

# Converting Colors

YUV(89.2240, -43.9874,  
-78.2494)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494)  
contains.

<b>YUV(89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494)</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(89.2240, -43.9874,  
-78.2494)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	009800
RGB	0, 152, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 60%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4039, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.40
HSL	120°, 100%, 30%
HSV	120°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	11.2282, 22.4565, 3.7427
YIQ	89.2240, -41.8000, -79.4960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

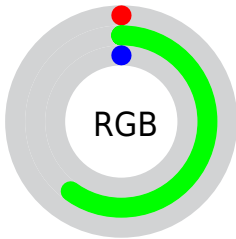
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 152, 152
Decimal	38912
CIELab	54.51, -58.58, 56.54
CIELCh	55, 81.411, 136.016
Yxy	22.4565, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278228992 (0xFF009800)
YUV	89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494
Hunter-Lab	47.3883, -40.6354, 28.4890

# Details

The YUV color **89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **62.7760, 43.9874, 78.2494**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.5730, -43.1735, -59.2615**, and **58.1130, -28.6497, -50.9651** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.4190, -39.6466, -70.5275**.

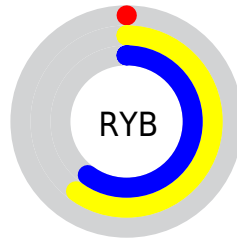
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (60%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (60%)

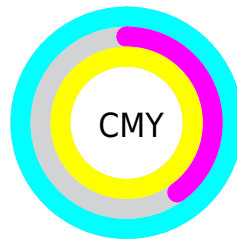


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (40%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494 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 89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 89.2240, -43.9874,  
-78.2494


 89.2240, -43.9874,  
-78.2494


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 73.3750, -36.1739,  
-64.3499


 156.5730,  
-43.1735, -59.2615


 58.1130, -28.6497,  
-50.9651


 185.4700,  
-43.6157, -57.4172


 43.4380, -21.4149,  
-38.0951

 208.6710,  
-41.7428, -51.4545

 29.9370, -14.7589,  
-26.2547

 220.4200,  
-34.2241, -36.3253


 14.0880, -6.9454,  
-12.3552


 232.5820,  
-26.4159, -20.6814


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 245.1570,


-18.3184, -4.5227


 252.9480, -7.8624,  
1.7996


 89.2240, -43.9874,  
-78.2494

 95.4190, -39.6466,  
-70.5275

 101.6140,  
-35.3057, -62.8055

 108.2220,  
-30.6754, -54.5687

 114.4170,  
-26.3346, -46.8467

 120.6120,  
-21.9937, -39.1247

■ 126.8070,  
-17.6529, -31.4027

■ 133.0020,  
-13.3120, -23.6808

■ 139.6100, -8.6817,  
-15.4440

■ 145.8050, -4.3409,  
-7.7220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



118.3700, -58.3564, 4.0605



89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494



103.4620, -4.6648, -90.7362

# Triad

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



89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494



115.9460, 68.5536, -101.6846



105.3640, -4.6165, 127.7228

# Complementary

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



89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494



62.7760, 43.9874, 78.2494

# 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.



114.4410, 25.4186, 107.4842



89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494



103.0320, 74.9202, -90.3591

# Square

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



89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494



119.0800, 55.1766, -104.4332



132.1580, 47.7431, 40.2034



117.9930, -45.8455, 98.2301



# Rectangle

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



89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494



110.2220, 16.1596, -96.6647



132.1580, 47.7431, 40.2034



102.7030, 8.0344, 130.0565

# Sweetspot

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



89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494



171.6330, -17.0741, -30.3731



134.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967



84.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180



227.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494



115.0520, -56.7206, -100.9006



97.8880, -10.7908, -85.8478



73.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184



82.1800, -40.5147, -72.0719



7.6310, -3.7621, -6.6924



# Inverse Universe

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



62.7760, 43.9874, 78.2494



80.9480, 56.7206, 100.9006



54.1120, 10.7908, 85.8478



72.3040, 2.3151, 4.1184



57.8200, 40.5147, 72.0719

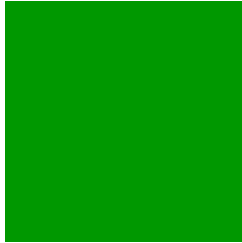


5.3690, 3.7621, 6.6924



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494 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 89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.2240, -43.9874,

-78.2494.

# 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

89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494

### Protanopia

119.9640, -59.1423, 22.8336

### Deuteranopia

124.7000, -45.2081, 33.5891



## Tritanopia

119.3450, 16.5919, -48.5376

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494



## Protanomaly

108.8130, -53.6448, -13.8680



## Deuteranomaly

112.1480, -44.9360, -7.1458



## Tritanomaly

108.4320, -5.6360, -59.1379

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494



## Achromatopsia

89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

89.2850, -15.9165, -28.3139

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494 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, 152, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 152, 0)  
}
```

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, 152, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 152, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494 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, 152, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 152, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 152, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 152, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 152, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 152, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 152, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 152,  
0) }
```

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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