

# Converting Colors

YUV(84.2720, -36.6161,  
-62.5055)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(84.2720, -36.6161,  
-62.5055)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0D870A
RGB	13, 135, 10
RGB Percent	5%, 53%, 4%
CMY	0.9490, 0.4706, 0.9608
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.93, 0.47
HSL	119°, 86%, 28%
HSV	119°, 93%, 53%
XYZ	8.8847, 17.4354, 3.1843
YIQ	84.2720, -32.5870, -64.7390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

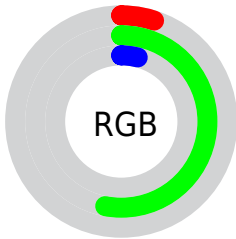
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">10, 135, 132</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">886538</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">48.80, -52.41, 50.11</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">49, 72.511, 136.283</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">17.4354, 0.3011, 0.5909</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4279076618 (0xFF0D870A)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">41.7557, -35.0915, 24.7076</a>

# Details

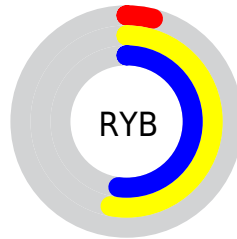
The YUV color **84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **60.7280, 36.6161, 62.5055**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.9360, -36.9434, -50.8099**, and **48.7210, -24.0195, -42.7283** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.1420, -39.5100, -67.6535**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.6410, -32.8540, -55.8132**.

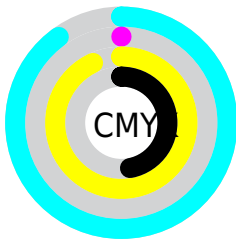
# Distribution



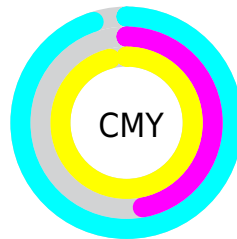
- Red (5%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (4%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055 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 84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 84.2720, -36.6161,  
-62.5055

■ 84.2720, -36.6161,  
-62.5055

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 63.9830, -31.5436,  
-56.1131

■ 144.9360,  
-36.9434, -50.8099

■ 48.7210, -24.0195,  
-42.7283

■ 173.5940,  
-38.2538, -50.5099

■ 34.6330, -17.0741,  
-30.3731

■ 202.3660,  
-39.1274, -50.3100

■ 21.7190, -10.7075,  
-19.0476

■ 218.8110,  
-33.9238, -39.2992


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 230.8590,  
-26.5525, -23.5553


■ 242.8360,


-18.1601, -8.6262


 252.6060, -9.1728,  
2.0995

 84.2720, -36.6161,  
-62.5055


 84.2720, -36.6161,  
-62.5055


 80.1420, -39.5100,  
-67.6535

 89.6410, -32.8540,  
-55.8132

 95.1240, -28.6551,  
-49.2207

 100.7920,  
-25.0405, -41.9136

 106.2750,  
-20.8416, -35.3212

 111.7580,  
-16.6427, -28.7288

■ 117.1270,  
-12.8806, -22.0364

■ 122.6100, -8.6817,  
-15.4440

■ 127.9790, -4.9196,  
-8.7516

■ 133.7610, -0.8682,  
-1.5444

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



105.0910, -51.8099, 4.3052



84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055



92.4570, -3.6763, -81.0848

# Triad

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



84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055



103.8010, 65.1741, -91.0335



97.9010, -5.8672, 108.8348

# Complementary

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



84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055



60.7280, 36.6161, 62.5055

# 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.



104.4900, 20.9574, 91.6553



84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055



92.5340, 70.2357, -81.1523

# Square

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



84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055



105.4360, 48.5921, -92.4674



117.8170, 41.5022, 35.2405



105.8110, -39.8398, 85.2348



# Rectangle

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



84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055



97.9460, 14.8166, -85.8986



117.8170, 41.5022, 35.2405



96.3600, 4.7525, 109.3093

# Sweetspot

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



84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055



156.0620, -14.3276, -24.6104



118.4020, -53.4422, 14.5564



76.9090, -8.8291, -14.8292



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.



84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055



104.5080, -51.5224, -88.1455



89.9870, -10.8396, -70.1486



63.5220, -1.7363, -3.0888



77.2070, -38.0631, -65.0795



1.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444



# Inverse Universe

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



60.7280, 36.6161, 62.5055



71.4920, 51.5224, 88.1455



55.0130, 10.8396, 70.1486



62.4780, 1.7363, 3.0888



52.7930, 38.0631, 65.0795

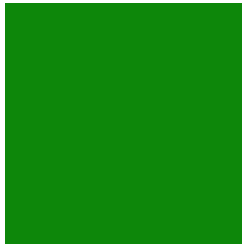


0.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055 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

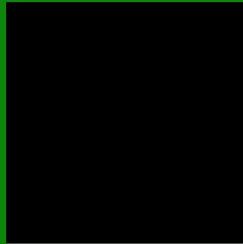
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055.



# 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

84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055

### Protanopia

106.9620, -52.7323, 20.2043

### Deuteranopia

110.8720, -39.3769, 29.9303



## Tritanopia

106.8080, 14.3917, -42.8046

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055

## Protanomaly

98.6700, -46.6723, -10.2346

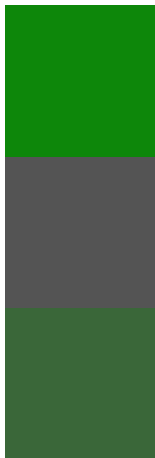
## Deuteranomaly

100.8910, -38.4003, -3.4124

## Tritanomaly

98.5410, -4.2107, -49.5865

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055

## Achromatopsia

84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

84.3010, -13.4594, -23.0660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055 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, 135, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 135, 10)  
}
```

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, 135, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 135, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055 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, 135, 10) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 135, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(13, 135, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 135, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 135, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 135,  
10) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 84.2720, -36.6161, -62.5055 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 135, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 135,  
10) }
```

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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