

Converting Colors

YUV(83.7190, -41.2735,
-62.0206)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(83.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(83.7190, -41.2735,
-62.0206)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0D8800
RGB	13, 136, 0
RGB Percent	5%, 53%, 0%
CMY	0.9490, 0.4667, 1.0000
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 1.00, 0.47
HSL	114°, 100%, 27%
HSV	114°, 100%, 53%
XYZ	8.9701, 17.6939, 2.9425
YIQ	83.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

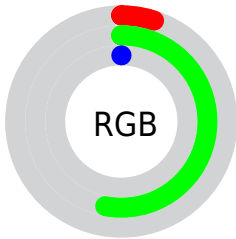
Format	Color
RYB	0, 136, 123
Decimal	886784
CIELab	49.12, -53.06, 52.26
CIELCh	49, 74.474, 135.432
Yxy	17.6939, 0.3030, 0.5976
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279076864 (0xFF0D8800)
YUV	83.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206
Hunter-Lab	42.0641, -35.5472, 25.2974

Details

The YUV color **83.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **52.2810, 41.2735, 62.0206**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.9530, -39.4168, -50.8248**, and **49.3080, -24.3088, -43.2431** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.9030, -36.9272, -56.0429**.

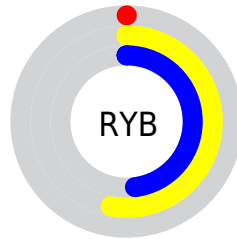
Distribution



Red (5%)

Green (53%)

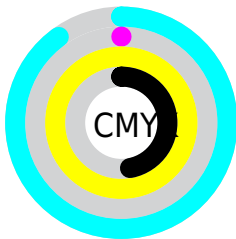
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (48%)

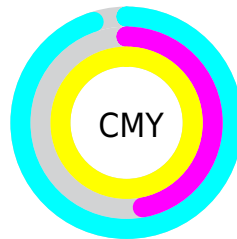


Cyan (90%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (95%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 83.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206 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 83.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.7190, -41.2735,
-62.0206

■ 83.7190, -41.2735,
-62.0206

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 64.5700, -31.8330,
-56.6279

■ 145.9530,
-39.4168, -50.8248

■ 49.3080, -24.3088,
-43.2431

■ 174.0240,
-40.4378, -50.0100

■ 35.2200, -17.3635,
-30.8879

■ 202.7960,
-41.3114, -49.8101

■ 22.3060, -10.9969,
-19.5624


■ 218.6540,
-35.8184, -38.2846


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 230.8160,
-28.0103, -22.6406


■ 242.6790,


-20.0547, -7.6115


 252.2640,
-10.4832, 2.3995


 83.7190, -41.2735,
-62.0206

 88.9030, -36.9272,
-56.0429

 94.2720, -33.1651,
-49.3505

 99.4560, -28.8188,
-43.3729

 104.5260,
-24.9093, -37.2953

 110.0090,
-20.7104, -30.7029

■ 115.1930,
-16.3641, -24.7253

■ 120.2630,
-12.4547, -18.6477

■ 125.4470, -8.1084,
-12.6700

■ 130.8160, -4.3463,
-5.9776

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106.2760, -52.3941, 5.0199



83.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206



92.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996

Triad

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



83.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206



105.4310, 66.3425, -92.4630



95.3900, -4.1363, 113.6680

Complementary

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



83.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206



52.2810, 41.2735, 62.0206

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.



103.9680, 22.6938, 94.7441



83.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206



94.2780, 71.8409, -82.6818

Square

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



83.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206



106.8380, 48.8869, -93.6969



118.2730, 43.2494, 34.8406



105.7190, -40.2875, 88.8234

Rectangle

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



83.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206



98.4190, 14.0904, -86.3135



118.2730, 43.2494, 34.8406



93.6750, 7.0622, 115.1720

Sweetspot

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



83.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206



155.6060, -16.0748, -24.2105



112.2780, -55.3531, 20.8042



76.6810, -9.7027, -14.6292



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206



108.3950, -53.4387, -80.1534



85.9880, -15.7701, -75.4115



66.4080, -2.1731, -2.9888



81.9580, -40.4053, -60.4762



2.9350, -1.4470, -2.5740

Inverse Universe

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



52.2810, 41.2735, 62.0206



67.6050, 53.4387, 80.1534



50.0120, 15.7701, 75.4115



64.5920, 2.1731, 2.9888



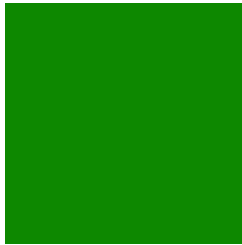
51.0420, 40.4053, 60.4762



2.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 83.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206 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 ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 83.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206.

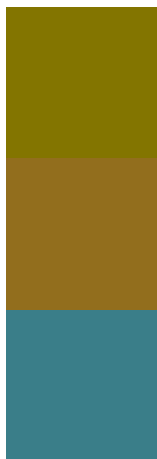


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206.

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

107.8480, -53.1691, 20.3043

Deuteranopia

111.5300, -40.6873, 30.2302

Tritanopia

106.9220, 14.8285, -42.9046

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

99.1000, -48.8563, -9.7347

Deuteranomaly

101.2070, -41.0211, -2.8125

Tritanomaly

98.7860, -5.8105, -49.8013

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.8450, -15.2066, -22.6661

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 83.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206 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(13, 136, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 136, 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(13, 136, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 136, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 83.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206 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(13, 136, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 136, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(13, 136, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 136, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 136, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 136, 0)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 83.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 136, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 136,  
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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