

# Converting Colors

YUV(78.6700, -23.5013,  
-68.9936)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(78.6700, -23.5013, -68.9936)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(78.6700, -23.5013,  
-68.9936)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00801F
RGB	0, 128, 31
RGB Percent	0%, 50%, 12%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4980, 0.8784
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.76, 0.50
HSL	135°, 100%, 25%
HSV	135°, 100%, 50%
XYZ	7.9665, 15.5373, 3.8754
YIQ	78.6700, -45.1510, -57.3030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

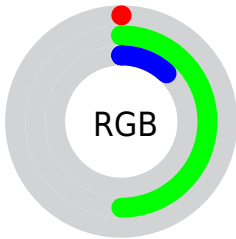
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 103, 128
Decimal	32799
CIELab	46.36, -49.98, 41.73
CIELCh	46, 65.114, 140.141
Yxy	15.5373, 0.2910, 0.5675
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278222879 (0xFF00801F)
YUV	78.6700, -23.5013, -68.9936
Hunter-Lab	39.4173, -32.9044, 21.7629

# Details

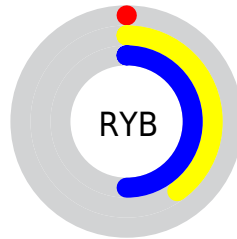
The YUV color **78.6700, -23.5013, -68.9936** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **49.3300, 23.5013, 68.9936**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.1020, -28.6443, -52.7095**, and **45.1990, -22.2831, -39.6395** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.6700, -23.5013, -68.9936**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.6970, -21.0496, -62.0013**.

# Distribution



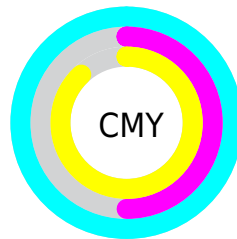
- Red (0%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Black (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 78.6700, -23.5013, -68.9936 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 78.6700, -23.5013, -68.9936 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 78.6700, -23.5013,  
-68.9936

■ 78.6700, -23.5013,  
-68.9936

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 59.8740, -29.5179,  
-52.5095

■ 140.1020,  
-28.6443, -52.7095

■ 45.1990, -22.2831,  
-39.6395

■ 168.0590,  
-30.1021, -51.7947

■ 31.1110, -15.3377,  
-27.2843

■ 196.8310,  
-30.9757, -51.5948

■ 17.6100, -8.6817,  
-15.4440

■ 217.6730,  
-27.9398, -45.3172

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 229.4220,  
-20.4210, -30.1881


■ 241.5840,


-12.6129, -14.5442


 253.8600, -4.3680,  
0.9998


 78.6700, -23.5013,  
-68.9936

 83.6970, -21.0496,  
-62.0013

 88.6100, -19.0347,  
-54.9090

 93.3380, -16.4356,  
-48.5314

 98.3650, -13.9839,  
-41.5391

 103.3920,  
-11.5323, -34.5468

■ 108.3050, -9.5174,  
-27.4545

■ 113.3320, -7.0657,  
-20.4622

■ 118.0600, -4.4666,  
-14.0846

■ 122.9730, -2.4517,  
-6.9923

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



98.5680, -48.5940, -0.4981



78.6700, -23.5013, -68.9936



88.2170, 0.3860, -77.3663

# Triad

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



78.6700, -23.5013, -68.9936



96.4660, 59.9163, -84.6007



98.4230, -11.0545, 92.5910

# Complementary

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



78.6700, -23.5013, -68.9936



49.3300, 23.5013, 68.9936

# 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.



101.3120, 14.1432, 83.9184



78.6700, -23.5013, -68.9936



102.3840, 54.5337, -38.0478

# Square

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



78.6700, -23.5013, -68.9936



98.8990, 46.3918, -86.7344



111.8900, 34.0712, 38.6845



102.5490, -39.2177, 72.3095



# Rectangle

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



78.6700, -23.5013, -68.9936



93.2500, 17.1318, -81.7802



111.8900, 34.0712, 38.6845



97.2520, -1.6032, 94.4950

# Sweetspot

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



78.6700, -23.5013, -68.9936



146.7180, -9.2280, -26.9397



104.4380, -51.4879, -5.6461



72.4080, -5.6241, -16.1438



212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



78.6700, -23.5013, -68.9936



102.0020, -30.5670, -89.4558



85.8520, 4.0170, -75.2922



61.3370, -1.1521, -3.8035



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Inverse Universe

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



49.3300, 23.5013, 68.9936



63.9980, 30.5670, 89.4558



42.1480, -4.0170, 75.2922



59.6630, 1.1521, 3.8035



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 78.6700, -23.5013, -68.9936 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

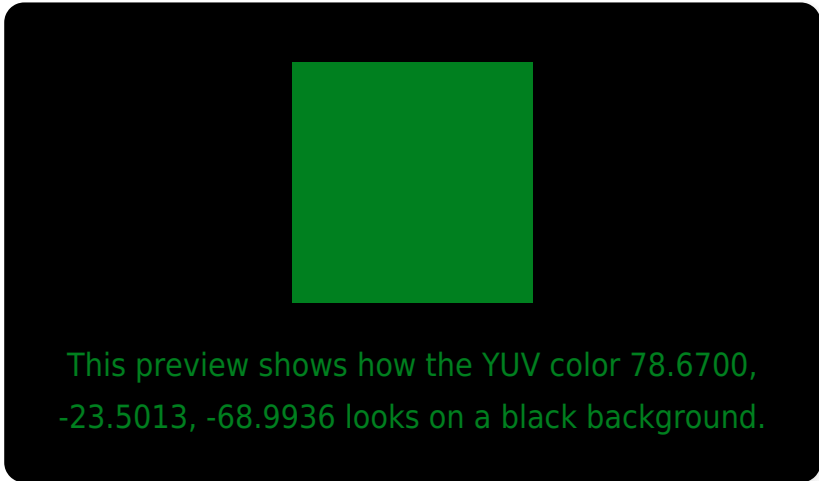
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 78.6700, -23.5013, -68.9936 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 78.6700, -23.5013, -68.9936.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 78.6700, -23.5013,



-68.9936.

# 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

104.3110, -38.6073, 16.3903

### Deuteranopia

106.6850, -32.3827, 26.5863

### Tritanopia

100.4060, 14.0968, -41.5751

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

95.1930, -33.1261, -15.0783

## Deuteranomaly

96.5620, -29.3641, -8.3859

## Tritanomaly

92.3820, 0.3047, -51.2010

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

78.9570, -8.3598, -25.3953

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 78.6700, -23.5013, -68.9936 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, 128, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 128, 31)  
}
```

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, 128, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 128, 31) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 78.6700, -23.5013, -68.9936 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, 128, 31) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 128, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 128, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 128, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 128, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 128, 31)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 78.6700, -23.5013, -68.9936 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 128, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 128,  
31) }
```

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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