

Converting Colors

YUV(116.9460, -8.8474,
-102.5616)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(116.9460, -8.8474,
-102.5616)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00B463
RGB	0, 180, 99
RGB Percent	0%, 71%, 39%
CMY	1.0000, 0.2941, 0.6118
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.45, 0.29
HSL	153°, 100%, 35%
HSV	153°, 100%, 71%
XYZ	18.5734, 33.5434, 17.3000
YIQ	116.9460, -81.2790, -63.3510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

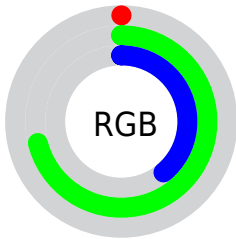
Format	Color
RYB	0, 116, 180
Decimal	46179
CIELab	64.60, -57.26, 30.64
CIELCh	65, 64.940, 151.849
Yxy	33.5434, 0.2676, 0.4832
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278236259 (0xFF00B463)
YUV	116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616
Hunter-Lab	57.9166, -44.1106, 22.8314

Details

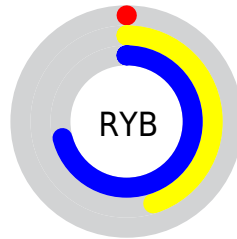
The YUV color **116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC66**. A complement of this color would be **63.0540, 8.8474, 102.5616**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184.7380, -16.6328, -78.7002**, and **79.6620, -14.6234, -69.8636** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123.2400, -8.0063, -92.2955**.

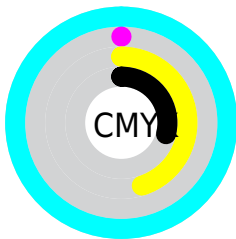
Distribution



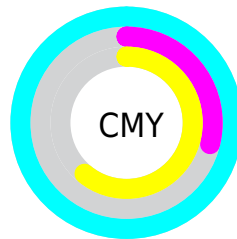
- Red (0%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616 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 116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 116.9460, -8.8474,
-102.5616


 116.9460, -8.8474,
-102.5616


255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 97.6600, -11.6644,
-85.6478


 184.7380,
-16.6328, -78.7002


 79.6620, -14.6234,
-69.8636


 207.6510,
-14.6179, -71.6079

 61.1910, -16.8562,
-53.6645


 219.8130, -6.8098,
-55.9640

 43.6660, -20.5413,
-38.2951

 231.9750, 0.9983,
-40.3201

 29.9370, -14.7589,
-26.2547

 243.6380, 5.6015,
-23.3615

 14.6750, -7.2348,
-12.8700

 252.6080, 1.1793,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-4.9182

0.0000

■ 116.9460, -8.8474,
-102.5616

■ 123.2400, -8.0063,
-92.2955

■ 129.5340, -7.1653,
-82.0293

■ 135.8280, -6.3242,
-71.7632

■ 142.1220, -5.4831,
-61.4970

■ 148.4160, -4.6421,
-51.2308

■ 154.8240, -3.3642,
-41.0646

■ 161.1180, -2.5232,
-30.7985

■ 167.4120, -1.6821,
-20.5323

■ 173.7060, -0.8411,
-10.2662

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142.9250, -46.7980, -16.5972



116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616



126.1340, 16.2029, -110.6195

Triad

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



116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616



124.1640, 64.5021, -108.8918



152.1010, -26.1788, 90.2424

Complementary

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



116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616



63.0540, 8.8474, 102.5616

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.



152.6150, 1.1758, 89.7916



116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616



159.3890, 47.1362, 1.4128

Square

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



116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616



132.9690, 60.1613, -116.6138



159.5570, 25.8544, 60.9015



152.0570, -49.8211, 66.6020

Rectangle

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



116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616



130.5800, 33.2381, -114.5187



159.5570, 25.8544, 60.9015



150.6310, -16.5801, 91.5316

Sweetspot

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



116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616



210.1230, -3.5116, -40.4499



129.8790, -64.0303, -42.8669



102.2760, -2.1081, -23.9211



245.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616



152.6510, -11.6599, -133.8749



120.8970, 29.1378, -106.0267



85.8530, -0.4205, -5.1331



99.3870, -7.5858, -87.1624



16.8580, -1.4090, -14.7845

Inverse Universe

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



63.0540, 8.8474, 102.5616



82.3490, 11.6599, 133.8749



59.1030, -29.1378, 106.0267



83.1470, 0.4205, 5.1331



53.6130, 7.5858, 87.1624



9.0280, 0.9722, 14.8844

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616 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 ✓ Pass

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

YUV 116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616.

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

116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616

Protanopia

152.9610, -31.0398, 15.8202

Deuteranopia

155.2750, -23.7996, 26.9458



Tritanopia

140.7990, 21.2981, -64.7217

Trichromacy



Original Color

116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616



Protanomaly

140.0480, -23.1947, -27.2291



Deuteranomaly

141.0580, -18.2696, -20.2219



Tritanomaly

132.4370, 10.1376, -78.4362

Monochromacy



Original Color

116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616



Achromatopsia

117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

116.8460, -3.3751, -37.5759

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616 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, 180, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 180, 99)  
}
```

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, 180, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 180, 99) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616 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, 180, 99) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 180, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 180, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 180, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 180, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 180, 99)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 116.9460, -8.8474, -102.5616 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 180, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 180,  
99) }
```

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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