

# Converting Colors

YUV(73.7970, -29.4799,  
-64.7200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(73.7970, -29.4799, -64.7200)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(73.7970, -29.4799,  
-64.7200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	007B0E
RGB	0, 123, 14
RGB Percent	0%, 48%, 5%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5176, 0.9451
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.89, 0.52
HSL	127°, 100%, 24%
HSV	127°, 100%, 48%
XYZ	7.1622, 14.1976, 2.7784
YIQ	73.7970, -38.3190, -59.9750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

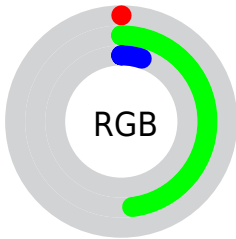
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 110, 123
Decimal	31502
CIELab	44.52, -49.65, 45.46
CIELCh	45, 67.316, 137.526
Yxy	14.1976, 0.2967, 0.5882
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278221582 (0xFF007B0E)
YUV	73.7970, -29.4799, -64.7200
Hunter-Lab	37.6797, -32.0100, 22.0039

# Details

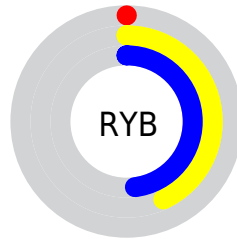
The YUV color **73.7970, -29.4799, -64.7200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **49.2030, 29.4799, 64.7200**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.3860, -32.7283, -49.4505**, and **42.2640, -20.8362, -37.0655** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.7970, -29.4799, -64.7200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.6390, -26.4440, -58.4424**.

# Distribution



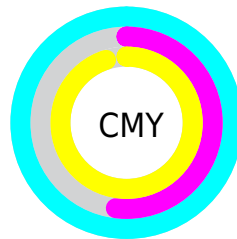
- Red (0%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (5%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 73.7970, -29.4799, -64.7200 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 73.7970, -29.4799, -64.7200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 73.7970, -29.4799,  
-64.7200

■ 73.7970, -29.4799,  
-64.7200

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 56.9390, -28.0709,  
-49.9355

■ 135.3860,  
-32.7283, -49.4505

■ 42.2640, -20.8362,  
-37.0655

■ 163.4570,  
-33.7493, -48.6358

■ 28.7630, -14.1802,  
-25.2252

■ 191.5280,  
-34.7703, -47.8211

■ 14.0880, -6.9454,  
-12.3552


■ 215.8920,  
-33.4708, -44.6323


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 227.6410,  
-25.9520, -29.5032


■ 239.8030,


-18.1439, -13.8592


 251.7800, -9.7515,  
1.0699


 73.7970, -29.4799,  
-64.7200

 78.6390, -26.4440,  
-58.4424

 83.7800, -23.5555,  
-51.5501

 88.6220, -20.5196,  
-45.2725

 93.4640, -17.4838,  
-38.9949

 98.6050, -14.5953,  
-32.1026

■ 103.3330,  
-11.9962, -25.7250

■ 108.1750, -8.9603,  
-19.4475

■ 113.0170, -5.9244,  
-13.1699

■ 118.1580, -3.0359,  
-6.2776

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95.3340, -46.9997, 1.4611



73.7970, -29.4799, -64.7200



84.1420, -2.5350, -73.7925

# Triad

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



73.7970, -29.4799, -64.7200



94.4770, 59.9108, -82.8563



89.4930, -7.1450, 98.6686

# Complementary

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



73.7970, -29.4799, -64.7200



49.2030, 29.4799, 64.7200

# 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.



94.6480, 17.9215, 85.3777



73.7970, -29.4799, -64.7200



87.8690, 62.1826, -64.7831

# Square

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



73.7970, -29.4799, -64.7200



95.9810, 45.3654, -84.1753



106.9650, 36.9923, 35.1107



96.5110, -38.2129, 76.7279



# Rectangle

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



73.7970, -29.4799, -64.7200



89.1750, 14.2107, -78.2065



106.9650, 36.9923, 35.1107



88.1370, 2.8905, 99.8579

# Sweetspot

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



73.7970, -29.4799, -64.7200



141.4470, -11.5594, -25.8250



105.3900, -51.9573, 4.9200



70.0660, -6.9345, -15.8439



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



73.7970, -29.4799, -64.7200



96.5590, -38.7296, -84.6822



80.6370, -3.2720, -70.7186



58.6360, -1.2995, -3.1888



74.9710, -30.0587, -65.7496



151.2300, -60.2594, -132.6287



# Inverse Universe

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



49.2030, 29.4799, 64.7200



64.3270, 38.2928, 84.7822



42.3630, 3.2720, 70.7186



57.4780, 1.7363, 3.0888



50.0290, 30.0587, 65.7496

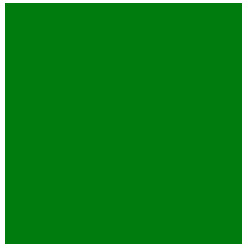


100.8840, 60.6962, 132.5287



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 73.7970, -29.4799, -64.7200 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

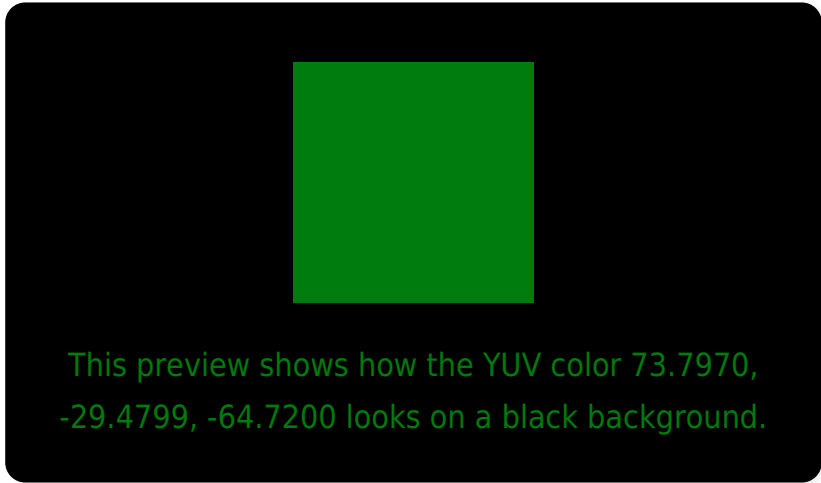
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 73.7970, -29.4799, -64.7200

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 73.7970, -29.4799, -64.7200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 73.7970, -29.4799, -64.7200.



# 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

98.0140, -44.8699, 18.4047

### Deuteranopia

101.5880, -35.2929, 26.6713

### Tritanopia

96.3030, 13.6546, -39.7307

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

89.6080, -39.2467, -11.9342

## Deuteranomaly

91.2480, -33.1533, -6.3565

## Tritanomaly

87.8230, -1.8847, -48.9568

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

73.9850, -10.8386, -23.6658

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 73.7970, -29.4799, -64.7200 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, 123, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 123, 14)  
}
```

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, 123, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 123, 14) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 73.7970, -29.4799, -64.7200 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, 123, 14) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 123, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 123, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 123, 14); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 123, 14);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 123, 14)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 73.7970, -29.4799, -64.7200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 123, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 123,  
14) }
```

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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