

# Converting Colors

YUV(150.2200, -71.1005,  
-15.1019)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019)  
contains.

<b>YUV(150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(150.2200, -71.1005,  
-15.1019)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85BB06
RGB	133, 187, 6
RGB Percent	52%, 73%, 2%
CMY	0.4784, 0.2667, 0.9765
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.97, 0.27
HSL	78°, 94%, 38%
HSV	78°, 97%, 73%
XYZ	27.4761, 40.5403, 6.5492
YIQ	150.2200, 25.9170, -67.7390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

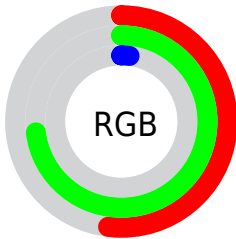
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	6, 187, 60
Decimal	8764166
CIELab	69.85, -39.45, 69.66
CIELCh	70, 80.055, 119.524
Yxy	40.5403, 0.3685, 0.5437
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286954246 (0xFF85BB06)
YUV	150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019
Hunter-Lab	63.6713, -34.3967, 38.4713

# Details

The YUV color **150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC33**. A complement of this color would be **42.7800, 71.1005, 15.1019**, and the grayscale version is **151.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208.9840, -63.0961, -15.7720**, and **100.7950, -49.6919, -21.7452** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148.9380, -73.4264, -15.7316**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154.1800, -63.6857, -13.3129**.

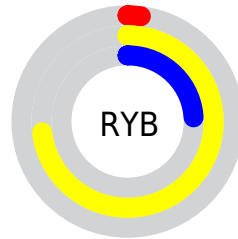
# Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (73%)

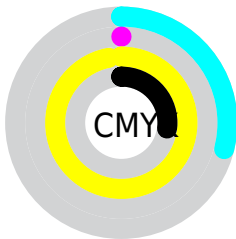
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (24%)

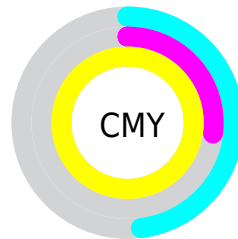


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019 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 150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 150.2200,  
-71.1005, -15.1019

■ 150.2200,  
-71.1005, -15.1019

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 125.3150,  
-61.7803, -17.8163

■ 208.9840,  
-63.0961, -15.7720

■ 100.7950,  
-49.6919, -21.7452

■ 228.0050,  
-58.1765, -7.0204

■ 77.7480, -38.3298,  
-26.0890

■ 240.1670,  
-50.3683, 8.6235

■ 51.4120, -25.3461,  
-37.1953

■ 244.8540,  
-38.8750, 8.8980

■ 34.6330, -17.0741,  
-30.3731

■ 248.1600,  
-26.2079, 5.9987

■ 22.8930, -11.2862,  
-20.0772

■ 251.4660,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-13.5407, 3.0993

0.0000

254.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

■ 150.2200,  
-71.1005, -15.1019

■ 150.2200,  
-71.1005, -15.1019

■ 148.9380,  
-73.4264, -15.7316

■ 154.1800,  
-63.6857, -13.3129

■ 157.7270,  
-56.5604, -12.0386

■ 161.6870,  
-49.1457, -10.2495

■ 165.3480,  
-41.5836, -9.0752

■ 169.1940,  
-34.6056, -7.1861

■ 172.8550,  
-27.0435, -6.0118

■ 176.8150,  
-19.6288, -4.2228

■ 180.7750,  
-12.2141, -2.4337

■ 184.3220, -5.0887,  
-1.1594

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



159.3240, -78.5467, 40.0579



150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019



126.7140, -17.1140, -111.1282

# Triad

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



150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019



144.1220, 54.6629, -126.3950



150.1990, 12.2269, 91.9105

# Complementary

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



150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019



42.7800, 71.1005, 15.1019

# 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.



172.3810, 36.2942, 72.4569



150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019



134.7300, 59.2931, -118.1582

# Square

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



150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019



146.6350, 46.5219, -128.5989



167.3300, 43.2213, -2.9204



149.7360, -22.5478, 92.3165



# Rectangle

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



150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019



134.7620, 3.5683, -118.1863



167.3300, 43.2213, -2.9204



155.8700, 21.2631, 86.9370

# Sweetspot

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



150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019



227.7410, -27.4803, -5.9119



90.0560, -41.4396, 85.0199



113.6240, -16.5766, -3.1782



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019



192.8840, -95.0918, -20.0693



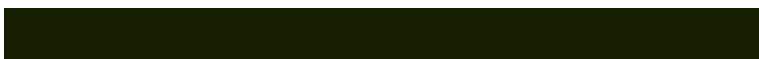
123.9080, -58.1286, -69.2023



92.3760, -3.6364, -0.3298



125.9350, -62.0860, -13.0980



24.4760, -12.0667, -3.0485



# Inverse Universe

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



42.7800, 71.1005, 15.1019



49.1160, 95.0918, 20.0693



69.0920, 58.1286, 69.2023



86.9230, 3.4890, 0.9445



32.0650, 62.0860, 13.0980



6.2250, 12.2141, 2.4337



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019 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 150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

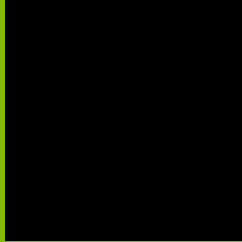
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019.

-15.1019.

# 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

150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019

### Protanopia

157.1980, -77.4986, 30.5214

### Deuteranopia

162.5970, -62.4123, 45.0804



## Tritanopia

168.7190, 9.5055, -15.5396

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019

## Protanomaly

154.6690, -75.2658, 14.3223

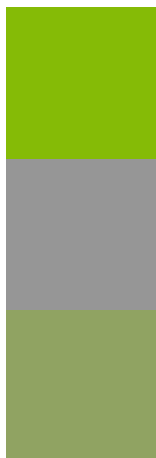
## Deuteranomaly

157.9550, -65.5468, 23.7185

## Tritanomaly

162.0370, -19.7382, -15.8184

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019

## Achromatopsia

150.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

149.9090, -25.5911, -5.1822

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019 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(133, 187, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 187, 6)  
}
```

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(133, 187, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 187, 6) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019 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(133, 187, 6) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 187, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 187, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 187, 6); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 187, 6);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 187,  
6) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 150.2200, -71.1005, -15.1019 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 187, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
187, 6) }
```

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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