

# Converting Colors

YUV(78.6690, -38.7838,  
-67.2387)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(78.6690, -38.7838,  
-67.2387)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	028500
RGB	2, 133, 0
RGB Percent	1%, 52%, 0%
CMY	0.9922, 0.4784, 1.0000
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 1.00, 0.48
HSL	119°, 100%, 26%
HSV	119°, 100%, 52%
XYZ	8.4126, 16.7880, 2.7970
YIQ	78.6690, -35.3830, -69.1350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

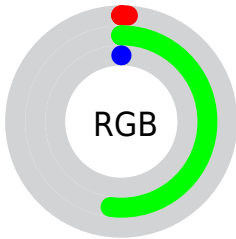
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 133, 131
Decimal	165120
CIELab	47.99, -53.00, 51.32
CIELCh	48, 73.774, 135.924
Yxy	16.7880, 0.3005, 0.5996
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278355200 (0xFF028500)
YUV	78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387
Hunter-Lab	40.9731, -35.0535, 24.6338

# Details

The YUV color **78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **54.3310, 38.7838, 67.2387**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.2950, -38.1064, -51.1247**, and **48.1340, -23.7301, -42.2135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.0380, -35.0217, -60.5463**.

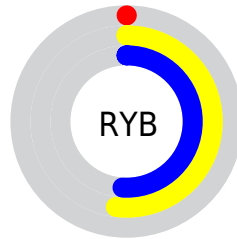
# Distribution



Red (1%)

Green (52%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (51%)

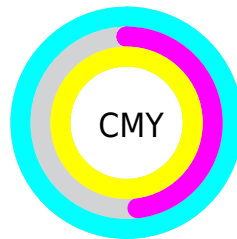


Cyan (98%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (99%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387 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 78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 78.6690, -38.7838,  
-67.2387

■ 78.6690, -38.7838,  
-67.2387

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 62.8090, -30.9648,  
-55.0835

■ 142.2950,  
-38.1064, -51.1247

■ 48.1340, -23.7301,  
-42.2135

■ 170.9530,  
-39.4168, -50.8248

■ 33.4590, -16.4953,  
-29.3435

■ 199.1380,  
-40.0010, -50.1100

■ 20.5450, -10.1287,  
-18.0180


■ 217.3440,  
-35.6656, -40.6437


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 229.3920,  
-28.2943, -24.8998


■ 241.3690,


-19.9019, -9.9706


 252.0360,  
-11.3567, 2.5994


 78.6690, -38.7838,  
-67.2387

 84.0380, -35.0217,  
-60.5463

 89.5210, -30.8229,  
-53.9539

 94.8900, -27.0608,  
-47.2615

 100.2590,  
-23.2987, -40.5691

 106.0410,  
-19.2472, -33.3620

■ 111.4100,  
-15.4851, -26.6696

■ 116.7790,  
-11.7230, -19.9772

■ 122.1480, -7.9610,  
-13.2848

■ 127.6310, -3.7621,  
-6.6924

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



103.3190, -50.9363, 4.1052



78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387



90.8270, -4.8447, -79.6553

# Triad

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



78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387



103.2140, 65.4635, -90.5187



92.0910, -3.9889, 113.0532

# Complementary

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



78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387



54.3310, 38.7838, 67.2387

# 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.



99.9680, 22.6938, 94.7441



78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387



91.3600, 70.8145, -80.1227

# Square

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



78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387



104.1480, 48.7340, -91.3378



115.4580, 42.6652, 35.5553



102.7080, -40.2820, 87.0791



# Rectangle

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



78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387



96.4300, 14.0850, -84.5691



115.4580, 42.6652, 35.5553



89.9630, 6.9202, 114.0424

# Sweetspot

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



78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387



151.8230, -15.1957, -26.1548



116.6640, -57.5154, 14.3267



74.0830, -9.4079, -15.8588



214.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387



102.4480, -50.5069, -87.2159



85.3670, -10.5339, -74.8669



63.5220, -1.7363, -3.0888



76.9080, -37.9156, -65.6943



1.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444



# Inverse Universe

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



54.3310, 38.7838, 67.2387



70.8510, 50.3595, 87.8307



47.6330, 10.5339, 74.8669



62.4780, 1.7363, 3.0888



53.0920, 37.9156, 65.6943

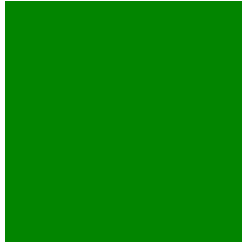


1.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

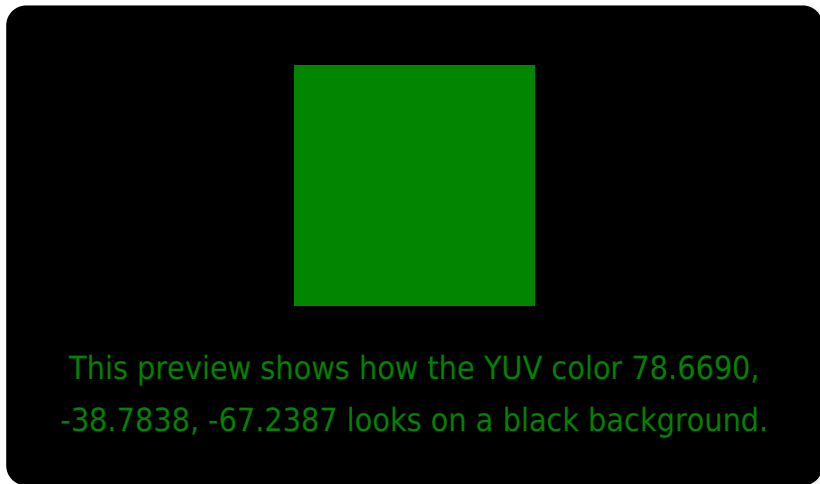
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

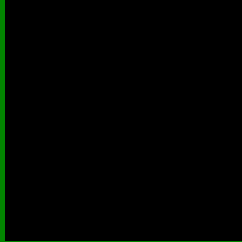
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387.

-67.2387.

# 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

78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387

### Protanopia

105.1900, -51.8587, 20.0044

### Deuteranopia

109.4590, -39.6663, 29.4155



## Tritanopia

104.8080, 14.3917, -42.8046

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387



## Protanomaly

95.5450, -47.1037, -11.8790



## Deuteranomaly

98.2390, -39.5578, -5.4716



## Tritanomaly

95.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387



## Achromatopsia

79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

79.0620, -14.3276, -24.6104

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387 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(2, 133, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 133, 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(2, 133, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 133, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387 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(2, 133, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 133, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 133, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 133, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 133, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 133, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 78.6690, -38.7838, -67.2387 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 133, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 133,  
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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