

# Converting Colors

YUV(73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(73.4790, -0.2361,  
-64.4411)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	006F49
RGB	0, 111, 73
RGB Percent	0%, 44%, 29%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5647, 0.7137
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.34, 0.56
HSL	159°, 100%, 22%
HSV	159°, 100%, 44%
XYZ	6.8870, 11.8499, 8.2276
YIQ	73.4790, -53.9580, -35.3500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

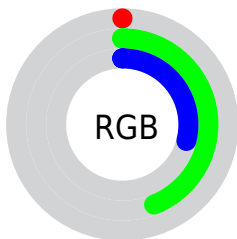
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 67, 111
Decimal	28489
CIELab	40.98, -37.14, 13.68
CIElCh	41, 39.579, 159.777
Yxy	11.8499, 0.2554, 0.4395
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278218569 (0xFF006F49)
YUV	73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411
Hunter-Lab	34.4237, -24.5296, 9.9257

# Details

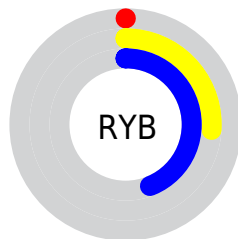
The YUV color **73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **37.5210, 0.2361, 64.4411**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456**, and **39.7000, -5.2751, -34.8169** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.2240, -0.1104, -58.0784**.

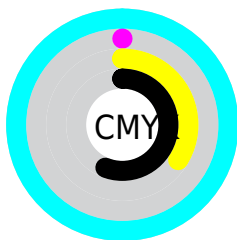
# Distribution



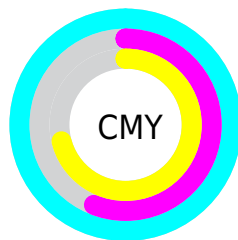
- Red (0%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411 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 73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



73.4790, -0.2361,  
-64.4411

73.4790, -0.2361,  
-64.4411

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

56.1820, -3.0477,  
-49.2716

132.0030, -4.9315,  
-51.7456

39.7000, -5.2751,  
-34.8169

159.1880, -5.5157,  
-51.0309

24.0500, -9.3916,  
-21.0918

186.6610, -6.2419,  
-51.4457

4.1090, -2.0257,  
-3.6036

215.2480, -6.5313,  
-51.9605

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

231.2200, -0.6015,  
-40.5349

242.7410, 6.0437,

-25.2059

251.4120, 1.7689,  
-7.3773

73.4790, -0.2361,  
-64.4411

77.2240, -0.1104,  
-58.0784

80.9690, 0.0153,  
-51.7158

84.6000, -0.2958,  
-45.2532

88.3450, -0.1701,  
-38.8906

92.3890, -0.1918,  
-31.9132

■ 96.1340, -0.0661,  
-25.5505

■ 99.8790, 0.0597,  
-19.1879

■ 103.5100, -0.2514,  
-12.7253

■ 107.2550, -0.1257,  
-6.3626

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.8690, -21.6274, -16.5481



73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411



78.5290, 14.0362, -68.8699

# Triad

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



73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411



91.7380, 34.1462, -32.2192



95.6720, -19.0653, 48.5227

# Complementary

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



73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411



37.5210, 0.2361, 64.4411

# 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.



95.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156



73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411



99.5540, 23.3909, 10.9151

# Square

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



73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411



80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652



98.4130, 10.6424, 39.9798



94.4130, -29.7836, 32.9638



# Rectangle

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



73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411



80.3360, 23.4984, -70.4547



98.4130, 10.6424, 39.9798



95.5460, -14.5662, 52.1412

# Sweetspot

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



73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411



130.4330, -0.2135, -24.9357



76.8180, -37.8713, -33.1664



64.9010, 0.0488, -15.6992



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.



73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411



96.0590, -0.0291, -84.2437



67.8320, 21.2818, -59.4887



53.9780, 0.0108, -3.4887



79.4460, -0.2199, -69.6741



163.5710, -0.2815, -143.4518



# Inverse Universe

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



37.5210, 0.2361, 64.4411



49.0550, 0.4659, 84.1438



43.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887



52.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



40.5540, 0.2199, 69.6741



83.5430, 0.7183, 143.3518



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411 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 73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411 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 73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 73.4790, -0.2361,

-64.4411.

# 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

95.0860, -13.8464, 7.8176

### Deuteranopia

96.8570, -9.7895, 13.2804

### Tritanopia

86.8790, 13.3707, -41.9899

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

86.8870, -8.8183, -18.3179

## Deuteranomaly

88.5930, -6.2083, -15.4291

## Tritanomaly

82.1570, 8.3036, -50.1267

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

73.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

73.1450, -0.0715, -23.8062

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411 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, 111, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 111, 73)  
}
```

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, 111, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 111, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411 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, 111, 73) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 111, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 111, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 111, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 111, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 111, 73)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 73.4790, -0.2361, -64.4411 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 111, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 111,  
73) }
```

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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