

# Converting Colors

YUV(78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078)  
contains.

<b>YUV(78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(78.7980, -17.1554,  
-4.2078)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4A582C
RGB	74, 88, 44
RGB Percent	29%, 35%, 17%
CMY	0.7098, 0.6549, 0.8275
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.50, 0.65
HSL	79°, 33%, 26%
HSV	79°, 50%, 35%
XYZ	6.7684, 8.6171, 3.6894
YIQ	78.7980, 5.7800, -16.6520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

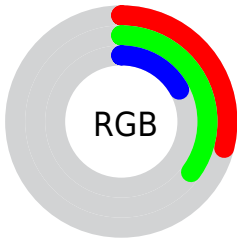
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	44, 88, 58
Decimal	4872236
CIE Lab	35.24, -13.60, 23.62
CIE LCh	35, 27.256, 119.934
Yxy	8.6171, 0.3548, 0.4518
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283062316 (0xFF4A582C)
YUV	78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078
Hunter-Lab	29.3550, -10.2144, 13.0967

# Details

The YUV color **78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **53.2020, 17.1554, 4.2078**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.4560, -18.4658, -3.9079**, and **33.6240, -16.5766, -3.1782** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.8750, -20.6444, -5.1524**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.7210, -13.6665, -3.2633**.

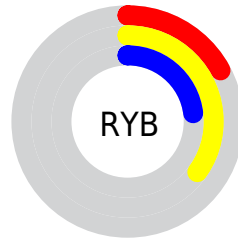
# Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (35%)

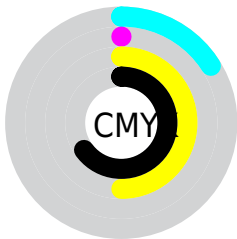
Blue (17%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (23%)

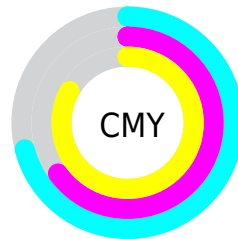


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078 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 78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 78.7980, -17.1554,  
-4.2078

■ 78.7980, -17.1554,  
-4.2078

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 55.9120, -16.7186,  
-4.3078

■ 128.4560,  
-18.4658, -3.9079

■ 33.6240, -16.5766,  
-3.1782

■ 154.3420,  
-18.9026, -3.8079

■ 13.5010, -6.6560,  
-11.8404

■ 181.1140,  
-19.7762, -3.6080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 208.7010,  
-20.0656, -4.1228

■ 237.4730,  
-20.9392, -3.9228

■ 251.3520,

-13.9775, 3.1993

254.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

■ 78.7980, -17.1554,  
-4.2078

■ 78.7980, -17.1554,  
-4.2078

■ 76.8750, -20.6444,  
-5.1524

■ 80.7210, -13.6665,  
-3.2633

■ 74.9520, -24.1333,  
-6.0969

■ 82.6440, -10.1775,  
-2.3188

■ 73.4420, -27.3329,  
-6.5266

■ 84.1540, -6.9779,  
-1.8891

■ 71.5190, -30.8219,  
-7.4712

■ 86.0770, -3.4890,  
-0.9445

■ 69.5960, -34.3108,  
-8.4157

■ 88.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 89.9230, 3.4890,  
0.9445

■ 91.8460, 6.9779,  
1.8891

■ 93.3560, 10.1775,  
2.3188

■ 95.2790, 13.6665,  
3.2633

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.1700, -21.2828, 13.0059



78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078



74.8970, -7.3442, -24.4657

# Triad

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



78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078



67.0970, 26.0812, -58.8441



84.5080, -0.2504, 33.7575

# Complementary

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



78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078



53.2020, 17.1554, 4.2078

# 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.



85.3630, 9.6810, 21.6066



78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078



78.3120, 23.5102, -27.4606

# Square

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



78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078



67.0340, 18.2242, -58.7888



84.4080, 18.0399, 0.5192



83.1740, -10.4388, 34.9274



# Rectangle

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



78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078



70.3060, 2.3141, -42.3644



84.4080, 18.0399, 0.5192



84.9960, 2.9600, 30.6985

# Sweetspot

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



78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078



111.2680, -6.5411, -1.9890



65.3740, -10.5374, 19.8430



56.5500, -4.2151, -1.3593



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078



100.5560, -26.8961, -6.6266



72.2200, -13.9125, -17.7329



42.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149



84.6360, -41.7255, -10.2048



185.7850, -91.5920, -22.6134



# Inverse Universe

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



53.2020, 17.1554, 4.2078



60.4440, 26.8961, 6.6266



59.7800, 13.9125, 17.7329



39.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



22.3640, 41.7255, 10.2048



49.2150, 91.5920, 22.6134



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

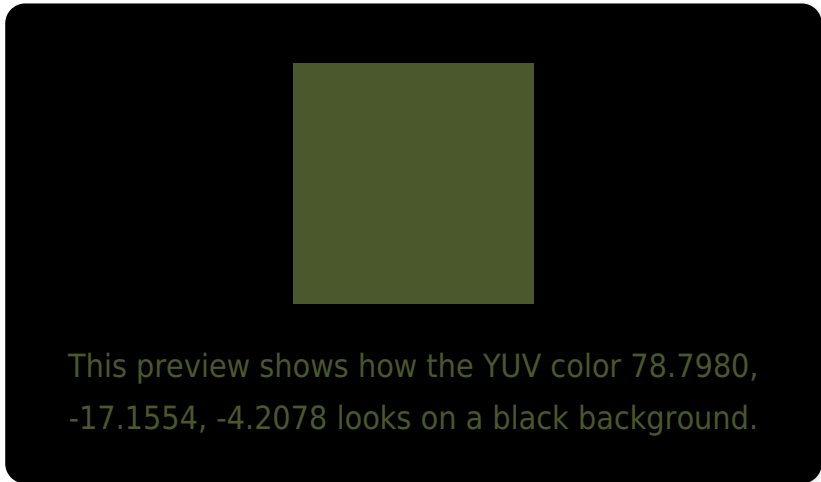
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

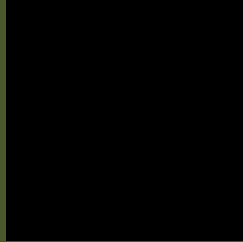
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 78.7980, -17.1554,

-4.2078.

# 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

78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078

### Protanopia

80.7180, -19.0880, 9.0173

### Deuteranopia

81.8160, -17.6573, 16.8244



## Tritanopia

82.9010, 3.4998, -2.5442

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078

## Protanomaly

80.2120, -18.3455, 4.1991

## Deuteranomaly

80.4730, -17.4882, 9.2322

## Tritanomaly

81.5390, -4.2097, -3.1037

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078

## Achromatopsia

79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

78.6810, -6.2517, -1.4742

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078 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(74, 88, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 88, 44)  
}
```

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(74, 88, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 88, 44) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078 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(74, 88, 44) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 88, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 88, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 88, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 88, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 88, 44)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 78.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 88, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 88,  
44) }
```

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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