

# Converting Colors

YUV(75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152)  
contains.

<b>YUV(75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	30

# Color

**YUV(75.8440, -3.8671,  
-66.5152)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007444
RGB	0, 116, 68
RGB Percent	0%, 45%, 27%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5451, 0.7333
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.41, 0.55
HSL	155°, 100%, 23%
HSV	155°, 100%, 45%
XYZ	7.2888, 12.9081, 7.5762
YIQ	75.8440, -53.7280, -39.5200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

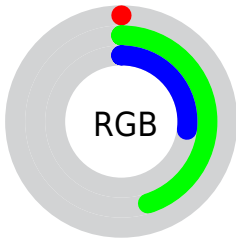
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 73, 116
Decimal	29764
CIELab	42.62, -40.27, 18.82
CIELCh	43, 44.445, 154.954
Yxy	12.9081, 0.2624, 0.4648
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278219844 (0xFF007444)
YUV	75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152
Hunter-Lab	35.9279, -26.6611, 12.6469

# Details

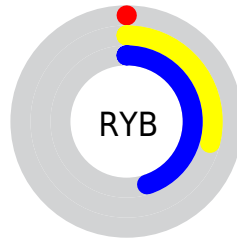
The YUV color **75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **40.1560, 3.8671, 66.5152**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.9660, -8.8572, -52.5902**, and **41.4780, -8.6167, -36.3762** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.0020, -3.4520, -59.6378**.

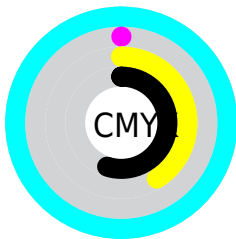
# Distribution



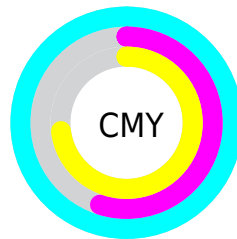
- Red (0%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152 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 75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 75.8440, -3.8671,  
-66.5152

■ 75.8440, -3.8671,  
-66.5152

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 58.5470, -6.6787,  
-51.3457

■ 134.9660, -8.8572,  
-52.5902

■ 41.4780, -8.6167,  
-36.3762

■ 162.6240,  
-10.1676, -52.2902

■ 25.8280, -12.7332,  
-22.6512

■ 190.2110,  
-10.4570, -52.8050

■ 9.9790, -4.9196,  
-8.7516

■ 218.9830,  
-11.3306, -52.6051

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 231.1340, -3.5171,  
-38.7055

■ 243.1110, 4.8753,

-23.7763

252.0100, 1.4741,  
-6.1478

75.8440, -3.8671,  
-66.5152

80.0020, -3.4520,  
-59.6378

83.8610, -2.8895,  
-53.3751

87.9050, -2.9112,  
-46.3977

91.7640, -2.3487,  
-40.1350

95.9220, -1.9335,  
-33.2576

■ 100.0800, -1.5184,  
-26.3802

■ 103.9390, -0.9559,  
-20.1175

■ 107.9830, -0.9776,  
-13.1401

■ 111.8420, -0.4151,  
-6.8774

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.3980, -27.3112, -13.5040



75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152



81.3500, 12.1525, -71.3439

# Triad

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



75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152



87.4730, 42.6578, -55.6658



98.5420, -18.5082, 56.5297

# Complementary

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



75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152



40.1560, 3.8671, 66.5152

# 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.



99.6190, -1.7842, 59.0931



75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152



102.9000, 28.6433, 6.2267

# Square

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



75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152



85.3690, 40.2441, -74.8686



102.7490, 14.4207, 41.4391



97.7730, -32.4261, 40.5411



# Rectangle

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



75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152



84.2000, 23.0724, -73.8434



102.7490, 14.4207, 41.4391



98.3450, -12.9881, 59.3334

# Sweetspot

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



75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152



134.4930, -1.2290, -25.8654



82.4440, -40.6449, -30.2074



67.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152



98.0820, -4.9704, -86.0179



75.4460, 19.9931, -66.1661



56.8640, -0.4260, -3.3887



79.8220, -3.8562, -70.0039



163.3940, -8.5752, -143.2965



# Inverse Universe

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



40.1560, 3.8671, 66.5152



51.9180, 4.9704, 86.0179



40.5540, -19.9931, 66.1661



55.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



42.2920, 4.2930, 69.9039



86.4920, 8.1384, 143.3965



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152 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 75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152 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 75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152.

-66.5152.

# 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

98.6580, -18.0724, 9.9469

### Deuteranopia

100.2550, -13.4367, 16.4394

### Tritanopia

90.6940, 13.9549, -42.7046

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

90.4480, -13.0389, -17.9329

## Deuteranomaly

91.2790, -9.9975, -13.3997

## Tritanomaly

85.2170, 7.2880, -51.0563

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

76.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

76.0910, -1.5239, -24.6358

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152 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, 116, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 116, 68)  
}
```

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, 116, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 116, 68) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152 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, 116, 68) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 116, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 116, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 116, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 116, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 116, 68)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 75.8440, -3.8671, -66.5152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 116, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 116,  
68) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor