

Converting Colors

YUV(100.5080, 16.0186,
-51.3115)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(100.5080, 16.0186,
-51.3115)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	2A7C85
RGB	42, 124, 133
RGB Percent	16%, 49%, 52%
CMY	0.8353, 0.5137, 0.4784
CMYK	0.68, 0.07, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	186°, 52%, 34%
HSV	186°, 68%, 52%
XYZ	12.3961, 16.6010, 24.7413
YIQ	100.5080, -51.7610, -14.5850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

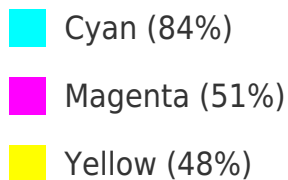
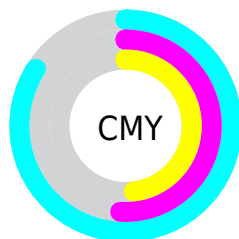
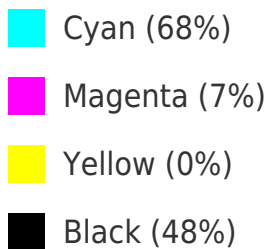
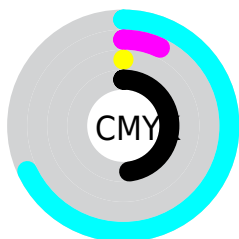
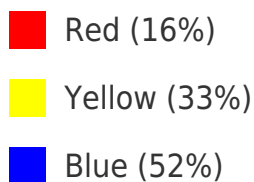
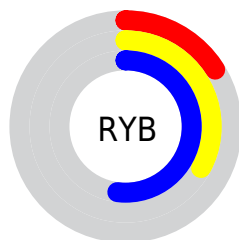
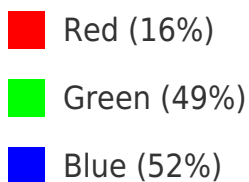
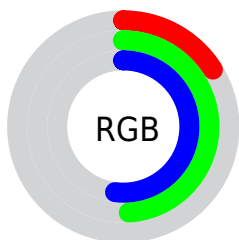
Format	Color
RYB	42, 85, 133
Decimal	2784389
CIELab	47.75, -21.24, -12.12
CIELCh	48, 24.453, 209.725
Yxy	16.6010, 0.2307, 0.3089
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280974469 (0xFF2A7C85)
YUV	100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115
Hunter-Lab	40.7443, -16.9954, -7.4818

Details

The YUV color **100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **74.4920, -16.0186, 51.3115**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.0030, 15.2815, -48.2376**, and **53.6010, 14.9867, -47.0081** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.0340, 18.2242, -58.7888**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.9820, 13.8129, -43.8342**.


Distribution



Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115 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 100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 100.5080, 16.0186,
-51.3115


 100.5080, 16.0186,
-51.3115


255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 70.4250, 18.5245,
-61.7627


 155.0030, 15.2815,
-48.2376


 53.6010, 14.9867,
-47.0081


 182.4160, 15.5709,
-47.7228

 37.3640, 11.1595,
-32.7682


 211.0030, 15.2815,
-48.2376

 22.6430, 8.0640,
-19.8579

 233.7710, 10.4659,
-43.6492

 2.6390, 7.5730,
-2.3144

 242.4420, 6.1911,
-25.8206

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 251.1130, 1.9163,

-7.9921

■ 100.5080, 16.0186,
-51.3115

■ 100.5080, 16.0186,
-51.3115

■ 96.0340, 18.2242,
-58.7888

■ 104.9820, 13.8129,
-43.8342

■ 90.6740, 20.8667,
-66.3661

■ 110.3420, 11.1704,
-36.2569

■ 86.2000, 23.0724,
-73.8434

■ 114.8160, 8.9647,
-28.7796

■ 85.6020, 23.3672,
-75.0730

■ 119.2900, 6.7590,
-21.3023

■ 124.6500, 4.1165,
-13.7251

■ 129.1240, 1.9109,
-6.2477

■ 133.5980, -0.2948,
1.2296

■ 138.6590, -2.7899,
8.1921

■ 143.4320, -5.1430,
16.2841

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.5990, 4.6347, -39.9903



100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115



104.3440, 21.5224, -43.2747

Triad

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



100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115



116.1240, 8.8129, 20.0623



112.2240, -19.8304, 13.8356

Complementary

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



100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115



74.4920, -16.0186, 51.3115

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.



113.5830, -17.5424, 26.6757



100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115



115.9700, -0.9712, 31.5983

Square

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



100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115



115.0660, 16.7295, 0.8191



114.5760, -10.1440, 33.6978



109.7380, -16.1398, -3.2782

Rectangle

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



100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115



108.2470, 22.0632, -30.0346



114.5760, -10.1440, 33.6978



112.9580, -19.6993, 18.4538

Sweetspot

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



100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115



160.4750, 6.1748, -20.5876



96.3290, -22.8402, -47.6465



79.2480, 3.8217, -12.4955



214.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115



122.3240, 24.9833, -80.0911



74.6800, 28.7518, -28.6604



64.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887



83.4990, 22.9250, -73.2286



1.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295

Inverse Universe

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



78.5570, 22.4034, 47.7465



88.0500, 34.9783, 74.5011



100.3200, -28.7518, 28.6604



62.4780, 1.7363, 3.0888



52.2080, 31.9425, 68.2236



1.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115 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 100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

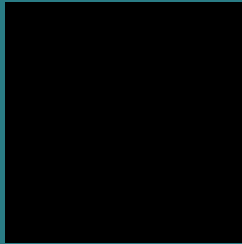
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115.

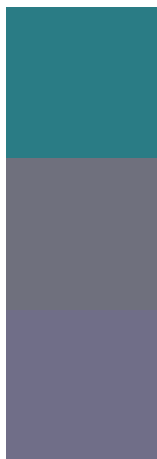


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115.

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

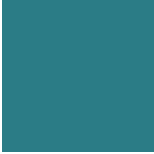
100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115

Protanopia

113.1830, 5.8258, -1.9145

Deuteranopia

113.5620, 11.0619, -1.3699



Tritanopia

100.9210, 16.3079, -50.7967

Trichromacy



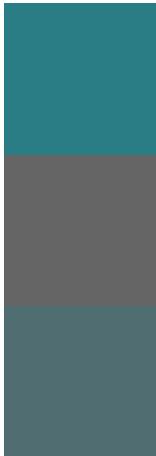
Original Color
100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115

Protanomaly
108.3980, 9.6638, -19.6430

Deuteranomaly
108.9080, 12.8634, -19.2133

Tritanomaly
100.9210, 16.3079, -50.7967

Monochromacy



Original Color
100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115

Achromatopsia
101.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly
100.7850, 6.0220, -18.2284

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115 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(42, 124, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 124, 133)  
}
```

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(42, 124, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 124, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115 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(42, 124, 133) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 124, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 124, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 124, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 124, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 124,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 100.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 124, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 124,  
133) }
```

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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