

# Converting Colors

YUV(88.6150, -23.4742,  
-77.7154)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154)  
contains.

<b>YUV(88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154)</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> .....	30

# Color

**YUV(88.6150, -23.4742,  
-77.7154)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	008F29
RGB	0, 143, 41
RGB Percent	0%, 56%, 16%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4392, 0.8392
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.71, 0.44
HSL	137°, 100%, 28%
HSV	137°, 100%, 56%
XYZ	10.2227, 19.8050, 5.3818
YIQ	88.6150, -52.4860, -62.0380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

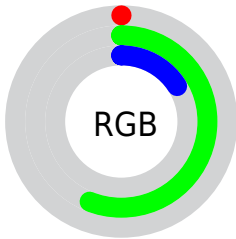
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 111, 143
Decimal	36649
CIELab	51.62, -53.67, 43.18
CIELCh	52, 68.882, 141.179
Yxy	19.8050, 0.2887, 0.5593
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278226729 (0xFF008F29)
YUV	88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154
Hunter-Lab	44.5028, -36.8769, 23.9820

# Details

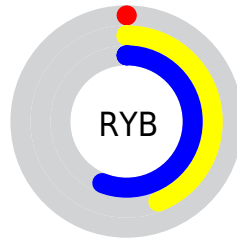
The YUV color **88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **54.3850, 23.4742, 77.7154**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.1290, -29.6436, -58.8721**, and **53.4170, -26.3346, -46.8467** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.9410, -21.1699, -70.1083**.

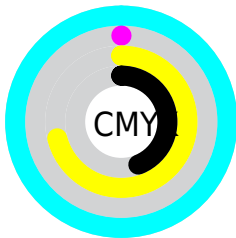
# Distribution



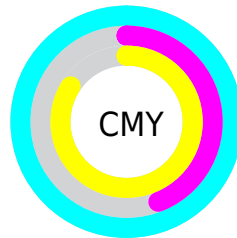
- Red (0%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154 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 88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88.6150, -23.4742,  
-77.7154

■ 88.6150, -23.4742,  
-77.7154

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 70.0470, -28.6172,  
-61.4312

■ 152.1290,  
-29.6436, -58.8721

■ 53.4170, -26.3346,  
-46.8467

■ 181.0860,  
-31.1014, -57.9574

■ 38.7420, -19.0998,  
-33.9767

■ 209.2710,  
-31.6856, -57.2427

■ 25.8280, -12.7332,  
-22.6512

■ 221.0200,  
-24.1669, -42.1135

■ 6.4570, -3.1833,  
-5.6628

■ 232.8830,  
-16.2113, -27.0844

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 245.0450, -8.4032,

-11.4405

■ 88.6150, -23.4742,  
-77.7154

■ 93.9410, -21.1699,  
-70.1083

■ 99.5660, -19.0130,  
-61.8864

■ 105.0060,  
-16.2720, -54.3793

■ 110.3320,  
-13.9677, -46.7722

■ 115.9570,  
-11.8108, -38.5503

■ 121.2830, -9.5065,  
-30.9432

■ 126.6090, -7.2022,  
-23.3361

■ 132.0490, -4.4612,  
-15.8290

■ 137.6740, -2.3043,  
-7.6071

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



110.6620, -54.5564, -1.4576



88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154



98.6180, 2.1603, -86.4880

# Triad

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



88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154



106.6050, 65.7637, -93.4926



111.4840, -13.5496, 99.5535

# Complementary

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



88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154



54.3850, 23.4742, 77.7154

# 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.



114.9430, 13.8321, 90.3810



88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154



117.2040, 57.5804, -35.2589

# Square

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



88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154



110.0980, 51.2237, -96.5559



125.0910, 35.9441, 44.6472



115.8440, -43.3071, 77.3128



# Rectangle

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



88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154



103.8790, 19.7797, -91.1019



125.0910, 35.9441, 44.6472



111.1280, -3.5141, 100.7427

# Sweetspot

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



88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154



164.6960, -9.2171, -30.4284



114.4390, -56.4184, -10.9090



81.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029



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.



88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154



115.2240, -30.6764, -101.0514



96.7090, 7.5385, -84.8138



68.3370, -1.1521, -3.8035



83.6910, -22.0327, -73.3970



4.9240, -1.4415, -4.3183



# Inverse Universe

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



54.3850, 23.4742, 77.7154



70.7760, 30.6764, 101.0514



46.2910, -7.5385, 84.8138



66.6630, 1.1521, 3.8035



51.3090, 22.0327, 73.3970



2.9620, 1.0047, 4.4183



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154 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 88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154.

-77.7154.

# 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

117.2680, -40.0651, 17.3050

### Deuteranopia

119.3540, -33.6985, 28.6305

### Tritanopia

112.1280, 15.7129, -46.5933

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

106.6550, -33.8469, -17.2374

## Deuteranomaly

108.3230, -30.2322, -9.9303

## Tritanomaly

103.9790, 1.4894, -57.8636

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.2340, -8.4964, -28.2692

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154 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, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 143, 41)  
}
```

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, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 143, 41) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154 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, 41) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 143, 41) }
```

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, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 143, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 143, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 143, 41)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 88.6150, -23.4742, -77.7154 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, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 143,  
41) }
```

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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