

# Converting Colors

YUV(88.7910, -43.7740,  
-53.3137)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(88.7910, -43.7740, -53.3137)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(88.7910, -43.7740,  
-53.3137)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C8900
RGB	28, 137, 0
RGB Percent	11%, 54%, 0%
CMY	0.8902, 0.4627, 1.0000
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 1.00, 0.46
HSL	108°, 100%, 27%
HSV	108°, 100%, 54%
XYZ	9.4245, 18.1382, 3.0043
YIQ	88.7910, -20.9870, -65.7150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

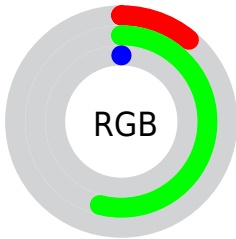
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 137, 109
Decimal	1870080
CIELab	49.66, -51.61, 52.78
CIELCh	50, 73.815, 134.357
Yxy	18.1382, 0.3083, 0.5934
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280060160 (0xFF1C8900)
YUV	88.7910, -43.7740, -53.3137
Hunter-Lab	42.5890, -35.0303, 25.6299

# Details

The YUV color **88.7910, -43.7740, -53.3137** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **48.2090, 43.7740, 53.3137**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.3340, -40.5907, -47.6509**, and **49.8950, -24.5982, -43.7579** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.7910, -43.7740, -53.3137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.6760, -39.2803, -47.9509**.

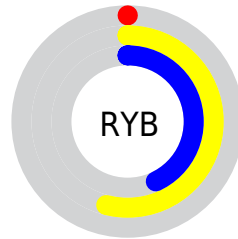
# Distribution



Red (11%)

Green (54%)

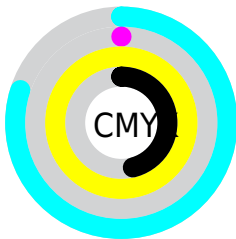
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (43%)

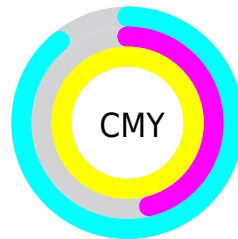


Cyan (80%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (89%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 88.7910, -43.7740, -53.3137 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 88.7910, -43.7740, -53.3137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88.7910, -43.7740,  
-53.3137

■ 88.7910, -43.7740,  
-53.3137

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 65.1570, -32.1224,  
-57.1427

■ 148.3340,  
-40.5907, -47.6509

■ 49.8950, -24.5982,  
-43.7579

■ 176.5190,  
-41.1749, -46.9362

■ 35.8070, -17.6529,  
-31.4027

■ 205.1770,  
-42.4853, -46.6362

■ 22.8930, -11.2862,  
-20.0772


■ 220.4480,  
-36.7029, -34.5959


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 232.3110,  
-28.7473, -19.5667


■ 244.4730,


-20.9392, -3.9228


 252.2640,  
-10.4832, 2.3995


 88.7910, -43.7740,  
-53.3137

 93.6760, -39.2803,  
-47.9509

 98.4470, -35.2234,  
-42.4880

 103.3320,  
-30.7297, -37.1252

 108.2170,  
-26.2360, -31.7623

 113.1020,  
-21.7423, -26.3995

■ 117.5740,  
-17.5380, -21.5514

■ 122.4590,  
-13.0443, -16.1885

■ 127.3440, -8.5506,  
-10.8257

■ 132.1150, -4.4937,  
-5.3629

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



108.0590, -53.2731, 6.9643



88.7910, -43.7740, -53.3137



93.2890, -5.5655, -81.8145

# Triad

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



88.7910, -43.7740, -53.3137



106.6050, 65.7637, -93.4926



98.4930, -3.6940, 111.8236

# Complementary

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



88.7910, -43.7740, -53.3137



48.2090, 43.7740, 53.3137

# 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.



107.3590, 22.9940, 91.7702



88.7910, -43.7740, -53.3137



95.5660, 71.6990, -83.8114

# Square

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



88.7910, -43.7740, -53.3137



107.3110, 48.1607, -94.1117



120.3650, 43.6971, 31.2519



107.5880, -38.2509, 88.9383



# Rectangle

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



88.7910, -43.7740, -53.3137



99.4790, 13.0749, -87.2431



120.3650, 43.6971, 31.2519



97.6530, 7.0731, 111.6833

# Sweetspot

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



88.7910, -43.7740, -53.3137



159.9870, -17.2486, -21.0366



103.7720, -51.1596, 29.1410



77.8770, -10.2924, -12.1701



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.



88.7910, -43.7740, -53.3137



115.8370, -57.1076, -70.0170



84.8650, -22.6114, -74.4266



66.4080, -2.1731, -2.9888



86.1440, -42.4690, -51.8693



3.2340, -1.5944, -1.9592



# Inverse Universe

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



48.2090, 43.7740, 53.3137



62.8640, 57.2550, 69.4023



52.1350, 22.6114, 74.4266



64.2930, 2.3206, 2.3740



46.5570, 42.6164, 51.2545

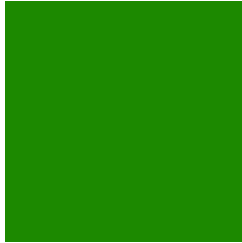


1.7660, 1.5944, 1.9592



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 88.7910, -43.7740, -53.3137 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

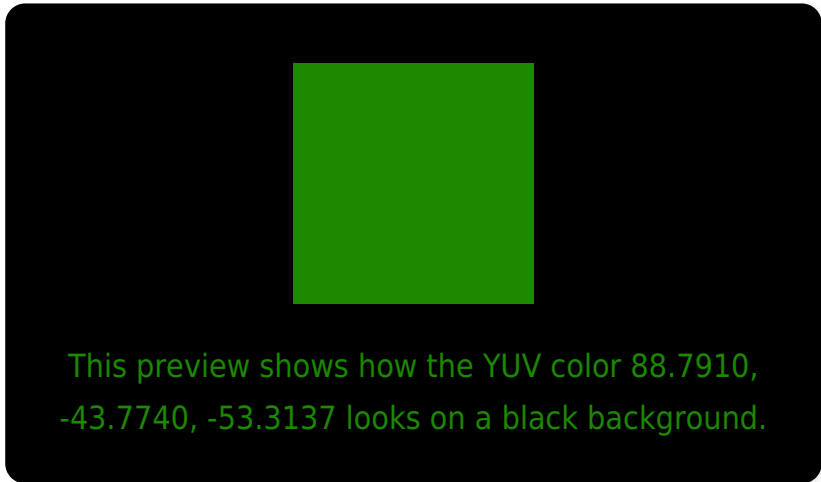
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 ✓ 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 88.7910, -43.7740, -53.3137

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 88.7910, -43.7740, -53.3137.



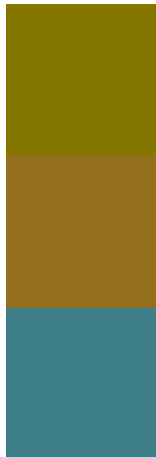
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 88.7910, -43.7740,



# 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



### Protanopia

109.0330, -53.7533, 21.0191

### Deuteranopia

112.7150, -41.2715, 30.9449

### Tritanopia

109.1180, 14.2388, -40.4455

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

101.7800, -50.1775, -5.9461

## Deuteranomaly

103.5880, -42.1949, 0.3613

## Tritanomaly

101.8790, -6.8423, -45.4979

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.7530, -15.6542, -19.0774

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 88.7910, -43.7740, -53.3137 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(28, 137, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 137, 0)  
}
```

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(28, 137, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 137, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 88.7910, -43.7740, -53.3137 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(28, 137, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 137, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(28, 137, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 137, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 137, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 137, 0)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 88.7910, -43.7740, -53.3137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 137, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 137,  
0) }
```

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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