

# Converting Colors

YUV(87.0190, -29.5894,  
-76.3157)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(87.0190, -29.5894, -76.3157)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(87.0190, -29.5894,  
-76.3157)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	008F1B
RGB	0, 143, 27
RGB Percent	0%, 56%, 11%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4392, 0.8941
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.81, 0.44
HSL	131°, 100%, 28%
HSV	131°, 100%, 56%
XYZ	10.0203, 19.7241, 4.3159
YIQ	87.0190, -47.9920, -66.3920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

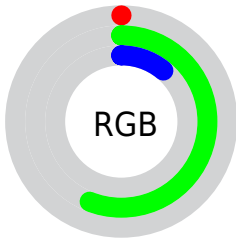
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 120, 143
Decimal	36635
CIELab	51.52, -54.85, 48.23
CIELCh	52, 73.036, 138.675
Yxy	19.7241, 0.2942, 0.5791
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278226715 (0xFF008F1B)
YUV	87.0190, -29.5894, -76.3157
Hunter-Lab	44.4118, -37.4470, 25.3265

# Details

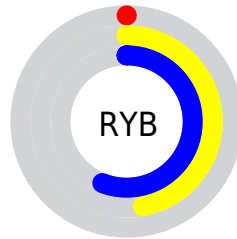
The YUV color **87.0190, -29.5894, -76.3157** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **55.9810, 29.5894, 76.3157**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.1740, -34.5958, -57.1576**, and **53.4170, -26.3346, -46.8467** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.0190, -29.5894, -76.3157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.5730, -26.4115, -68.9085**.

# Distribution



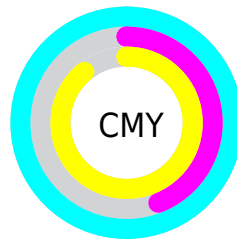
- Red (0%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.0190, -29.5894, -76.3157 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 87.0190, -29.5894, -76.3157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 87.0190, -29.5894,  
-76.3157

■ 87.0190, -29.5894,  
-76.3157

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 68.6790, -33.8587,  
-60.2315

■ 151.1740,  
-34.5958, -57.1576

■ 53.4170, -26.3346,  
-46.8467

■ 179.8320,  
-35.9062, -56.8577

■ 38.7420, -19.0998,  
-33.9767

■ 208.3160,  
-36.6378, -55.5281

■ 25.8280, -12.7332,  
-22.6512

■ 220.0650,  
-29.1190, -40.3990

■ 5.8700, -2.8939,  
-5.1480

■ 231.9280,  
-21.1635, -25.3699

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 244.0900,

-13.3554, -9.7259

253.9740, -3.9312,  
0.8998

87.0190, -29.5894,  
-76.3157

92.5730, -26.4115,  
-68.9085

98.3120, -23.8178,  
-60.7866

103.8660,  
-20.6399, -53.3795

109.3060,  
-17.8989, -45.8724

115.1590,  
-14.8684, -37.8504

■ 120.7130,  
-11.6905, -30.4433

■ 126.1530, -8.9494,  
-22.9362

■ 131.7070, -5.7716,  
-15.5290

■ 137.4460, -3.1779,  
-7.4071

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



110.9720, -54.7092, 0.9016



87.0190, -29.5894, -76.3157



97.8200, -0.8973, -85.7881

# Triad

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



87.0190, -29.5894, -76.3157



108.4630, 67.8057, -95.1221



106.8640, -9.7930, 107.9903

# Complementary

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



87.0190, -29.5894, -76.3157



55.9810, 29.5894, 76.3157

# 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.



111.8280, 18.3258, 95.7438



87.0190, -29.5894, -76.3157



110.4340, 65.3550, -55.6316

# Square

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



87.0190, -29.5894, -76.3157



110.9130, 51.8079, -97.2707



124.8070, 40.0281, 41.3883



113.7740, -43.7656, 84.3902



# Rectangle

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



87.0190, -29.5894, -76.3157



104.0100, 17.7431, -91.2168



124.8070, 40.0281, 41.3883



106.0350, 0.9687, 109.5943

# Sweetspot

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



87.0190, -29.5894, -76.3157



164.1260, -11.4011, -29.9285



118.9240, -58.6295, -1.6873



80.7560, -6.7817, -18.2030



222.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.0190, -29.5894, -76.3157



113.1720, -38.5388, -99.2518



95.1130, 1.4233, -83.4141



68.3370, -1.1521, -3.8035



82.2090, -27.7110, -72.0973



4.8100, -1.8783, -4.2184



# Inverse Universe

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



55.9810, 29.5894, 76.3157



72.8280, 38.5388, 99.2518



47.8870, -1.4233, 83.4141



66.7770, 1.5889, 3.7036



52.9050, 28.1478, 71.9973

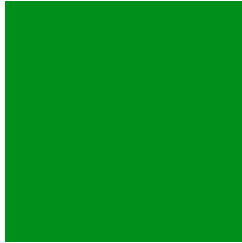


3.0760, 1.4415, 4.3183



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.0190, -29.5894, -76.3157 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



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

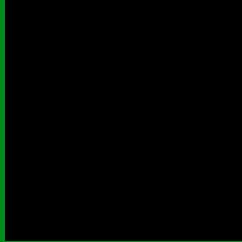
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.0190, -29.5894, -76.3157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.0190, -29.5894, -76.3157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.0190, -29.5894,



# 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



### Protanopia

115.9710, -46.3277, 19.3194

### Deuteranopia

118.3990, -38.6507, 30.3451

### Tritanopia

112.1280, 15.7129, -46.5933

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

105.3580, -40.1095, -15.2230

## Deuteranomaly

106.9550, -35.4738, -8.7305

## Tritanomaly

103.2950, -1.1314, -57.2637

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.6640, -10.6804, -27.7693

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.0190, -29.5894, -76.3157 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, 143, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 143, 27)  
}
```

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, 143, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 143, 27) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.0190, -29.5894, -76.3157 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, 143, 27) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 143, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 143, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 143, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 143, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 143, 27)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.0190, -29.5894, -76.3157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 143, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 143,  
27) }
```

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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