

Converting Colors

YUV(101.5680, -5.2100,
-55.7491)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(101.5680, -5.2100,
-55.7491)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	26885B
RGB	38, 136, 91
RGB Percent	15%, 53%, 36%
CMY	0.8510, 0.4667, 0.6431
CMYK	0.72, 0.00, 0.33, 0.47
HSL	152°, 56%, 34%
HSV	152°, 72%, 53%
XYZ	11.4918, 18.7757, 12.9159
YIQ	101.5680, -43.9630, -34.7710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

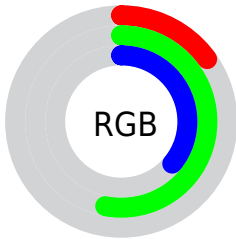
Format	Color
RYB	38, 102, 136
Decimal	2525275
CIELab	50.42, -39.07, 16.25
CIELCh	50, 42.315, 157.410
Yxy	18.7757, 0.2661, 0.4348
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280715355 (0xFF26885B)
YUV	101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491
Hunter-Lab	43.3310, -28.4891, 12.6587

Details

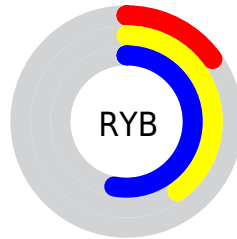
The YUV color **101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **72.4320, 5.2100, 55.7491**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.6070, -7.6943, -52.2753**, and **55.0250, -4.9423, -48.2569** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.6980, -5.7671, -63.7561**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.4380, -4.6529, -47.7421**.

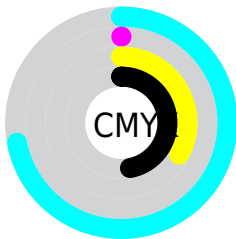
Distribution



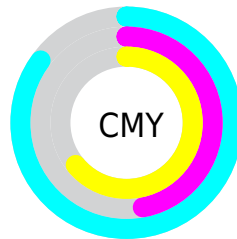
- Red (15%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491 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 101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

101.5680, -5.2100,
-55.7491

101.5680, -5.2100,
-55.7491

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

72.2080, -2.5675,
-63.3264

156.6070, -7.6943,
-52.2753

55.0250, -4.9423,
-48.2569

184.4930, -8.1310,
-52.1754

38.5430, -7.1697,
-33.8022

212.9660, -8.8572,
-52.5902

23.4800, -11.5756,
-20.5920

229.2260, -3.0694,
-42.2942

1.7610, -0.8682,
-1.5444

241.2030, 5.3229,
-27.3650

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

250.2160, 2.3585,

-9.8364

■ 101.5680, -5.2100,
-55.7491

■ 101.5680, -5.2100,
-55.7491

■ 96.6980, -5.7671,
-63.7561

■ 106.4380, -4.6529,
-47.7421

■ 92.1270, -6.4716,
-71.1484

■ 111.0090, -3.9484,
-40.3499

■ 88.2680, -7.0341,
-77.4110

■ 115.9930, -2.9545,
-32.4429

■ 120.5640, -2.2501,
-25.0506

■ 125.4340, -1.6930,
-17.0436

■ 130.3040, -1.1359,
-9.0366

■ 134.9890, 0.0054,
-1.7444

■ 139.8590, 0.5625,
6.2627

■ 144.4300, 1.2670,
13.6549

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111.2560, -25.2692, -15.1335



101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491



95.5980, 15.9742, -83.8394

Triad

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



101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491



114.0300, 37.9462, -37.7373



119.3740, -20.3974, 55.8000

Complementary

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



101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491



72.4320, 5.2100, 55.7491

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.



120.9240, -4.3995, 57.9487



101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491



123.0530, 26.5959, 9.6005

Square

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



101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491



98.1010, 43.3342, -86.0346



123.1790, 12.2368, 41.9390



118.1750, -32.1313, 39.3115

Rectangle

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



101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491



98.3340, 26.4573, -86.2389



123.1790, 12.2368, 41.9390



119.7640, -15.1667, 58.0890

Sweetspot

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



101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491



162.2870, -2.1135, -22.1767



109.2800, -35.1410, -22.1706



80.9830, -0.9776, -13.1401



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.



101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491



122.8710, -8.3174, -85.8329



104.9370, 15.3141, -58.7037



66.5650, -0.2785, -4.0035



86.2790, -7.0395, -75.6667



3.2770, -0.1366, -2.8739

Inverse Universe

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



72.4320, 5.2100, 55.7491



78.0150, 7.8806, 85.9328



69.0630, -15.3141, 58.7037



64.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



46.7210, 7.0395, 75.6667



1.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491 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 101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491 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 101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 101.5680, -5.2100,

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

101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491

Protanopia

118.0000, -16.7620, 9.6470

Deuteranopia

120.0100, -11.8369, 16.6542



Tritanopia

109.9110, 14.8339, -44.6489

Trichromacy



Original Color

101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491

Protanomaly

111.9970, -12.3235, -14.0294

Deuteranomaly

113.4150, -9.5716, -10.0110

Tritanomaly

106.6410, 7.5720, -48.7972

Monochromacy



Original Color

101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491

Achromatopsia

102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

101.7110, -1.8295, -19.9175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491 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(38, 136, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 136, 91)  
}
```

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(38, 136, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 136, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491 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(38, 136, 91) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 136, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 136, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 136, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 136, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 136,  
91) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 101.5680, -5.2100, -55.7491 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 136, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 136,  
91) }
```

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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