

Converting Colors

YUV(84.0380, -38.4727,
-73.7013)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(84.0380, -38.4727,
-73.7013)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	008E06
RGB	0, 142, 6
RGB Percent	0%, 56%, 2%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4431, 0.9765
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.96, 0.44
HSL	123°, 100%, 28%
HSV	123°, 100%, 56%
XYZ	9.7059, 19.3592, 3.3974
YIQ	84.0380, -40.9760, -72.4000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

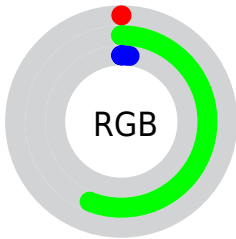
Format	Color
RYB	0, 136, 142
Decimal	36358
CIELab	51.10, -55.54, 52.73
CIELCh	51, 76.586, 136.484
Yxy	19.3592, 0.2990, 0.5964
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278226438 (0xFF008E06)
YUV	84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013
Hunter-Lab	43.9990, -37.6225, 26.2212

Details

The YUV color **84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **57.9620, 38.4727, 73.7013**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.3330, -39.1112, -55.5430**, and **52.8300, -26.0452, -46.3319** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.8200, -34.4213, -66.4941**.

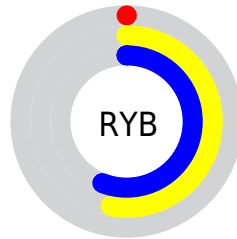
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (56%)

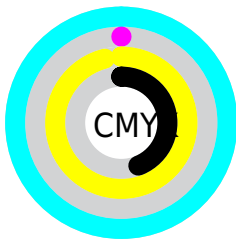
Blue (2%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (56%)

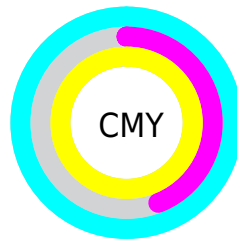


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (100%)


Magenta (44%)


Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013 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 84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 84.0380, -38.4727,
-73.7013


 84.0380, -38.4727,
-73.7013


255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 68.0920, -33.5694,
-59.7167


 149.3330,
-39.1112, -55.5430


 52.8300, -26.0452,
-46.3319


 177.7030,
-40.2796, -54.1135


 38.1550, -18.8104,
-33.4619

 207.0620,
-41.4426, -54.4284

 25.2410, -12.4438,
-22.1364

 219.1100,
-34.0712, -38.6845

 4.6960, -2.3151,
-4.1184


 230.9730,
-26.1157, -23.6553


 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 243.1350,


-18.3076, -8.0114

 252.7200, -8.7360,
1.9996


 84.0380, -38.4727,
-73.7013

 89.8200, -34.4213,
-66.4941

 95.4880, -30.8066,
-59.1870

 101.5690,
-26.9025, -51.3650

 107.2370,
-23.2878, -44.0578

 113.0190,
-19.2364, -36.8507

■ 118.8010,
-15.1849, -29.6435

■ 124.4690,
-11.5702, -22.3363

■ 130.5500, -7.6662,
-14.5144

■ 136.2180, -4.0515,
-7.2072

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110.3960, -54.4252, 3.1607



84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013



97.0220, -3.9548, -85.0883

Triad

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



84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013



109.5060, 69.2635, -96.0368



100.0700, -5.4575, 117.4566

Complementary

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



84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013



57.9620, 38.4727, 73.7013

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.



107.7020, 22.8249, 99.3623



84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013



97.6520, 74.6146, -85.6408

Square

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



84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013



111.5000, 51.5185, -97.7855



123.5230, 44.1122, 38.1293



110.6330, -43.2031, 90.6529

Rectangle

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



84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013



102.8530, 15.8485, -90.2021



123.5230, 44.1122, 38.1293



98.4690, 6.1778, 118.8607

Sweetspot

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



84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013



161.5130, -15.0429, -28.5139



124.3170, -61.2883, 11.1230



78.4850, -9.1131, -17.0883



219.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013



108.9200, -49.7536, -95.5228



92.0180, -7.8969, -80.6998



68.2230, -1.5889, -3.7036



79.9290, -36.4470, -70.0977



4.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184

Inverse Universe

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



57.9620, 38.4727, 73.7013



75.0800, 49.7536, 95.5228



49.9820, 7.8969, 80.6998



66.8910, 2.0257, 3.6036



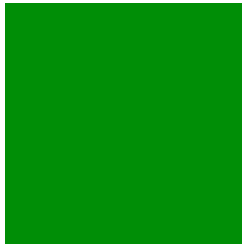
55.0710, 36.4470, 70.0977



3.1900, 1.8783, 4.2184

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013 looks on a white 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

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 84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013.

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

84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013

Protanopia

112.5770, -55.5005, 21.4190

Deuteranopia

116.4870, -42.1451, 31.1449



Tritanopia

111.7260, 15.4181, -45.3637

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013



Protanomaly

101.9640, -49.2823, -13.1234



Deuteranomaly

104.8860, -40.8628, -6.9160



Tritanomaly

101.7960, -4.3364, -55.9491

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013



Achromatopsia

84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

83.8660, -13.7379, -27.0695

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013 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(0, 142, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 142, 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(0, 142, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 142, 6) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013 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(0, 142, 6) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 142, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 142, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 142, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 142, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 142, 6) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 84.0380, -38.4727, -73.7013 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 142, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 142,  
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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