

Converting Colors

YUV(83.9400, -29.5504,
-42.0434)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(83.9400, -29.5504,
-42.0434)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	247818
RGB	36, 120, 24
RGB Percent	14%, 47%, 9%
CMY	0.8588, 0.5294, 0.9059
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.80, 0.53
HSL	112°, 67%, 28%
HSV	112°, 80%, 47%
XYZ	7.6089, 13.8740, 3.1411
YIQ	83.9400, -19.2480, -47.6640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

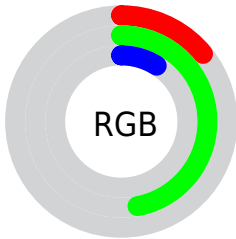
Format	Color
R _Y B	24, 120, 108
Decimal	2390040
CIE Lab	44.05, -43.35, 42.20
CIE LCh	44, 60.498, 135.772
Yxy	13.8740, 0.3090, 0.5634
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280580120 (0xFF247818)
YUV	83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434
Hunter-Lab	37.2478, -28.7200, 21.0736

Details

The YUV color **83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **60.0600, 29.5504, 42.0434**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.2070, -31.1611, -38.7695**, and **41.0900, -20.2574, -36.0359** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.2830, -33.1705, -47.6062**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.5970, -25.9303, -36.4806**.

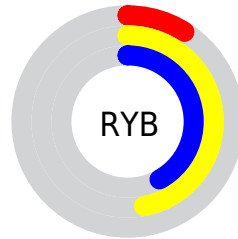
Distribution



Red (14%)

Green (47%)

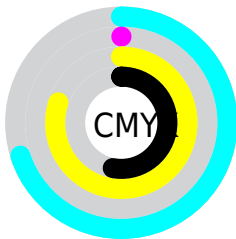
Blue (9%)



Red (9%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (42%)

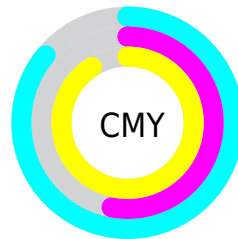


Cyan (70%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (86%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434 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 83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.9400, -29.5504,
-42.0434

■ 83.9400, -29.5504,
-42.0434

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 55.7650, -27.4921,
-48.9059

■ 138.2070,
-31.1611, -38.7695

■ 41.0900, -20.2574,
-36.0359

■ 165.6800,
-31.8872, -39.1844

■ 27.5890, -13.6014,
-24.1956

■ 193.4520,
-32.7608, -38.9844

■ 13.5010, -6.6560,
-11.8404

■ 220.1640,
-32.6189, -37.8548

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 231.9130,
-25.1001, -22.7257

■ 243.7760,

-17.1446, -7.6966

253.0620, -7.4256,
1.6996

83.9400, -29.5504,
-42.0434

83.9400, -29.5504,
-42.0434

79.2830, -33.1705,
-47.6062

88.5970, -25.9303,
-36.4806

74.9250, -36.9380,
-52.5542

92.9550, -22.1628,
-31.5325

97.3130, -18.3953,
-26.5845

101.9700,
-14.7752, -21.0217

106.6270,
-11.1551, -15.4589

■ 110.9850, -7.3876,
-10.5108

■ 115.3430, -3.6201,
-5.5628

■ 120.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 124.3580, 3.7675,
4.9480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.7690, -46.7211, 5.4646



83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434



82.2670, -2.1036, -72.1482

Triad

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



83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434



91.7070, 54.3744, -80.4270



94.7040, -7.2491, 85.3286

Complementary

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



83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434



60.0600, 29.5504, 42.0434

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.



99.4630, 15.0547, 71.5079



83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434



91.5840, 54.4351, -53.1322

Square

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



83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434



92.8520, 40.9920, -81.4312



106.7100, 33.6670, 28.3183



97.9600, -32.5183, 70.1951

Rectangle

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



83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434



86.8440, 12.8949, -76.1622



106.7100, 33.6670, 28.3183



94.8810, 1.0447, 85.1734

Sweetspot

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



83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434



141.8010, -11.7339, -16.4885



101.4250, -38.1705, 16.2903



70.3980, -7.0982, -9.9960



207.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434



99.7310, -46.2094, -65.5391



84.3420, -12.4936, -52.9199



58.8210, -1.8838, -2.4740



78.1590, -38.5324, -54.5134



157.4920, -77.6436, -110.0565

Inverse Universe

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



60.0600, 29.5504, 42.0434



62.2690, 46.2094, 65.5391



59.6580, 12.4936, 52.9199



57.1790, 1.8838, 2.4740



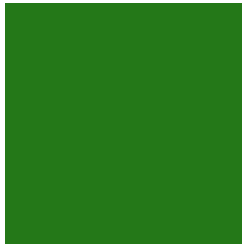
46.8410, 38.5324, 54.5134



94.8070, 77.4961, 110.6713

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

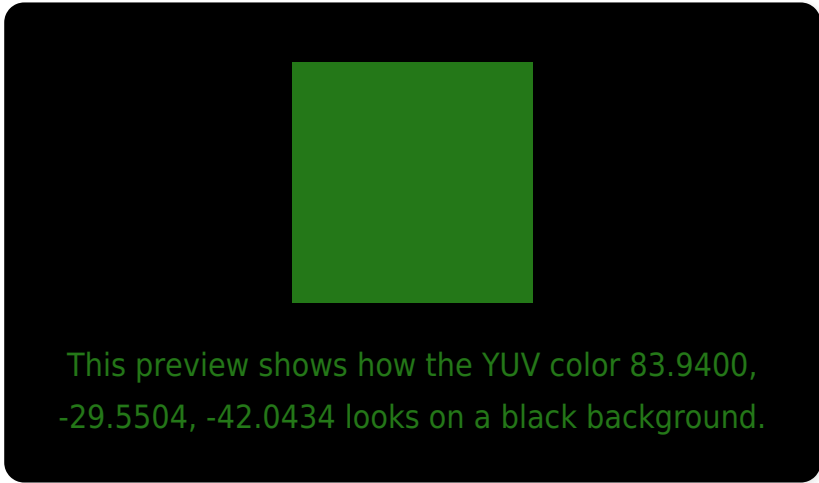
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434.

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

83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434

Protanopia

98.3110, -38.6073, 16.3903

Deuteranopia

100.2720, -32.6721, 26.0715



Tritanopia

97.4780, 11.5963, -32.8682

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434

Protanomaly

93.2760, -35.6321, -4.6271

Deuteranomaly

94.3460, -31.7226, 1.4506

Tritanomaly

92.5580, -3.2331, -36.4464

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434

Achromatopsia

84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.0400, -10.8657, -14.9441

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434 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(36, 120, 24)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 120, 24)  
}
```

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(36, 120, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 120, 24) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434 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(36, 120, 24) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 120, 24) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 120, 24)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 120, 24); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 120, 24);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 120,  
24) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 83.9400, -29.5504, -42.0434 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 120, 24) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 120,  
24) }
```

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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