

Converting Colors

YUV(76.6490, -14.6170,
-25.1252)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(76.6490, -14.6170,
-25.1252)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	30612F
RGB	48, 97, 47
RGB Percent	19%, 38%, 18%
CMY	0.8118, 0.6196, 0.8157
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.52, 0.62
HSL	119°, 35%, 28%
HSV	119°, 52%, 38%
XYZ	6.0067, 9.3830, 4.1838
YIQ	76.6490, -13.1540, -25.9380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

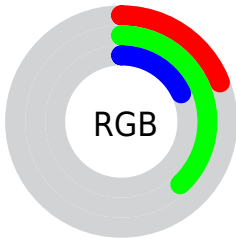
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 97, 96
Decimal	3170607
CIE _{Lab}	36.71, -28.04, 23.39
CIE _{LCh}	37, 36.520, 140.168
Yxy	9.3830, 0.3069, 0.4794
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281360687 (0xFF30612F)
YUV	76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252
Hunter-Lab	30.6317, -18.6026, 13.3440




Details

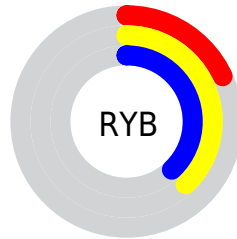
The YUV color **76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **67.3510, 14.6170, 25.1252**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.8940, -16.2167, -25.3400**, and **29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.5190, -17.5109, -30.2732**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.7790, -11.7230, -19.9772**.

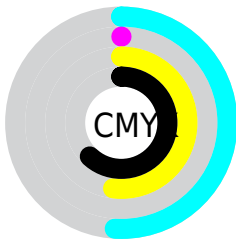
Distribution







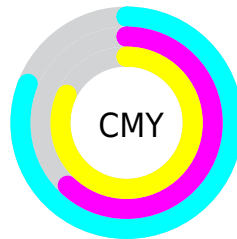
-  Red (19%)
-  Green (38%)
-  Blue (18%)






-  Red (18%)
-  Yellow (38%)
-  Blue (38%)



-  Cyan (51%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (52%)
-  Black (62%)



-  Cyan (81%)
-  Magenta (62%)
-  Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252 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 76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.6490, -14.6170,
-25.1252

■ 76.6490, -14.6170,
-25.1252

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 52.5780, -13.5960,
-25.9399

■ 126.8940,
-16.2167, -25.3400

■ 29.3500, -14.4695,
-25.7399

■ 153.3670,
-16.9429, -25.7549

■ 18.1970, -8.9711,
-15.9588

■ 180.5410,
-17.5217, -26.7845

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 208.4270,
-17.9585, -26.6845

■ 233.9650,
-17.2377, -24.5253

■ 245.5290, -9.1348,

-10.1109

■ 76.6490, -14.6170,
-25.1252

■ 76.6490, -14.6170,
-25.1252

■ 72.5190, -17.5109,
-30.2732

■ 80.7790, -11.7230,
-19.9772

■ 68.8020, -20.1154,
-34.9064

■ 84.4960, -9.1185,
-15.3440

■ 64.6720, -23.0093,
-40.0543

■ 88.6260, -6.2246,
-10.1960

■ 60.8410, -26.0506,
-44.5876

■ 92.4570, -3.1833,
-5.6628

■ 57.5370, -28.3657,
-48.7059

■ 96.5870, -0.2894,
-0.5148

■ 100.3040, 2.3151,
4.1184

■ 104.4340, 5.2090,
9.2664

■ 108.2650, 8.2504,
13.7996

■ 112.2810, 10.7075,
19.0476

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.3120, -26.7758, 1.4804



76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252



67.2500, 3.8207, -58.9783

Triad

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



76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252



70.4200, 36.2749, -61.7583



85.4190, -8.5876, 47.8675

Complementary

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



76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252



67.3510, 14.6170, 25.1252

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.



87.2300, 4.8166, 41.8943



76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252



86.1380, 27.5400, -13.2760

Square

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



76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252



72.4600, 28.8602, -63.5474



89.0130, 17.2486, 21.0366



85.0470, -21.2222, 40.3008

Rectangle

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



76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252



70.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926



89.0130, 17.2486, 21.0366



85.8580, -4.3670, 47.4825

Sweetspot

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



76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252



117.4520, -5.6458, -9.1664



90.1260, -21.2611, 6.0285



59.3430, -3.6201, -5.5628



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252



93.3840, -22.8673, -38.9248



78.9720, -4.4232, -28.0394



46.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



66.3420, -32.7066, -56.4279



142.3750, -70.1909, -120.4779

Inverse Universe

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



67.3510, 14.6170, 25.1252



78.6160, 22.8673, 38.9248



65.0280, 4.4232, 28.0394



45.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



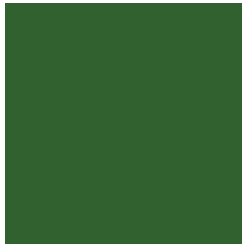
45.6580, 32.7066, 56.4279



97.6250, 70.1909, 120.4779

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

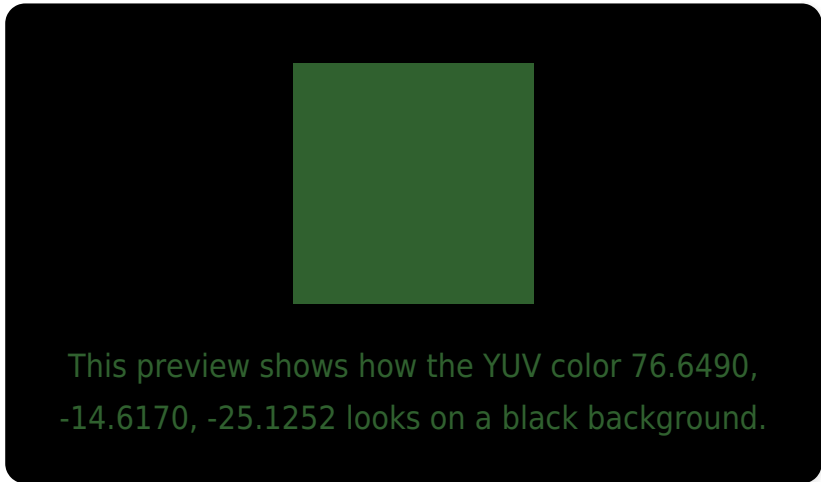
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.6490, -14.6170,

-25.1252.

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

76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252

Protanopia

83.7890, -20.1090, 9.8320

Deuteranopia

85.3430, -16.9311, 17.2392



Tritanopia

82.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252

Protanomaly

81.1680, -18.3238, -2.7783

Deuteranomaly

81.8850, -15.7193, 1.8549

Tritanomaly

80.1560, -0.0769, -22.0618

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252

Achromatopsia

77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252 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(48, 97, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 97, 47)  
}
```

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(48, 97, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 97, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252 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(48, 97, 47) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 97, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 97, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 97, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 97, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 97, 47)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 76.6490, -14.6170, -25.1252 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 97, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 97,  
47) }
```

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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