

# Converting Colors

YUV(212.3040, -31.7019,  
-52.0096)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(212.3040, -31.7019,  
-52.0096)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99FF94
RGB	153, 255, 148
RGB Percent	60%, 100%, 58%
CMY	0.4000, 0.0000, 0.4196
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.42, 0.00
HSL	117°, 100%, 79%
HSV	117°, 42%, 100%
XYZ	54.2422, 80.4304, 40.6827
YIQ	212.3040, -26.4450, -54.9010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

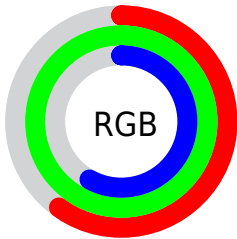
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	148, 255, 250
Decimal	10092436
CIELab	91.88, -50.26, 41.95
CIELCh	92, 65.461, 140.150
Yxy	80.4304, 0.3093, 0.4587
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288282516 (0xFF99FF94)
YUV	212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096
Hunter-Lab	89.6830, -48.9847, 35.8825

# Details

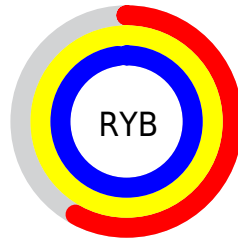
The YUV color **212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **190.6960, 31.7019, 52.0096**, and the grayscale version is **213.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **235.9160, -16.2276, -21.8513**, and **155.7600, -29.9547, -52.4095** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **202.2780, -39.0841, -64.2648**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222.4440, -23.8829, -39.8544**.

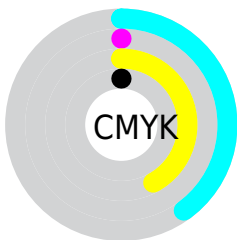
# Distribution



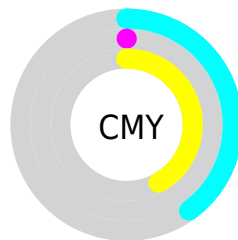
- Red (60%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096 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 212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



212.3040,  
-31.7019, -52.0096

212.3040,  
-31.7019, -52.0096

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

183.5320,  
-30.8283, -52.2096

235.9160,  
-16.2276, -21.8513

155.7600,  
-29.9547, -52.4095

248.1920, -7.9827,  
-6.3074

127.5040,  
-28.3495, -53.9390

98.3400, -26.2966,  
-59.0572

70.1440, -25.7070,  
-61.5163

53.4170, -26.3346,  
-46.8467

38.7420, -19.0998,

-33.9767

■ 26.4150, -13.0226,  
-23.1660

■ 7.6310, -3.7621,  
-6.6924

■ 212.3040,  
-31.7019, -52.0096

■ 212.3040,  
-31.7019, -52.0096

■ 202.2780,  
-39.0841, -64.2648

■ 222.4440,  
-23.8829, -39.8544

■ 191.8390,  
-46.7556, -77.0348

■ 232.7690,  
-16.6481, -26.9844

■ 181.8130,  
-54.1378, -89.2900

■ 242.9090, -8.8291,  
-14.8292

■ 171.6730,  
-61.9568, -101.4452

■ 252.9350, -1.4470,  
-2.5740

■ 161.3480, 255.0000, 0.0000,  
-69.1916, -114.3152 0.0000

■ 153.2730,  
-75.5636, -123.8964

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



221.6520, -56.0304, 4.6902



212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096



173.3970, 17.0593, -152.0692

# Triad

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



212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096



172.8850, 40.4827, -151.6201



203.7930, -5.8139, 44.9085

# Complementary

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



212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096



190.6960, 31.7019, 52.0096

# 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.



210.9750, 21.7043, 38.6099



212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096



220.3690, 17.0731, -16.1096

# Square

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



212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096



178.7550, 37.5888, -156.7681



221.5410, 16.4953, 29.3435



208.0890, -35.0469, 41.1409



# Rectangle

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



212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096



178.4130, 36.2784, -156.4682



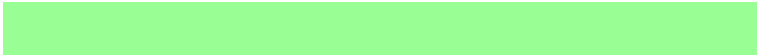
221.5410, 16.4953, 29.3435



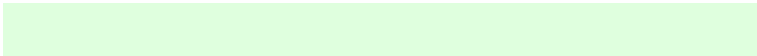
205.0130, 3.9376, 43.8386

# Sweetspot

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



212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096



241.6700, -9.6973, -16.3736



239.8670, -45.2904, 13.2716



119.6260, -6.2246, -10.1960



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

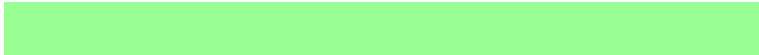


128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

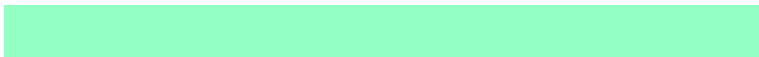
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096



204.0440, -37.4897, -62.3056



216.2810, -9.9985, -59.8824



122.6310, -3.7621, -6.6924



114.8080, -56.6003, -92.7936



38.4650, -18.9632, -31.1028



# Inverse Universe

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



190.6960, 31.7019, 52.0096



178.6570, 37.6371, 61.6908



186.7190, 9.9985, 59.8824



120.0700, 3.9095, 6.0776



76.1920, 56.6003, 92.7936

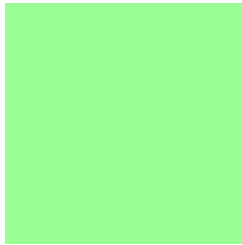


25.5350, 18.9632, 31.1028



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096 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 212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

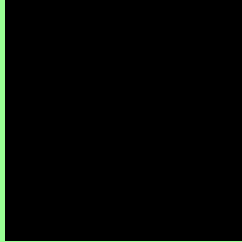
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096.



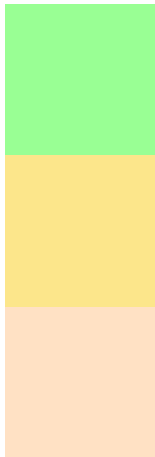
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096.

-52.0096.

# 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

212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096

### Protanopia

226.2040, -42.9916, 22.6231

### Deuteranopia

230.6640, -17.0894, 21.3427



## Tritanopia

225.5750, 14.5065, -32.9533

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096



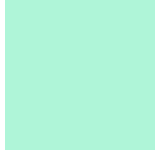
## Protanomaly

221.0650, -38.9790, -4.4420



## Deuteranomaly

224.1200, -22.2442, -5.3672



## Tritanomaly

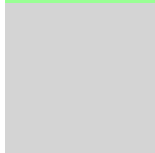
220.7640, -2.3487, -40.1350

# Monochromacy



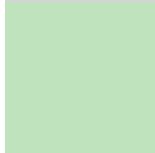
## Original Color

212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096



## Achromatopsia

212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

212.4910, -11.5811, -18.8476

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096 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(153, 255, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 255, 148)  
}
```

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(153, 255, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 255, 148) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096 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(153, 255, 148) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 255, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 255, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 255, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 255, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 255,  
148) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 212.3040, -31.7019, -52.0096 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 255, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
255, 148) }
```

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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