

# Converting Colors

YUV(73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(73.5350, 1.7082,  
-34.6722)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	225D4D
RGB	34, 93, 77
RGB Percent	13%, 36%, 30%
CMY	0.8667, 0.6353, 0.6980
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 0.17, 0.64
HSL	164°, 46%, 25%
HSV	164°, 63%, 36%
XYZ	5.9136, 8.7046, 8.3897
YIQ	73.5350, -30.0280, -17.4840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

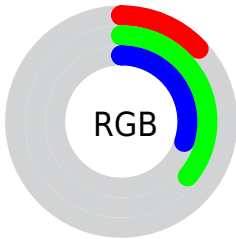
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">34, 68, 93</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">2252109</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">35.41, -23.47, 3.53</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">35, 23.730, 171.443</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">8.7046, 0.2570, 0.3783</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4280442189 (0xFF225D4D)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">29.5036, -15.8533, 3.7927</a>

# Details

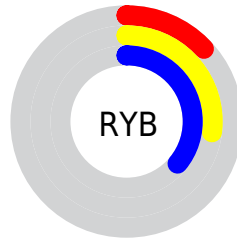
The YUV color **73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **53.4650, -1.7082, 34.6722**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.3070, 0.8346, -34.4722**, and **30.7640, 1.1023, -26.9800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.5020, 1.7245, -39.9053**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.5680, 1.6920, -29.4391**.

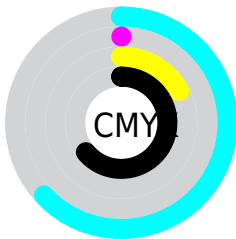
# Distribution



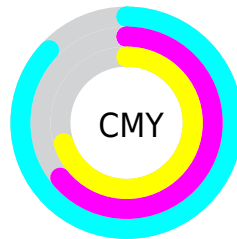
- Red (13%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722 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 73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 73.5350, 1.7082,  
-34.6722

■ 73.5350, 1.7082,  
-34.6722

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 47.2570, 3.3243,  
-39.6904

■ 124.3070, 0.8346,  
-34.4722

■ 30.7640, 1.1023,  
-26.9800

■ 150.3070, 0.8346,  
-34.4722

■ 17.5760, -3.7350,  
-15.4142

■ 177.7800, 0.1085,  
-34.8871

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 205.4810, 0.2559,  
-35.5018

■ 234.0680, -0.0335,  
-36.0166

■ 244.8340, 5.0118,

-20.9024

253.5050, 0.7370,  
-3.0739

73.5350, 1.7082,  
-34.6722

73.5350, 1.7082,  
-34.6722

70.5020, 1.7245,  
-39.9053

76.5680, 1.6920,  
-29.4391

67.2840, 2.3250,  
-45.8531

79.7860, 1.0915,  
-23.4913

64.2510, 2.3413,  
-51.0861

82.8190, 1.0752,  
-18.2583

62.3430, 2.7889,  
-54.6748

85.7380, 0.6222,  
-12.9252

89.0700, 0.4585,  
-7.0774

■ 91.9890, 0.0054,  
-1.7444

■ 95.0220, -0.0108,  
3.4887

■ 97.9410, -0.4639,  
8.8217

■ 101.2730, -0.6276,  
14.6696

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.0830, -9.4079, -15.8588



73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722



65.5350, 15.0192, -57.4742

# Triad

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



73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722



83.4350, 17.0405, -5.6435



83.6800, -14.6322, 26.5906

# Complementary

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



73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722



53.4650, -1.7082, 34.6722

# 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.



84.3630, -7.0810, 31.2536



73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722



85.5470, 10.5763, 14.4293

# Square

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



73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722



78.2040, 20.6054, -29.1199



85.4470, 2.2446, 26.7950



82.1040, -17.7993, 15.6948



# Rectangle

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



73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722



66.3160, 20.5502, -58.1591



85.4470, 2.2446, 26.7950



83.9730, -12.3117, 28.9647

# Sweetspot

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



73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722



112.4390, 0.7696, -13.5400



73.7160, -19.5800, -19.9219



56.3580, 0.3165, -8.2070



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722



89.9410, 2.4941, -53.4453



67.7280, 12.4591, -29.5795



44.3910, 0.3002, -2.9739



73.6900, 3.1108, -64.6261



158.8410, 6.9804, -139.3036



# Inverse Universe

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



53.4650, -1.7082, 34.6722



58.9450, -2.9309, 53.5452



59.2720, -12.4591, 29.5795



42.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



36.3100, -3.1108, 64.6261

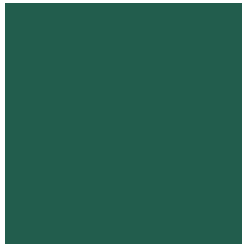


78.1590, -6.9804, 139.3036



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

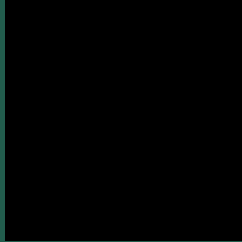
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722.



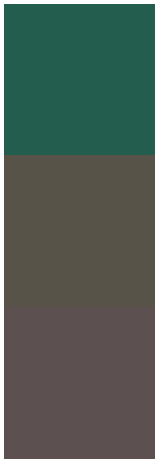
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722.

-34.6722.

# 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

73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722

### Protanopia

82.9420, -5.3944, 3.5589

### Deuteranopia

83.5880, -1.7689, 7.3773



## Tritanopia

76.4460, 10.1331, -30.2091

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722

## Protanomaly

79.8370, -2.8776, -10.3810

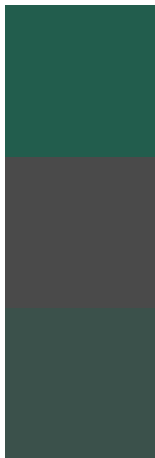
## Deuteranomaly

80.1300, -0.5571, -8.0070

## Tritanomaly

75.3380, 7.2284, -31.8684

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722

## Achromatopsia

74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

73.7380, 0.6222, -12.9252

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722 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(34, 93, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 93, 77)  
}
```

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(34, 93, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 93, 77) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722 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(34, 93, 77) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 93, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 93, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 93, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 93, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 93, 77)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 73.5350, 1.7082, -34.6722 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 93, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 93,  
77) }
```

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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