

Converting Colors

YUV(83.7300, -41.2789,
-60.2762)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(83.7300, -41.2789, -60.2762)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(83.7300, -41.2789,
-60.2762)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F8700
RGB	15, 135, 0
RGB Percent	6%, 53%, 0%
CMY	0.9412, 0.4706, 1.0000
CMYK	0.89, 0.00, 1.00, 0.47
HSL	113°, 100%, 26%
HSV	113°, 100%, 53%
XYZ	8.8610, 17.4295, 2.8972
YIQ	83.7300, -28.1850, -67.4250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

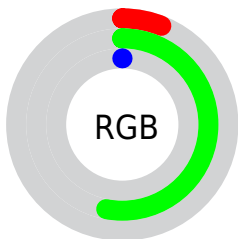
Format	Color
RYB	0, 135, 120
Decimal	1017600
CIELab	48.80, -52.58, 52.01
CIELCh	49, 73.957, 135.312
Yxy	17.4295, 0.3036, 0.5972
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279207680 (0xFF0F8700)
YUV	83.7300, -41.2789, -60.2762
Hunter-Lab	41.7487, -35.1743, 25.1095

Details

The YUV color **83.7300, -41.2789, -60.2762** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **51.2700, 41.2789, 60.2762**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.6650, -39.2748, -49.6952**, and **49.3080, -24.3088, -43.2431** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.7300, -41.2789, -60.2762**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.8000, -37.3694, -54.1986**.

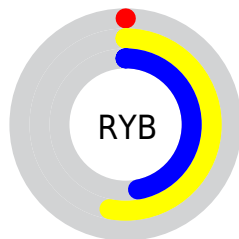
Distribution



Red (6%)

Green (53%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (47%)

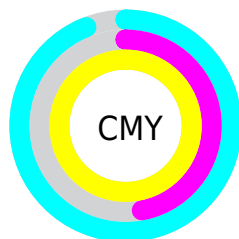


Cyan (89%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (94%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 83.7300, -41.2789, -60.2762 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 83.7300, -41.2789, -60.2762 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.7300, -41.2789,
-60.2762

■ 83.7300, -41.2789,
-60.2762

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 63.9830, -31.5436,
-56.1131

■ 144.6650,
-39.2748, -49.6952

■ 49.3080, -24.3088,
-43.2431

■ 173.4370,
-40.1484, -49.4952

■ 34.6330, -17.0741,
-30.3731

■ 202.2090,
-41.0220, -49.2953

■ 21.7190, -10.7075,
-19.0476


■ 218.6540,
-35.8184, -38.2846


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 230.7020,
-28.4471, -22.5407


■ 242.5650,


-20.4915, -7.5115


 252.1500,
-10.9200, 2.4994


 83.7300, -41.2789,
-60.2762

 88.8000, -37.3694,
-54.1986

 93.9840, -33.0231,
-48.2210

 99.1680, -28.6768,
-42.2433

 104.2380,
-24.7673, -36.1657

 109.4220,
-20.4210, -30.1881

■ 114.4920,
-16.5116, -24.1105

■ 119.5620,
-12.6021, -18.0329

■ 124.7460, -8.2558,
-12.0552

■ 129.9300, -3.9095,
-6.0776

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105.3900, -51.9573, 4.9200



83.7300, -41.2789, -60.2762



92.1150, -4.9867, -80.7849

Triad

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



83.7300, -41.2789, -60.2762



104.6160, 65.7583, -91.7482



94.7920, -3.8415, 112.4384

Complementary

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



83.7300, -41.2789, -60.2762



51.2700, 41.2789, 60.2762

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.



103.2560, 22.5518, 93.6145



83.7300, -41.2789, -60.2762



93.4630, 71.2567, -81.9671

Square

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



83.7300, -41.2789, -60.2762



106.1370, 48.7395, -93.0821



117.8600, 42.9600, 34.3258



104.9470, -39.4139, 88.6235

Rectangle

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



83.7300, -41.2789, -60.2762



97.7180, 13.9430, -85.6987



117.8600, 42.9600, 34.3258



93.6640, 7.0676, 113.4277

Sweetspot

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



83.7300, -41.2789, -60.2762



155.9050, -16.2222, -23.5957



110.2180, -54.3375, 21.7338



76.9800, -9.8501, -14.0145



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.



83.7300, -41.2789, -60.2762



109.2920, -53.8810, -78.3091



85.1730, -16.3543, -74.6967



63.5220, -1.7363, -3.0888



80.4960, -39.6845, -58.3170



1.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444

Inverse Universe

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



51.2700, 41.2789, 60.2762



66.7080, 53.8810, 78.3091



49.8270, 16.3543, 74.6967



62.4780, 1.7363, 3.0888



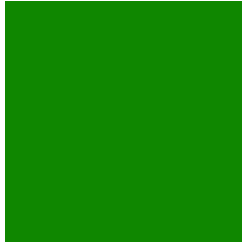
49.5040, 39.6845, 58.3170



0.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 83.7300, -41.2789, -60.2762 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 83.7300, -41.2789, -60.2762

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.7300, -41.2789, -60.2762.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.7300, -41.2789,

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

106.9620, -52.7323, 20.2043

Deuteranopia

111.2310, -40.5399, 29.6154

Tritanopia

106.2210, 14.6810, -42.2898

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

98.5130, -48.5669, -9.2199

Deuteranomaly

101.2070, -41.0211, -2.8125

Tritanomaly

98.1990, -5.5211, -49.2865

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.1440, -15.3540, -22.0513

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 83.7300, -41.2789, -60.2762 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(15, 135, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 135, 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(15, 135, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 135, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 83.7300, -41.2789, -60.2762 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(15, 135, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 135, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 135, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 135, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 135, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 135, 0)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 83.7300, -41.2789, -60.2762 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 135, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 135,  
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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