

Converting Colors

YUV(100.9320, 5.9495,
-88.5174)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(100.9320, 5.9495, -88.5174)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(100.9320, 5.9495,
-88.5174)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	009671
RGB	0, 150, 113
RGB Percent	0%, 59%, 44%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4118, 0.5569
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.25, 0.41
HSL	165°, 100%, 29%
HSV	165°, 100%, 59%
XYZ	13.8870, 23.0049, 19.3313
YIQ	100.9320, -77.5230, -43.3070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

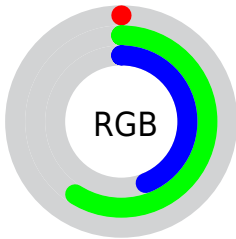
Format	Color
RYB	0, 86, 150
Decimal	38513
CIELab	55.08, -43.02, 10.14
CIELCh	55, 44.201, 166.739
Yxy	23.0049, 0.2470, 0.4092
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278228593 (0xFF009671)
YUV	100.9320, 5.9495, -88.5174
Hunter-Lab	47.9635, -32.2545, 9.6781

Details

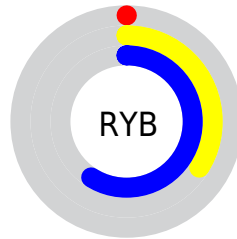
The YUV color **100.9320, 5.9495, -88.5174** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **49.0680, -5.9495, 88.5174**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164.8590, 0.0695, -69.1593**, and **64.9360, 0.0316, -56.9489** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100.9320, 5.9495, -88.5174**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.8730, 5.4856, -79.6956**.

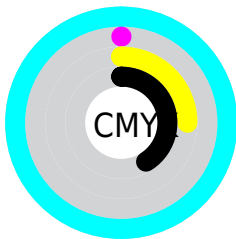
Distribution



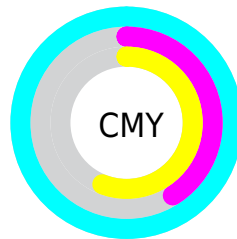
- Red (0%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 100.9320, 5.9495, -88.5174 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 100.9320, 5.9495, -88.5174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100.9320, 5.9495,
-88.5174

 100.9320, 5.9495,
-88.5174


255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 82.9340, 2.9905,
-72.7331


 164.8590, 0.0695,
-69.1593

 64.9360, 0.0316,
-56.9489


 193.9300, -0.9515,
-68.3446


 47.7530, -2.3432,
-41.8794

 218.1200, 0.9268,
-64.1262


 31.8580, -4.8600,
-27.9395

 230.2820, 8.7350,
-48.4823

 15.2620, -7.5242,
-13.3848

 239.7510, 7.5178,
-31.3536

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 248.7210, 3.0955,

-12.9103

■ 100.9320, 5.9495,
-88.5174

■ 105.8730, 5.4856,
-79.6956

■ 110.7000, 4.5849,
-70.7739

■ 115.6410, 4.1210,
-61.9522

■ 120.5820, 3.6571,
-53.1304

■ 125.5230, 3.1932,
-44.3087

■ 130.3500, 2.2925,
-35.3869

■ 135.2910, 1.8285,
-26.5652

■ 140.2320, 1.3646,
-17.7435

■ 145.0590, 0.4639,
-8.8217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120.5040, -21.4475, -27.6290



100.9320, 5.9495, -88.5174



106.0790, 23.1321, -93.0313

Triad

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



100.9320, 5.9495, -88.5174



130.2000, 36.8764, -21.2234



131.4680, -26.3597, 54.8406

Complementary

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



100.9320, 5.9495, -88.5174



49.0680, -5.9495, 88.5174

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.



132.4640, -10.0888, 62.7371



100.9320, 5.9495, -88.5174



135.8590, 24.2265, 22.9257

Square

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



100.9320, 5.9495, -88.5174



106.2510, 49.1763, -93.1821



134.3930, 7.6943, 52.2753



129.2900, -36.6250, 33.9487

Rectangle

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



100.9320, 5.9495, -88.5174



108.2280, 33.9046, -94.9160



134.3930, 7.6943, 52.2753



131.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887

Sweetspot

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



100.9320, 5.9495, -88.5174



174.9480, 1.9976, -34.1574



99.4120, -49.0101, -53.8583



85.5090, 1.2281, -20.6174



224.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.9320, 5.9495, -88.5174



130.5220, 7.6307, -114.4678



83.4310, 32.8185, -73.1690



71.6790, 0.1583, -4.1035



92.8620, 5.4910, -81.4400



6.7820, 0.6005, -5.9478

Inverse Universe

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



49.0680, -5.9495, 88.5174



63.4780, -7.6307, 114.4678



67.1560, -33.1079, 72.6542



69.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



45.1380, -5.4910, 81.4400



3.3320, -0.1637, 5.8478

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 100.9320, 5.9495, -88.5174 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 100.9320, 5.9495, -88.5174 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 100.9320, 5.9495, -88.5174

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 100.9320, 5.9495, -88.5174.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 100.9320, 5.9495,

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

130.3140, -12.9728, 7.6176

Deuteranopia

131.9650, -6.8847, 14.9397

Tritanopia

116.6640, 19.3926, -60.2183

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

119.5160, -6.1704, -27.6395

Deuteranomaly

120.8740, -2.4029, -22.6915

Tritanomaly

110.9310, 14.3310, -70.0995

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

101.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.9590, 1.9922, -32.4130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 100.9320, 5.9495, -88.5174 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(0, 150, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 150, 113)  
}
```

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(0, 150, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 150, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 100.9320, 5.9495, -88.5174 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(0, 150, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 150, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 150, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 150, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 150, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 150,  
113) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 100.9320, 5.9495, -88.5174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 150, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 150,  
113) }
```

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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