

# Converting Colors

YUV(73.2190, -36.0970,  
-42.2881)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(73.2190, -36.0970, -42.2881)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(73.2190, -36.0970,  
-42.2881)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	197000
RGB	25, 112, 0
RGB Percent	10%, 44%, 0%
CMY	0.9020, 0.5608, 1.0000
CMYK	0.78, 0.00, 1.00, 0.56
HSL	107°, 100%, 22%
HSV	107°, 100%, 44%
XYZ	6.1951, 11.7950, 1.9502
YIQ	73.2190, -15.9000, -53.2760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

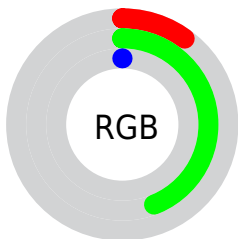
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 112, 87
Decimal	1667072
CIELab	40.89, -43.99, 45.76
CIELCh	41, 63.471, 133.872
Yxy	11.7950, 0.3107, 0.5915
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279857152 (0xFF197000)
YUV	73.2190, -36.0970, -42.2881
Hunter-Lab	34.3439, -27.9033, 20.6740

# Details

The YUV color **73.2190, -36.0970, -42.2881** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **38.7810, 36.0970, 42.2881**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.4090, -34.2186, -38.0697**, and **36.9810, -18.2316, -32.4323** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.2190, -36.0970, -42.2881**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.1640, -32.6189, -37.8548**.

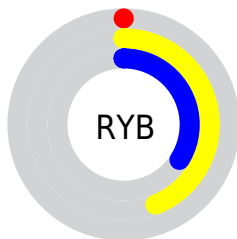
# Distribution



Red (10%)

Green (44%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (34%)

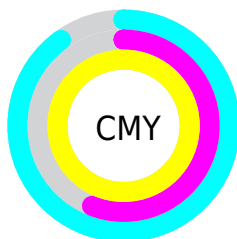


Cyan (78%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (90%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 73.2190, -36.0970, -42.2881 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 73.2190, -36.0970, -42.2881 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 73.2190, -36.0970,  
-42.2881

■ 73.2190, -36.0970,  
-42.2881

■ 254.4300, -2.1840,  
0.4999

■ 51.0690, -25.1770,  
-44.7875

■ 129.4090,  
-34.2186, -38.0697

■ 36.9810, -18.2316,  
-32.4323

■ 156.4800,  
-35.2396, -37.2550

■ 24.6540, -12.1544,  
-21.6216

■ 184.2520,  
-36.1132, -37.0550

■ 3.5220, -1.7363,  
-3.0888


■ 212.7250,  
-36.8394, -37.4698


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 227.6970,  
-30.9096, -26.0443


■ 239.5600,


-22.9541, -11.0151


 251.1240,  
-14.8511, 3.3993


 73.2190, -36.0970,  
-42.2881

 77.1640, -32.6189,  
-37.8548

 80.8100, -28.9933,  
-34.0364

 84.8690, -25.0784,  
-29.7031

 88.8140, -21.6003,  
-25.2699

 92.7590, -18.1222,  
-20.8366

■ 96.4050, -14.4967,  
-17.0182

■ 100.3500,  
-11.0185, -12.5849

■ 104.4090, -7.1036,  
-8.2517

■ 108.0550, -3.4781,  
-4.4332

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.2790, -43.5215, 5.8943



73.2190, -36.0970, -42.2881



76.0890, -5.4669, -66.7301

# Triad

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



73.2190, -36.0970, -42.2881



87.0280, 54.2162, -76.3236



80.6000, -2.7608, 92.4358

# Complementary

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



73.2190, -36.0970, -42.2881



38.7810, 36.0970, 42.2881

# 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.



88.2230, 19.1171, 75.2264



73.2190, -36.0970, -42.2881



78.4510, 59.4307, -68.8015

# Square

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



73.2190, -36.0970, -42.2881



87.8310, 39.5233, -77.0278



98.0840, 36.4406, 25.3593



87.6230, -31.3661, 73.9986



# Rectangle

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



73.2190, -36.0970, -42.2881



81.4810, 10.1159, -71.4588



98.0840, 36.4406, 25.3593



80.4780, 5.6803, 91.6658

# Sweetspot

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



73.2190, -36.0970, -42.2881



129.9320, -13.7705, -16.6034



83.9700, -41.3972, 24.5823



64.6430, -8.6980, -10.2109



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.



73.2190, -36.0970, -42.2881



94.6830, -46.6787, -54.9730



69.1640, -19.3079, -60.6568



54.1200, -2.0312, -1.8592



78.5130, -38.7069, -45.1769



161.4340, -79.5870, -93.3426



# Inverse Universe

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



38.7810, 36.0970, 42.2881



50.3170, 46.6787, 54.9730



42.8360, 19.3079, 60.6568



52.1790, 1.8838, 2.4740



41.4870, 38.7069, 45.1769

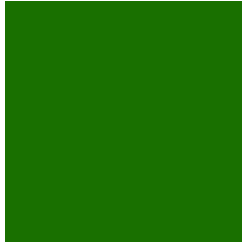


85.5660, 79.5870, 93.3426



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 73.2190, -36.0970, -42.2881 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

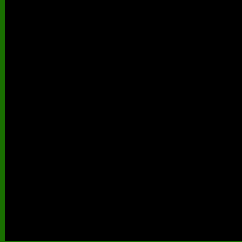
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 73.2190, -36.0970, -42.2881

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 73.2190, -36.0970, -42.2881.



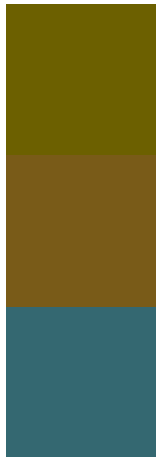
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 73.2190, -36.0970,



# 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

88.6440, -43.7015, 16.9752

### Deuteranopia

92.3320, -33.6877, 25.1418

### Tritanopia

89.4780, 11.5963, -32.8682

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

83.1960, -41.0156, -4.5569

## Deuteranomaly

85.5370, -34.7747, 0.4061

## Tritanomaly

83.5750, -5.7065, -36.4613

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

73.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

73.0570, -13.3391, -14.9590

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 73.2190, -36.0970, -42.2881 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, 112, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 112, 0)  
}
```

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, 112, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 112, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 73.2190, -36.0970, -42.2881 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, 112, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 112, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 112, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 112, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 112, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 112, 0)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 73.2190, -36.0970, -42.2881 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 112, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 112,  
0) }
```

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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