

Converting Colors

YUV(110.0500, -9.8846,
-96.5138)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(110.0500, -9.8846,
-96.5138)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00AA5A
RGB	0, 170, 90
RGB Percent	0%, 67%, 35%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3333, 0.6471
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.47, 0.33
HSL	152°, 100%, 33%
HSV	152°, 100%, 67%
XYZ	16.2202, 29.4876, 14.5097
YIQ	110.0500, -75.6400, -60.9200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

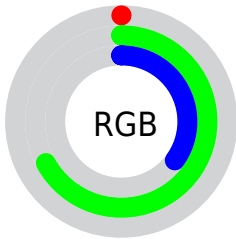
Format	Color
RYB	0, 111, 170
Decimal	43610
CIELab	61.21, -55.46, 30.96
CIElCh	61, 63.520, 150.825
Yxy	29.4876, 0.2694, 0.4897
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278233690 (0xFF00AA5A)
YUV	110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138
Hunter-Lab	54.3025, -41.7114, 22.1695

Details

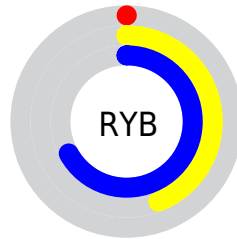
The YUV color **110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **59.9500, 9.8846, 96.5138**, and the grayscale version is **110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **176.8310, -17.6647, -74.3968**, and **72.8800, -15.2238, -63.9158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116.0450, -8.8962, -86.8625**.

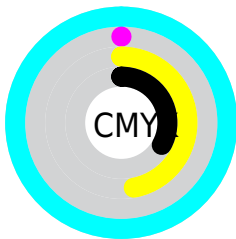
Distribution



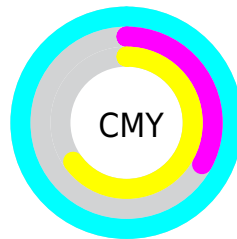
- Red (0%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138 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 110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 110.0500, -9.8846,
-96.5138

■ 110.0500, -9.8846,
-96.5138

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 91.4650, -12.5542,
-80.2148

■ 176.8310,
-17.6647, -74.3968

■ 72.8800, -15.2238,
-63.9158

■ 205.3150,
-18.3963, -73.0673

■ 54.8820, -18.1828,
-48.1315

■ 217.4770,
-10.5882, -57.4233

■ 38.1550, -18.8104,
-33.4619

■ 229.6390, -2.7800,
-41.7794

■ 25.2410, -12.4438,
-22.1364

■ 241.9150, 5.4649,
-26.2355

■ 4.6960, -2.3151,
-4.1184

■ 251.1130, 1.9163,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-7.9921

0.0000

■ 110.0500, -9.8846,
-96.5138

■ 116.0450, -8.8962,
-86.8625

■ 122.0400, -7.9077,
-77.2111

■ 128.0350, -6.9193,
-67.5597

■ 134.0300, -5.9308,
-57.9083

■ 140.0250, -4.9423,
-48.2569

■ 146.0200, -3.9539,
-38.6055

■ 152.0150, -2.9654,
-28.9542

■ 158.0100, -1.9769,
-19.3028

■ 164.0050, -0.9885,
-9.6514

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134.3490, -46.5141, -14.3381



110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138



119.0100, 14.2921, -104.3718

Triad

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



110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138



119.4680, 66.8173, -104.7734



143.2580, -24.2842, 89.2277

Complementary

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



110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138



59.9500, 9.8846, 96.5138

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.



144.5440, 2.1968, 88.9769



110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138



149.9650, 46.8523, -0.8463

Square

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



110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138



125.9590, 58.6872, -110.4660



150.5350, 25.8652, 57.4128



143.2140, -47.9265, 65.5873

Rectangle

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



110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138



123.3420, 30.8904, -108.1709



150.5350, 25.8652, 57.4128



143.1580, -15.8539, 91.9464

Sweetspot

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



110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138



198.4330, -3.6645, -38.0907



124.3080, -61.2838, -37.1041



97.8740, -2.4029, -22.6915



240.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



112.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138



143.6520, -13.1394, -125.9828



117.4090, 25.9274, -102.9677



81.1520, -0.5679, -4.5183



95.7680, -8.7596, -83.9885



12.9940, -0.9830, -11.3957

Inverse Universe

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



59.9500, 9.8846, 96.5138



78.2340, 12.7026, 126.0828



52.5910, -25.9274, 102.9677



78.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



52.2320, 8.7596, 83.9885



7.1200, 1.4198, 11.2958

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138 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 110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138 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 110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138.

-96.5138.

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

110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138

Protanopia

143.7760, -30.4556, 15.1054

Deuteranopia

145.8620, -24.0890, 26.4310



Tritanopia

133.4790, 19.9769, -60.9331

Trichromacy



Original Color

110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138



Protanomaly

131.1730, -22.7633, -25.5847



Deuteranomaly

132.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776



Tritanomaly

124.8290, 8.9583, -73.5180

Monochromacy



Original Color

110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138



Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

110.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138 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, 170, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 170, 90)  
}
```

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, 170, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 170, 90) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138 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, 170, 90) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 170, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 170, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 170, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 170, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 170, 90)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 110.0500, -9.8846, -96.5138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 170, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 170,  
90) }
```

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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