

# Converting Colors

YUV(83.7150, -28.4535,  
-67.2791)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(83.7150, -28.4535,  
-67.2791)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	07861A
RGB	7, 134, 26
RGB Percent	3%, 53%, 10%
CMY	0.9725, 0.4745, 0.8980
CMYK	0.95, 0.00, 0.81, 0.47
HSL	129°, 90%, 28%
HSV	129°, 95%, 53%
XYZ	8.7992, 17.1699, 3.8276
YIQ	83.7150, -41.0240, -60.5120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

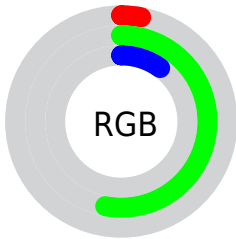
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	7, 117, 134
Decimal	493082
CIELab	48.47, -51.71, 45.64
CIELCh	48, 68.976, 138.568
Yxy	17.1699, 0.2953, 0.5762
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278683162 (0xFF07861A)
YUV	83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791
Hunter-Lab	41.4366, -34.6092, 23.5288

# Details

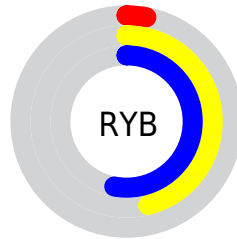
The YUV color **83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **57.2850, 28.4535, 67.2791**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.4780, -32.2807, -53.0392**, and **48.7210, -24.0195, -42.7283** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.9380, -30.0424, -70.9826**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.8560, -25.5650, -60.3867**.

# Distribution



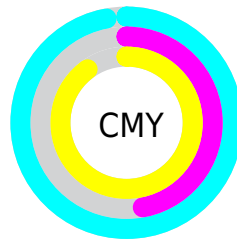
- Red (3%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (90%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791 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 83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 83.7150, -28.4535,  
-67.2791

■ 83.7150, -28.4535,  
-67.2791

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 63.3960, -31.2542,  
-55.5983

■ 144.4780,  
-32.2807, -53.0392

■ 48.7210, -24.0195,  
-42.7283

■ 173.4350,  
-33.7385, -52.1245

■ 34.0460, -16.7847,  
-29.8583

■ 201.7940,  
-34.9014, -52.4393

■ 21.1320, -10.4181,  
-18.5328

■ 218.8260,  
-29.9872, -41.9434

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 230.9880,  
-22.1791, -26.2995

■ 242.8510,

-14.2235, -11.2703

253.6320, -5.2416,  
1.1997

83.7150, -28.4535,  
-67.2791

83.7150, -28.4535,  
-67.2791

80.9380, -30.0424,  
-70.9826

88.8560, -25.5650,  
-60.3867

94.4100, -22.3871,  
-52.9796

99.5510, -19.4986,  
-46.0872

105.1050,  
-16.3208, -38.6801

110.2460,  
-13.4323, -31.7877

■ 115.3870,  
-10.5438, -24.8954

■ 120.9410, -7.3659,  
-17.4883

■ 126.0820, -4.4774,  
-10.5959

■ 131.6360, -1.2995,  
-3.1888

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



103.5960, -51.0728, 1.2313



83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791



91.8530, -0.9135, -80.5551

# Triad

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



83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791



101.9430, 63.1321, -89.4040



101.5210, -9.6239, 100.3981

# Complementary

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



83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791



57.2850, 28.4535, 67.2791

# 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.



105.7300, 16.8951, 87.9368



83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791



104.2020, 60.5394, -51.0432

# Square

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



83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791



104.0340, 48.2972, -91.2378



117.1010, 37.4182, 38.4994



106.9520, -40.4023, 78.9721



# Rectangle

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



83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791



97.1140, 16.7058, -85.1690



117.1010, 37.4182, 38.4994



100.1650, 0.4117, 101.5873

# Sweetspot

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



83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791



153.9740, -10.8332, -25.4102



114.4390, -52.9674, 2.2460



75.1800, -6.4977, -15.9439



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.



83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791



104.5150, -38.7079, -91.6597



90.6690, -1.8088, -73.3777



63.6360, -1.2995, -3.1888



78.4760, -29.3217, -68.8235



1.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444



# Inverse Universe

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



57.2850, 28.4535, 67.2791



68.4850, 38.7079, 91.6597



50.3310, 1.8088, 73.3777



62.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888



51.5240, 29.3217, 68.8235

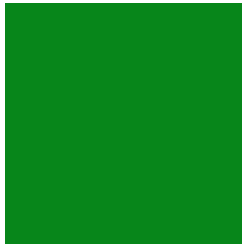


1.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791 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 83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791 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 83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.7150, -28.4535,

-67.2791.

# 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

83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791

### Protanopia

108.4700, -43.1227, 18.0048

### Deuteranopia

111.0720, -36.0245, 28.0009



## Tritanopia

105.5090, 14.5391, -43.4194

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791

## Protanomaly

99.6510, -37.7889, -12.8489

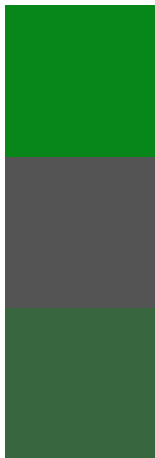
## Deuteranomaly

101.2480, -33.1533, -6.3565

## Tritanomaly

97.3280, -1.1477, -52.0307

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791

## Achromatopsia

84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

83.8000, -10.2544, -24.3806

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791 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(7, 134, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 134, 26)  
}
```

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(7, 134, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 134, 26) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791 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(7, 134, 26) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 134, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(7, 134, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 134, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 134, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 134, 26)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 83.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 134, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 134,  
26) }
```

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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