

Converting Colors

YUV(100.1910, 16.6678,
-72.9585)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(100.1910, 16.6678,
-72.9585)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	118886
RGB	17, 136, 134
RGB Percent	7%, 53%, 53%
CMY	0.9333, 0.4667, 0.4745
CMYK	0.88, 0.00, 0.01, 0.47
HSL	179°, 78%, 30%
HSV	179°, 88%, 53%
XYZ	13.3384, 19.4487, 25.6052
YIQ	100.1910, -70.2820, -25.8500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

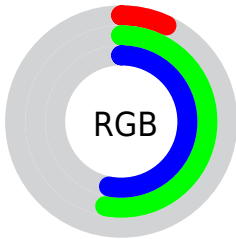
Format	Color
RYB	17, 77, 136
Decimal	1149062
CIELab	51.21, -29.86, -7.57
CIElCh	51, 30.804, 194.231
Yxy	19.4487, 0.2284, 0.3331
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279339142 (0xFF118886)
YUV	100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585
Hunter-Lab	44.1007, -23.1883, -3.5538

Details

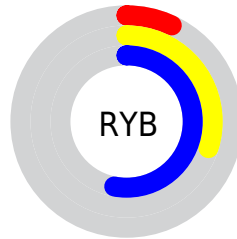
The YUV color **100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **52.8090, -16.6678, 72.9585**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.4590, 13.5777, -61.7925**, and **59.5850, 12.5296, -52.2560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.0050, 18.7315, -81.5654**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.3770, 14.6041, -64.3516**.

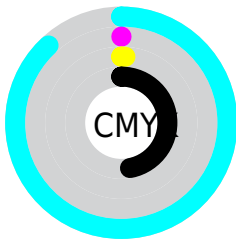
Distribution



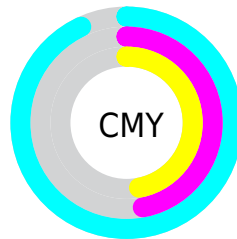
- Red (7%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585 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 100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.1910, 16.6678,
-72.9585

■ 100.1910, 16.6678,
-72.9585

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 76.9960, 15.7780,
-67.5255

■ 159.4590, 13.5777,
-61.7925

■ 59.5850, 12.5296,
-52.2560

■ 187.7580, 13.4303,
-61.1778

■ 43.3480, 8.7024,
-38.0162

■ 216.6440, 12.9935,
-61.0778

■ 28.0400, 5.8963,
-24.5911

■ 231.3790, 11.6452,
-48.5674

■ 7.5630, 6.1314,
-6.6328

■ 240.3490, 7.2229,
-30.1241

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.0200, 2.9481,

-12.2955

■ 100.1910, 16.6678,
-72.9585

■ 100.1910, 16.6678,
-72.9585

■ 96.0050, 18.7315,
-81.5654

■ 104.3770, 14.6041,
-64.3516

■ 95.1080, 19.1738,
-83.4097

■ 108.2640, 12.6878,
-56.3595

■ 112.5640, 11.0609,
-47.8526

■ 116.4510, 9.1447,
-39.8605

■ 120.6370, 7.0810,
-31.2536

■ 124.8230, 5.0173,
-22.6468

■ 128.8240, 3.5378,
-14.7546

■ 133.0100, 1.4741,
-6.1478

■ 136.8970, -0.4422,
1.8443

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110.2800, -1.6170, -41.4646



100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585



96.6700, 30.2357, -84.7796

Triad

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



100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585



125.5560, 16.9809, 13.5444



121.3350, -24.8152, 26.0162

Complementary

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



100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585



52.8090, -16.6678, 72.9585

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.



122.8450, -18.1646, 39.6009



100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585



125.1150, 5.8593, 34.1021

Square

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



100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585



121.2580, 25.5088, -15.1353



124.1410, -6.9715, 42.8493



118.7410, -24.0293, 7.2431

Rectangle

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



100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585



107.5250, 30.3072, -60.9734



124.1410, -6.9715, 42.8493



121.5360, -22.9422, 31.9789

Sweetspot

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



100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585



162.1320, 6.3439, -28.1798



88.0490, -35.0272, -58.8020



80.9270, 3.9800, -16.5990



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.



100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585



123.0340, 24.6332, -107.9008



67.5470, 33.7473, -44.3297



66.9070, 1.0318, -4.3034



92.8910, 18.2947, -81.4654



3.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739

Inverse Universe

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



52.8090, -16.6678, 72.9585



52.9660, -24.6332, 107.9008



85.4530, -33.7473, 44.3297



64.0930, -1.0318, 4.3034



39.9950, -18.7315, 81.5654



1.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

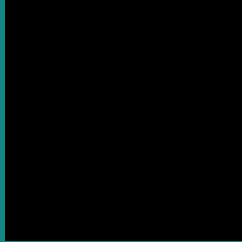
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585.

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

100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585

Protanopia

121.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149

Deuteranopia

122.3730, 7.7041, 2.3039



Tritanopia

104.4570, 19.9877, -64.4218

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585

Protanomaly

113.6700, 7.0647, -26.0206

Deuteranomaly

114.7070, 10.9904, -25.1760

Tritanomaly

103.0930, 18.6882, -67.6106

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585

Achromatopsia

100.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.0290, 5.9017, -26.3354

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585 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(17, 136, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 136, 134)  
}
```

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(17, 136, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 136, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585 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(17, 136, 134) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 136, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 136, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 136, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 136, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 136,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 100.1910, 16.6678, -72.9585 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 136, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 136,  
134) }
```

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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