

Converting Colors

YUV(73.9490, -36.4569,
-20.1263)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(73.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(73.9490, -36.4569,
-20.1263)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	336400
RGB	51, 100, 0
RGB Percent	20%, 39%, 0%
CMY	0.8000, 0.6078, 1.0000
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 1.00, 0.61
HSL	89°, 100%, 20%
HSV	89°, 100%, 39%
XYZ	5.9224, 9.8182, 1.5829
YIQ	73.9490, 2.8960, -41.4880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

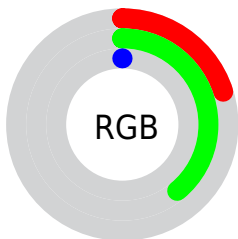
Format	Color
RYB	0, 100, 49
Decimal	3367936
CIELab	37.51, -32.44, 43.45
CIELCh	38, 54.226, 126.743
Yxy	9.8182, 0.3419, 0.5668
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281558016 (0xFF336400)
YUV	73.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263
Hunter-Lab	31.3339, -21.0962, 18.9385

Details

The YUV color **73.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **26.0510, 36.4569, 20.1263**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.9320, -33.9835, -20.1114**, and **30.5240, -15.0483, -26.7695** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.5840, -32.8259, -18.0522**.

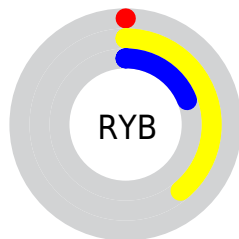
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (39%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (19%)

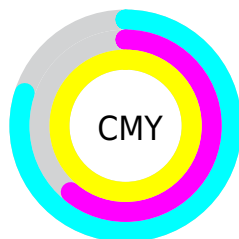


Cyan (49%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 73.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263 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 73.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 73.9490, -36.4569,
-20.1263

■ 73.9490, -36.4569,
-20.1263

■ 253.9740, -3.9312,
0.8998

■ 52.0870, -25.6789,
-23.7553

■ 125.9320,
-33.9835, -20.1114

■ 30.5240, -15.0483,
-26.7695

■ 152.7040,
-34.8571, -19.9114

■ 19.9580, -9.8393,
-17.5032

■ 180.1770,
-35.5833, -20.3262


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 207.9490,
-36.4569, -20.1263

■ 232.0250,
-35.0153, -15.8079


■ 243.8880,


-27.0598, -0.7788


 250.6680,
-16.5983, 3.7992


 73.9490, -36.4569,
-20.1263

 76.5840, -32.8259,
-18.0522

 79.2190, -29.1950,
-15.9781

 81.8540, -25.5640,
-13.9040

 84.4890, -21.9331,
-11.8299

 87.1240, -18.3021,
-9.7557

■ 89.4600, -14.5238,
-8.2964

■ 92.0950, -10.8928,
-6.2223

■ 94.7300, -7.2619,
-4.1482

■ 97.3650, -3.6309,
-2.0741

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.1320, -40.4911, 13.9162



73.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263



67.4490, -8.1094, -59.1528

Triad

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



73.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263



79.1400, 44.3010, -69.4058



79.8750, 0.0616, 73.7776

Complementary

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



73.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263



26.0510, 36.4569, 20.1263

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.



86.2650, 18.6034, 53.2646



73.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263



73.4810, 50.5419, -64.4428

Square

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



73.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263



78.7690, 30.1869, -69.0804



90.2900, 33.8740, 8.5157



81.5110, -21.4509, 67.0809

Rectangle

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



73.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263



72.1570, 4.8526, -63.2817



90.2900, 33.8740, 8.5157



80.9870, 6.9084, 71.0484

Sweetspot

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



73.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263



119.8730, -14.2344, -7.7816



58.0760, -28.6315, 36.7673



59.9750, -8.8617, -4.3631



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263



96.0440, -47.3497, -26.3486



59.2980, -29.2339, -50.2503



49.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297



85.1460, -41.9770, -22.9300



179.1300, -88.3111, -48.3490

Inverse Universe

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



26.0510, 36.4569, 20.1263



33.9560, 47.3497, 26.3486



40.7020, 29.2339, 50.2503



47.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297



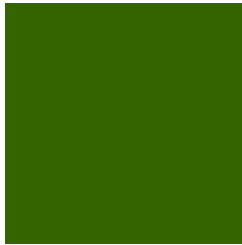
29.8540, 41.9770, 22.9300



63.1690, 88.1637, 48.9638

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 73.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

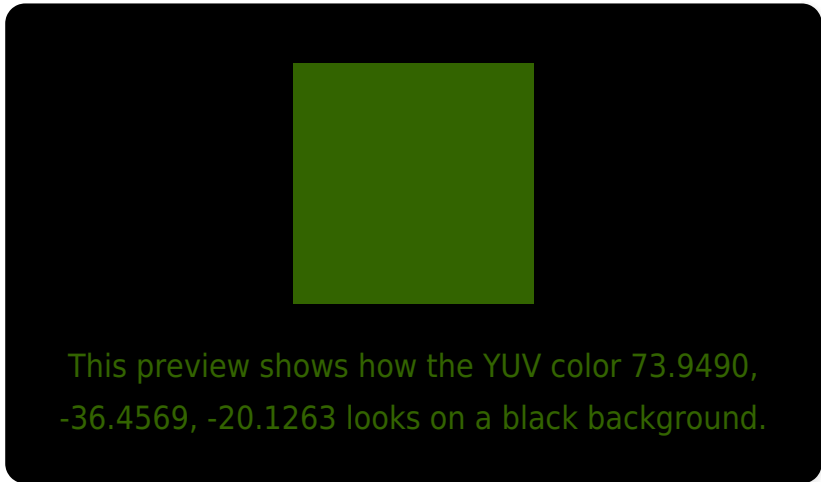
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

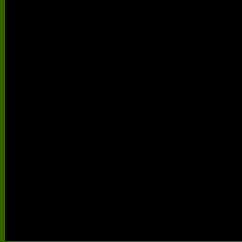
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 73.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 73.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 73.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263.

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

81.2570, -40.0597, 15.5606

Deuteranopia

84.7770, -31.9351, 22.9976

Tritanopia

85.1270, 7.3324, -18.5284

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

78.5220, -38.7113, 3.0502

Deuteranomaly

80.9230, -33.4860, 7.0835

Tritanomaly

81.2890, -8.5235, -19.5475

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 73.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263 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(51, 100, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 100, 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(51, 100, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 100, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 73.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263 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(51, 100, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 100, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(51, 100, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 100, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 100, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 100, 0)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 73.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 100, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 100,  
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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