

# Converting Colors

YUV(88.5850, -37.7564,  
-23.3150)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(88.5850, -37.7564,  
-23.3150)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3E750C
RGB	62, 117, 12
RGB Percent	24%, 46%, 5%
CMY	0.7569, 0.5412, 0.9529
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.90, 0.54
HSL	91°, 81%, 25%
HSV	91°, 90%, 46%
XYZ	8.4143, 13.7733, 2.5629
YIQ	88.5850, 0.9250, -44.3150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

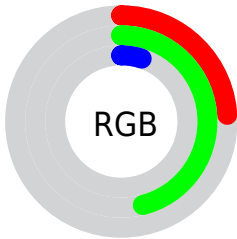
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	12, 117, 67
Decimal	4093196
CIELab	43.91, -35.37, 45.97
CIELCh	44, 58.004, 127.579
Yxy	13.7733, 0.3400, 0.5565
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282283276 (0xFF3E750C)
YUV	88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150
Hunter-Lab	37.1123, -24.4764, 21.8843

# Details

The YUV color **88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **40.4150, 37.7564, 23.3150**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.9270, -36.4460, -23.6150**, and **40.2150, -19.8260, -34.3916** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.4230, -42.1135, -25.8040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.7470, -33.3993, -20.8261**.

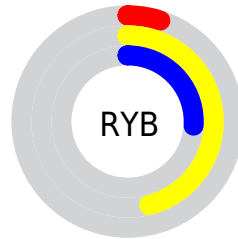
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (46%)

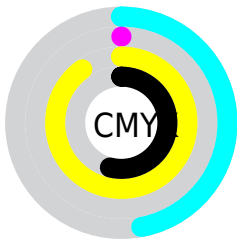
Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (26%)

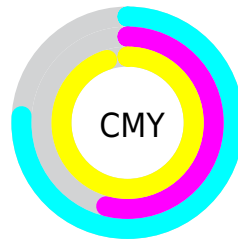


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150 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 88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88.5850, -37.7564,  
-23.3150

■ 88.5850, -37.7564,  
-23.3150

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 64.1700, -31.6358,  
-26.4591

■ 141.9270,  
-36.4460, -23.6150

■ 40.2150, -19.8260,  
-34.3916

■ 168.6990,  
-37.3196, -23.4150

■ 26.4150, -13.0226,  
-23.1660

■ 196.4710,  
-38.1932, -23.2151

■ 12.9140, -6.3666,  
-11.3256


■ 224.9440,  
-38.9194, -23.6299


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 237.2800,  
-31.6900, -9.0156


■ 248.8440,


-23.5871, 5.3988


 252.1500,  
-10.9200, 2.4994


 88.5850, -37.7564,  
-23.3150


 88.5850, -37.7564,  
-23.3150


 85.4230, -42.1135,  
-25.8040

 91.7470, -33.3993,  
-20.8261

 94.7950, -29.4789,  
-18.2372

 97.9570, -25.1218,  
-15.7483

 101.4180,  
-20.9121, -12.6446

 104.4660,  
-16.9917, -10.0557

■ 107.6280,  
-12.6346, -7.5668

■ 110.7900, -8.2775,  
-5.0778

■ 113.9520, -3.9203,  
-2.5889

■ 117.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.3080, -47.4798, 15.5159



88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150



79.6110, -7.2032, -69.8188

# Triad

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



88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150



91.8550, 49.8645, -80.5568



96.2780, -1.1231, 80.4402

# Complementary

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



88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150



40.4150, 37.7564, 23.3150

# 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.



102.8250, 19.3133, 58.9125



88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150



85.0220, 56.6842, -74.5643

# Square

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



88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150



91.2560, 34.8768, -80.0315



106.4090, 36.7734, 11.9193



97.6320, -24.9616, 73.1137



# Rectangle

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



88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150



84.5470, 6.6323, -74.1477



106.4090, 36.7734, 11.9193



97.2050, 6.3079, 76.9962

# Sweetspot

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



88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150



141.7480, -14.6658, -9.4260



75.0930, -31.1048, 36.7524



70.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927



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.



88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150



111.6380, -55.0375, -33.8855



73.8630, -29.5125, -54.2539



57.4190, -2.1786, -1.2445



88.9560, -43.8553, -27.1484



182.3310, -89.8892, -55.5413



# Inverse Universe

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



40.4150, 37.7564, 23.3150



41.3620, 55.0375, 33.8855



55.1370, 29.5125, 54.2539



54.5810, 2.1786, 1.2445



33.0440, 43.8553, 27.1484

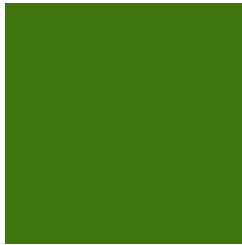


67.6690, 89.8892, 55.5413



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

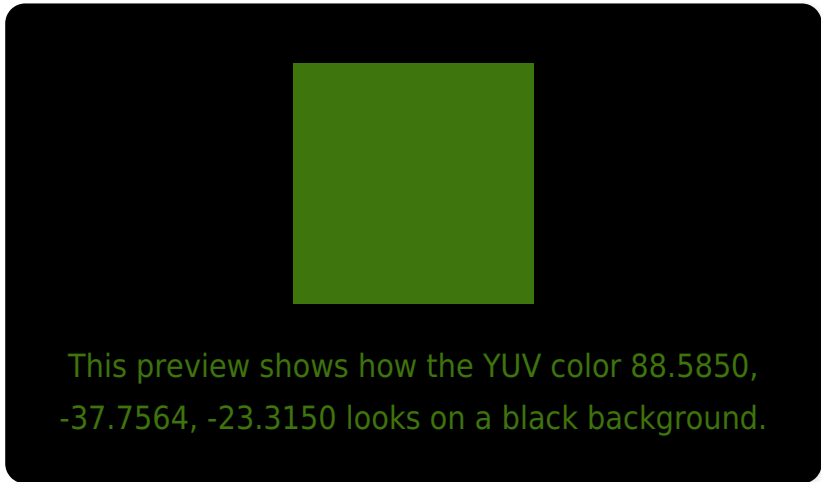
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 88.5850, -37.7564,

-23.3150.

# 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

88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150

### Protanopia

96.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899

### Deuteranopia

99.3600, -36.1665, 26.8713



## Tritanopia

100.4580, 8.6482, -20.5727

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150

## Protanomaly

93.8980, -42.3477, 2.7205

## Deuteranomaly

95.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982

## Tritanomaly

96.2780, -8.5181, -21.2918

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.6880, -13.6502, -8.4964

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150 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(62, 117, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 117, 12)  
}
```

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(62, 117, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 117, 12) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150 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(62, 117, 12) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 117, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 117, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 117, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 117, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 117,  
12) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 88.5850, -37.7564, -23.3150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 117, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 117,  
12) }
```

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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