

Converting Colors

YUV(77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746)
contains.

YUV(77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

**YUV(77.2800, -8.5190,
-67.7746)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00783C
RGB	0, 120, 60
RGB Percent	0%, 47%, 24%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5294, 0.7647
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.50, 0.53
HSL	150°, 100%, 24%
HSV	150°, 100%, 47%
XYZ	7.5321, 13.7592, 6.5338
YIQ	77.2800, -52.2600, -44.1000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

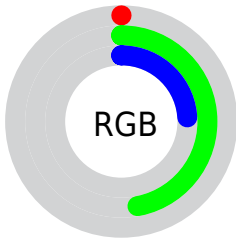
Format	Color
RYB	0, 80, 120
Decimal	30780
CIELab	43.89, -43.36, 24.95
CIELCh	44, 50.029, 150.085
Yxy	13.7592, 0.2707, 0.4945
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278220860 (0xFF00783C)
YUV	77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746
Hunter-Lab	37.0934, -28.6677, 15.5218

Details

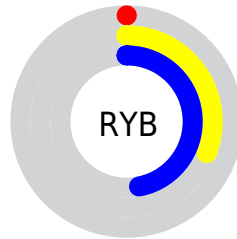
The YUV color **77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **42.7200, 8.5190, 67.7746**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.5870, -14.0934, -53.1348**, and **42.8000, -13.7054, -37.5356** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.5520, -7.6671, -60.9971**.

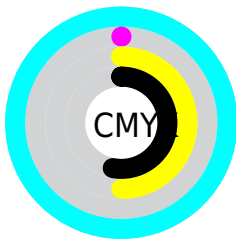
Distribution



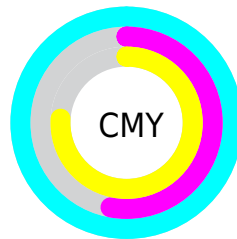
- Red (0%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746 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 77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.2800, -8.5190,
-67.7746

■ 77.2800, -8.5190,
-67.7746

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 59.9830, -11.3306,
-52.6051

■ 136.5870,
-14.0934, -53.1348

■ 42.8000, -13.7054,
-37.5356

■ 164.3590,
-14.9670, -52.9348

■ 27.5890, -13.6014,
-24.1956

■ 192.7180,
-16.1300, -53.2497

■ 12.9140, -6.3666,
-11.3256

■ 219.2560,
-15.4092, -51.0905

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 230.8200, -7.3063,
-36.6761

■ 242.6830, 0.6493,

-21.6470

252.9070, 1.0318,
-4.3034

77.2800, -8.5190,
-67.7746

81.5520, -7.6671,
-60.9971

85.8240, -6.8152,
-54.2196

90.0960, -5.9633,
-47.4422

94.3680, -5.1114,
-40.6647

98.6400, -4.2595,
-33.8873

■ 102.9120, -3.4076,
-27.1098

■ 107.1840, -2.5557,
-20.3324

■ 111.4560, -1.7038,
-13.5549

■ 115.7280, -0.8519,
-6.7775

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.7700, -34.8896, -9.4453



77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746



83.9430, 9.3951, -73.6180

Triad

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



77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746



85.3010, 50.1376, -74.8090



100.2380, -17.3723, 65.5663

Complementary

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



77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746



42.7200, 8.5190, 67.7746

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.



100.9880, 1.9779, 65.7855



77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746



105.4520, 34.7802, -2.1504

Square

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



77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746



89.2160, 42.2915, -78.2424



105.8290, 19.8043, 41.3690



100.4320, -35.2160, 48.7331

Rectangle

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



77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746



87.1350, 21.6254, -76.4174



105.8290, 19.8043, 41.3690



100.2690, -10.9786, 68.1701

Sweetspot

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



77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746



139.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950



88.3800, -43.5713, -24.8893



69.0320, -1.9878, -15.8141



207.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746



100.4640, -11.0748, -88.1069



84.1200, 17.6888, -73.7732



58.8640, -0.4260, -3.3887



80.4430, -9.0924, -70.5485



162.2880, -17.8900, -142.3266

Inverse Universe

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



42.7200, 8.5190, 67.7746



55.5360, 11.0748, 88.1069



35.8800, -17.6888, 73.7732



57.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



44.4430, 8.6556, 70.6485



89.7120, 17.8900, 142.3266

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746 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 77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746 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 77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 77.2800, -8.5190,

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

101.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467

Deuteranopia

102.8980, -18.6837, 19.3835

Tritanopia

93.9930, 13.8075, -42.0899

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

92.7810, -18.1330, -17.3479

Deuteranomaly

93.9110, -15.2391, -12.1999

Tritanomaly

88.0490, 5.3988, -51.7860

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.3360, -3.1236, -24.8507

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746 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, 120, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 120, 60)  
}
```

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, 120, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 120, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746 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, 120, 60) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 120, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 120, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 120, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 120, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 120, 60)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 77.2800, -8.5190, -67.7746 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 120, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 120,  
60) }
```

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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