

Converting Colors

YUV(76.6800, -31.8872,
-39.1844)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(76.6800, -31.8872,
-39.1844)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	20700C
RGB	32, 112, 12
RGB Percent	13%, 44%, 5%
CMY	0.8745, 0.5608, 0.9529
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.89, 0.56
HSL	108°, 81%, 24%
HSV	108°, 89%, 44%
XYZ	6.4562, 11.9220, 2.3087
YIQ	76.6800, -15.5800, -48.0600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

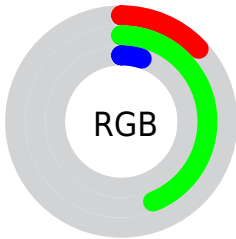
Format	Color
R_{YB}	12, 112, 92
Decimal	2125836
CIE _{Lab}	41.09, -42.08, 43.08
CIE _{LCh}	41, 60.217, 134.326
Yxy	11.9220, 0.3121, 0.5763
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280315916 (0xFF20700C)
YUV	76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844
Hunter-Lab	34.5282, -27.0478, 20.2053

Details

The YUV color **76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **47.3200, 31.8872, 39.1844**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.2890, -32.1875, -36.2105**, and **36.9810, -18.2316, -32.4323** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.7350, -35.3654, -43.6176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.6250, -28.4091, -34.7511**.

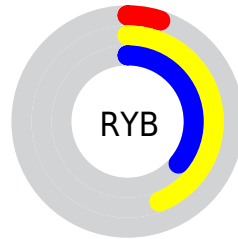
Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (44%)

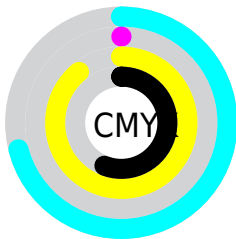
Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (36%)

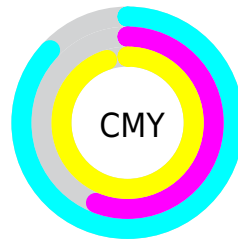


Cyan (71%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (87%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844 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 76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.6800, -31.8872,
-39.1844

■ 76.6800, -31.8872,
-39.1844

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 51.0690, -25.1770,
-44.7875

■ 131.2890,
-32.1875, -36.2105

■ 36.9810, -18.2316,
-32.4323

■ 158.1750,
-32.6243, -36.1105

■ 24.0670, -11.8650,
-21.1068

■ 185.8330,
-33.9347, -35.8105

■ 4.1090, -2.0257,
-3.6036


■ 214.3060,
-34.6609, -36.2254


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 229.2780,
-28.7311, -24.7998


■ 241.4400,


-20.9229, -9.1559


 251.9220,
-11.7935, 2.6994


 76.6800, -31.8872,
-39.1844


 76.6800, -31.8872,
-39.1844

 72.7350, -35.3654,
-43.6176


 80.6250, -28.4091,
-34.7511

 72.3220, -35.6547,
-44.1324

 84.5700, -24.9310,
-30.3179

 88.6290, -21.0161,
-25.9846

 92.5740, -17.5380,
-21.5514

 96.5190, -14.0599,
-17.1182

■ 100.4640,
-10.5818, -12.6849

■ 104.4090, -7.1036,
-8.2517

■ 108.4680, -3.1887,
-3.9184

■ 112.4130, 0.2894,
0.5148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.5780, -43.6690, 6.5091



76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844



76.4310, -4.1565, -67.0300

Triad

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



76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844



86.5720, 52.4690, -75.9236



85.6870, -4.7757, 85.3435

Complementary

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



76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844



47.3200, 31.8872, 39.1844

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.



91.2070, 16.6599, 69.9785



76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844



77.8810, 57.2467, -68.3016

Square

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



76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844



87.4890, 38.2129, -76.7279



98.8020, 34.1146, 24.7296



89.8290, -30.4817, 70.3100

Rectangle

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



76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844



81.0080, 10.8421, -71.0440



98.8020, 34.1146, 24.7296



85.4510, 3.2287, 84.6735

Sweetspot

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



76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844



131.2850, -12.4655, -15.1589



88.8600, -37.8920, 20.2938



65.5830, -7.6824, -9.2813



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844



93.7860, -46.2365, -56.8173



74.1200, -15.8352, -54.4792



54.1200, -2.0312, -1.8592



77.6160, -38.2647, -47.0212



159.6400, -78.7025, -97.0313

Inverse Universe

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



47.3200, 31.8872, 39.1844



51.2140, 46.2365, 56.8173



49.8800, 15.8352, 54.4792



52.1790, 1.8838, 2.4740



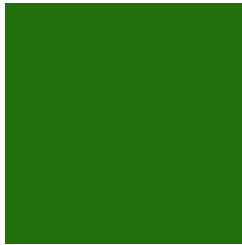
42.3840, 38.2647, 47.0212



87.3600, 78.7025, 97.0313

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844 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

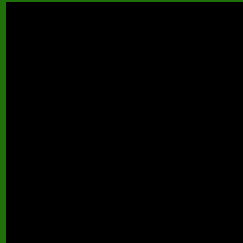
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844.

-39.1844.

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

76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844

Protanopia

90.1000, -41.9543, 16.5753

Deuteranopia

93.1470, -33.1035, 24.4271



Tritanopia

90.3750, 11.1541, -31.0239

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844

Protanomaly

85.0050, -37.9635, -3.5124

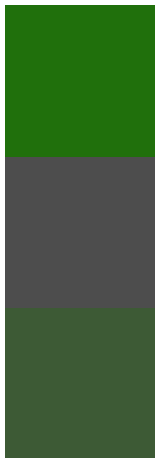
Deuteranomaly

87.1180, -32.5962, 1.6505

Tritanomaly

85.5260, -4.6963, -33.7873

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844

Achromatopsia

77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.1110, -11.8867, -14.1293

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844 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(32, 112, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 112, 12)  
}
```

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(32, 112, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 112, 12) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844 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(32, 112, 12) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 112, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 112, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 112, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 112, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 112,  
12) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 76.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 112, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 112,  
12) }
```

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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