

Converting Colors

YUV(84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(84.2760, -9.0101,
-50.2311)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B7542
RGB	27, 117, 66
RGB Percent	11%, 46%, 26%
CMY	0.8941, 0.5412, 0.7412
CMYK	0.77, 0.00, 0.44, 0.54
HSL	146°, 62%, 28%
HSV	146°, 77%, 46%
XYZ	7.7967, 13.3489, 7.3199
YIQ	84.2760, -37.2690, -34.9410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

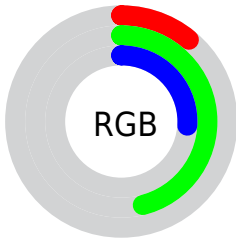
Format	Color
RYB	27, 90, 117
Decimal	1799490
CIELab	43.28, -38.29, 20.89
CIELCh	43, 43.615, 151.380
Yxy	13.3489, 0.2739, 0.4690
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279989570 (0xFF1B7542)
YUV	84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311
Hunter-Lab	36.5362, -25.8473, 13.6967

Details

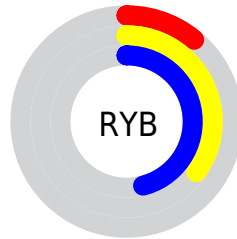
The YUV color **84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **59.7240, 9.0101, 50.2311**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.6140, -11.6417, -46.1425**, and **41.8370, -9.7796, -36.6910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.8900, -10.2988, -56.9085**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.6620, -7.7214, -43.5536**.

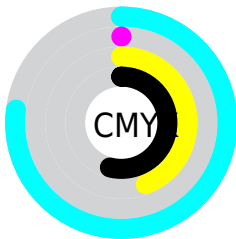
Distribution



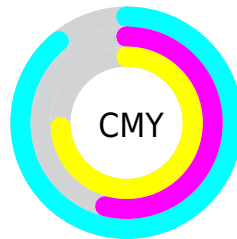
- Red (11%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311 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 84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.2760, -9.0101,
-50.2311

■ 84.2760, -9.0101,
-50.2311

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 58.9060, -7.8417,
-51.6606

■ 138.6140,
-11.6417, -46.1425

■ 41.8370, -9.7796,
-36.6910

■ 165.9730,
-12.8047, -46.4573

■ 26.4150, -13.0226,
-23.1660

■ 193.5600,
-13.0941, -46.9721

■ 11.7400, -5.7878,
-10.2960

■ 222.0330,
-13.8203, -47.3869

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 233.8960, -5.8647,
-32.3578

■ 245.5740, 2.6750,

-18.0434

■ 84.2760, -9.0101,
-50.2311

■ 84.2760, -9.0101,
-50.2311

■ 79.8900, -10.2988,
-56.9085

■ 88.6620, -7.7214,
-43.5536

■ 75.9170, -11.2981,
-63.0712

■ 92.6350, -6.7221,
-37.3909

■ 74.4930, -11.5820,
-65.3304

■ 97.0210, -5.4334,
-30.7134

■ 101.4070, -4.1447,
-24.0359

■ 105.6790, -3.2927,
-17.2585

■ 109.7660, -1.8566,
-11.1958

■ 114.0380, -1.0047,
-4.4183

■ 118.4240, 0.2840,
2.2592

■ 122.5110, 1.7201,
8.3219

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.0780, -28.6325, -9.7154



84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311



82.1820, 10.2633, -72.0736

Triad

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



84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311



82.6560, 45.0326, -70.7353



100.7100, -16.6190, 57.2593

Complementary

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



84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311



59.7240, 9.0101, 50.2311

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.



102.0640, -0.0316, 56.9489



84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311



104.0950, 29.5332, 0.7937

Square

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



84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311



86.3150, 38.7917, -75.6983



104.7700, 15.8894, 37.0357



99.6530, -30.3949, 42.4003

Rectangle

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



84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311



84.9180, 20.7464, -74.4731



104.7700, 15.8894, 37.0357



100.8010, -11.2409, 58.9335

Sweetspot

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



84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311



140.2550, -3.5767, -19.5176



95.0790, -33.5629, -14.9783



68.9400, -2.4354, -12.2254



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311



101.7210, -14.1595, -78.6853



89.4060, 10.6458, -54.7301



56.7500, -0.8628, -3.2887



77.6560, -12.1554, -68.1043



159.0620, -25.1736, -139.4974

Inverse Universe

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



59.7240, 9.0101, 50.2311



63.2790, 14.1595, 78.6853



54.5940, -10.6458, 54.7301



55.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



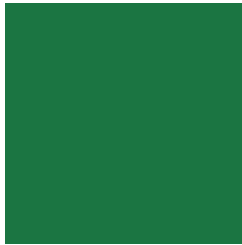
44.3440, 12.1554, 68.1043



90.9380, 25.1736, 139.4974

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311 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 84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

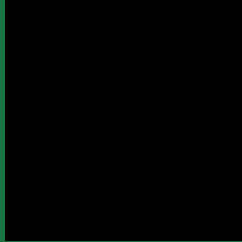
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311.

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

84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311

Protanopia

99.9030, -19.6722, 9.7321

Deuteranopia

101.2120, -14.8945, 17.3541



Tritanopia

93.7870, 12.9230, -38.4012

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311

Protanomaly

93.7970, -15.6759, -12.1000

Deuteranomaly

94.9270, -12.7820, -6.9520

Tritanomaly

90.2890, 4.7875, -42.3495

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311

Achromatopsia

84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.9670, -3.4347, -18.3881

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311 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(27, 117, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 117, 66)  
}
```

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(27, 117, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 117, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311 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(27, 117, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 117, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(27, 117, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 117, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 117, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 117,  
66) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 84.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 117, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 117,  
66) }
```

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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