

# Converting Colors

YUV(116.3460, -15.4536,  
-83.6184)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(116.3460, -15.4536,  
-83.6184)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	15AB55
RGB	21, 171, 85
RGB Percent	8%, 67%, 33%
CMY	0.9176, 0.3294, 0.6667
CMYK	0.88, 0.00, 0.50, 0.33
HSL	146°, 78%, 38%
HSV	146°, 88%, 67%
XYZ	16.5119, 29.9411, 13.5033
YIQ	116.3460, -61.7940, -58.5460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

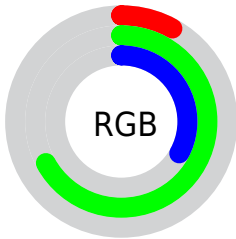
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	21, 126, 171
Decimal	1420117
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	61.60, -55.51, 34.06
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	62, 65.125, 148.465
Yxy	29.9411, 0.2754, 0.4994
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279610197 (0xFF15AB55)
YUV	116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184
Hunter-Lab	54.7185, -41.8931, 23.6715

# Details

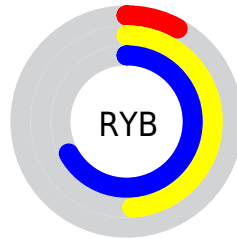
The YUV color **116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **75.6540, 15.4536, 83.6184**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178.3430, -20.8751, -71.3378**, and **72.7830, -18.1340, -63.8307** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110.1230, -17.3156, -93.0699**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122.5690, -13.5915, -74.1670**.

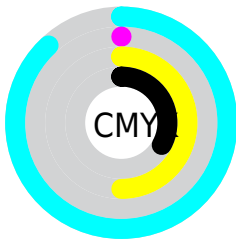
# Distribution



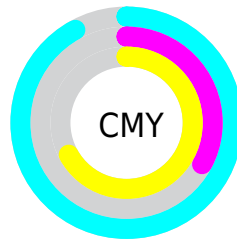
- Red (8%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184 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 116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 116.3460,  
-15.4536, -83.6184

■ 116.3460,  
-15.4536, -83.6184

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 91.4820, -15.0276,  
-80.2297

■ 178.3430,  
-20.8751, -71.3378

■ 72.7830, -18.1340,  
-63.8307

■ 206.5390,  
-21.4647, -68.8787

■ 54.6710, -21.5298,  
-47.9465

■ 218.2880,  
-13.9460, -53.7496

■ 38.7420, -19.0998,  
-33.9767

■ 230.4500, -6.1379,  
-38.1057

■ 25.8280, -12.7332,  
-22.6512

■ 242.7260, 2.1071,  
-22.5617

■ 6.4570, -3.1833,  
-5.6628

■ 252.6080, 1.1793,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-4.9182

0.0000

■ 116.3460,  
-15.4536, -83.6184

■ 116.3460,  
-15.4536, -83.6184

■ 110.1230,  
-17.3156, -93.0699

■ 122.5690,  
-13.5915, -74.1670

■ 108.6990,  
-17.5996, -95.3290

■ 128.7920,  
-11.7295, -64.7156

■ 134.9010,  
-10.3042, -55.1642

■ 141.1240, -8.4421,  
-45.7127

■ 147.6460, -6.7275,  
-35.6465

■ 153.8690, -4.8654,  
-26.1951

■ 160.0920, -3.0034,  
-16.7437

■ 166.2010, -1.5781,  
-7.1923

■ 172.4240, 0.2840,  
2.2592

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



135.0460, -50.3087, -10.5643



116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184



119.1410, 12.2555, -104.4867

# Triad

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



116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184



120.6420, 66.2385, -105.8030



143.6220, -22.9846, 92.4165

# Complementary

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



116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184



75.6540, 15.4536, 83.6184

# 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.



145.4240, 4.2280, 90.8362



116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184



150.3170, 49.6367, -7.2940

# Square

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



116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184



127.9480, 58.6926, -112.2104



151.6210, 28.7808, 55.5834



143.7630, -47.2112, 69.4908



# Rectangle

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



116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184



124.2880, 29.4380, -109.0006



151.6210, 28.7808, 55.5834



143.7500, -13.6807, 94.9352

# Sweetspot

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



116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184



200.8960, -5.8647, -32.3578



135.3620, -56.3805, -23.1195



99.2550, -3.5767, -19.5176



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.



116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184



141.1440, -22.7490, -123.7833



124.6680, 16.4327, -90.9168



83.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331



95.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184



14.6410, -2.2880, -12.8402



# Inverse Universe

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



75.6540, 15.4536, 83.6184



80.8560, 22.7490, 123.7833



67.2180, -16.8695, 91.0168



81.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331



54.6540, 15.4536, 83.6184



8.3590, 2.2880, 12.8402



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184 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 116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184 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 116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184.



# 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

116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184

### Protanopia

144.3910, -33.2238, 16.3201

### Deuteranopia

146.5910, -26.4204, 27.5457



## Tritanopia

134.6750, 19.3872, -58.4740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184



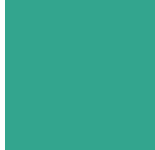
## Protanomaly

133.8810, -26.5633, -20.0666



## Deuteranomaly

135.6630, -22.5119, -12.8595



## Tritanomaly

128.2920, 6.7580, -67.7851

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184



## Achromatopsia

116.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

116.0210, -5.4334, -30.7134

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184 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(21, 171, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 171, 85)  
}
```

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(21, 171, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 171, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184 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(21, 171, 85) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 171, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 171, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 171, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 171, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 171,  
85) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 116.3460, -15.4536, -83.6184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 171, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 171,  
85) }
```

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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