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710



99.8500, 31.1330, 1.0086

# Square

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



73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710



83.8530, 39.5125, -73.5391



99.7210, 16.8995, 39.7097



94.6810, -32.8737, 44.1298



# Rectangle

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



73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710



82.3420, 21.0304, -72.2139



99.7210, 16.8995, 39.7097



94.8230, -11.2517, 62.4222

# Sweetspot

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



73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710



132.4500, -2.6868, -24.9506



82.7760, -40.8086, -24.3596



64.4450, -1.6984, -15.2993



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710



95.8820, -8.3228, -84.0885



78.0390, 17.2358, -68.4402



53.8640, -0.4260, -3.3887



77.7360, -6.7718, -68.1745



159.9230, -14.2590, -140.2525



# Inverse Universe

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



39.8290, 6.4933, 64.1710



52.1180, 8.3228, 84.0885



34.9610, -17.2358, 68.4402



52.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



42.2640, 6.7718, 68.1745



87.0770, 14.2590, 140.2525



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710 looks on a 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 73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 73.1710, -6.4933,



# 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

95.6750, -20.5458, 9.9320

### Deuteranopia

96.9840, -15.7681, 17.5540

### Tritanopia

88.7760, 12.9284, -40.1456

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

87.1770, -15.3703, -16.8182

## Deuteranomaly

88.0080, -12.3289, -12.2850

## Tritanomaly

82.8860, 5.9722, -49.0120

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

73.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

73.1620, -2.5449, -23.8211

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710 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, 113, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 113, 60)  
}
```

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, 113, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 113, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710 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, 113, 60) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 113, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 113, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 113, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 113, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 113, 60)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 73.1710, -6.4933, -64.1710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 113, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 113,  
60) }
```

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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