

Converting Colors

YUV(83.9150, -38.4121,
-46.4065)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065)
contains.

YUV(83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(83.9150, -38.4121,
-46.4065)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F7E06
RGB	31, 126, 6
RGB Percent	12%, 49%, 2%
CMY	0.8784, 0.5059, 0.9765
CMYK	0.75, 0.00, 0.95, 0.51
HSL	108°, 91%, 26%
HSV	108°, 95%, 49%
XYZ	8.0588, 15.2262, 2.6865
YIQ	83.9150, -18.1000, -57.4600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

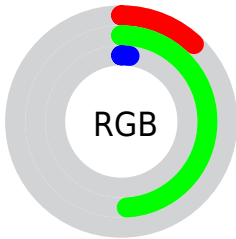
Format	Color
RYB	6, 126, 101
Decimal	2063878
CIELab	45.94, -47.34, 48.57
CIELCh	46, 67.823, 134.261
Yxy	15.2262, 0.3103, 0.5863
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280253958 (0xFF1F7E06)
YUV	83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065
Hunter-Lab	39.0207, -31.4213, 23.2325

Details

The YUV color **83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **48.0850, 38.4121, 46.4065**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.9910, -36.9706, -42.0881**, and **44.0250, -21.7043, -38.6099** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.7360, -40.2958, -48.8805**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.3870, -34.2078, -41.5584**.

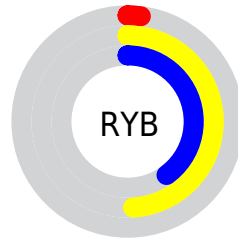
Distribution



Red (12%)

Green (49%)

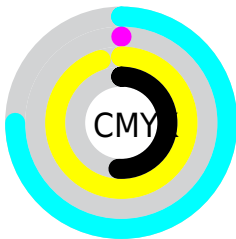
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (40%)

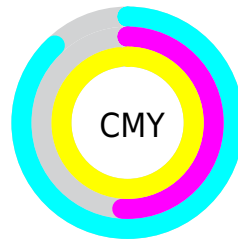


Cyan (75%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (88%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065 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 83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.9150, -38.4121,
-46.4065

■ 83.9150, -38.4121,
-46.4065

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 58.7000, -28.9391,
-51.4799

■ 140.9910,
-36.9706, -42.0881

■ 44.0250, -21.7043,
-38.6099

■ 168.7630,
-37.8442, -41.8882

■ 30.5240, -15.0483,
-26.7695

■ 196.6490,
-38.2810, -41.7882

■ 17.0230, -8.3923,
-14.9292


■ 219.4370,
-36.6974, -36.3402


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 231.3000,
-28.7419, -21.3111


■ 243.1630,


-20.7864, -6.2820


 252.1500,
-10.9200, 2.4994


 83.9150, -38.4121,
-46.4065


 83.9150, -38.4121,
-46.4065

 81.7360, -40.2958,
-48.8805

 88.3870, -34.2078,
-41.5584

 92.7450, -30.4403,
-36.6104

 97.2170, -26.2360,
-31.7623

 101.5750,
-22.4685, -26.8143

 106.0470,
-18.2642, -21.9662

■ 110.5190,
-14.0599, -17.1182

■ 114.8770,
-10.2924, -12.1701

■ 119.3490, -6.0881,
-7.3221

■ 123.7070, -2.3206,
-2.3740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.4980, -49.0525, 6.5793



83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065



86.1480, -5.0030, -75.5518

Triad

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



83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065



97.7540, 59.7743, -85.7303



93.1880, -4.5297, 99.8131

Complementary

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



83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065



48.0850, 38.4121, 46.4065

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.



100.4950, 19.9690, 82.0039



83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065



87.8890, 65.1307, -77.0787

Square

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



83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065



98.9160, 43.9184, -86.7493



110.9040, 39.4873, 28.1482



99.4560, -34.7348, 81.1611

Rectangle

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



83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065



91.2950, 12.1796, -80.0657



110.9040, 39.4873, 28.1482



92.7070, 5.0744, 99.3580

Sweetspot

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



83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065



146.5790, -15.0754, -18.0478



97.0580, -44.8916, 25.3821



71.8170, -9.2768, -11.2405



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065



105.8470, -52.1826, -63.0098



80.3160, -19.8758, -65.1751



61.7070, -2.3206, -2.3740



83.2090, -41.0220, -49.2953



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



48.0850, 38.4121, 46.4065



57.1530, 52.1826, 63.0098



51.6840, 19.8758, 65.1751



59.2930, 2.3206, 2.3740



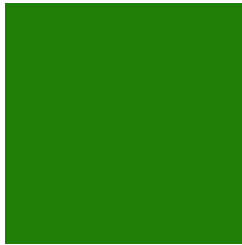
44.7910, 41.0220, 49.2953



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065 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 83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065 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 83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065.

-46.4065.

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

83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065

Protanopia

100.4610, -49.5273, 18.8897

Deuteranopia

104.2030, -38.0611, 27.8860



Tritanopia

101.0970, 12.7702, -36.0421

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065

Protanomaly

94.3440, -45.5256, -4.6867

Deuteranomaly

96.6250, -38.2691, 1.2059

Tritanomaly

94.5530, -5.6956, -39.9500

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065

Achromatopsia

84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.9320, -13.7705, -16.6034

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065 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(31, 126, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 126, 6)  
}
```

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(31, 126, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 126, 6) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065 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(31, 126, 6) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 126, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 126, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 126, 6); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 126, 6);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 126, 6)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 83.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 126, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 126,  
6) }
```

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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