

# Converting Colors

YUV(90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(90.0240, 9.8482,  
-78.9510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00846E
RGB	0, 132, 110
RGB Percent	0%, 52%, 43%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4824, 0.5686
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.17, 0.48
HSL	170°, 100%, 26%
HSV	170°, 100%, 52%
XYZ	11.0657, 17.6283, 17.5712
YIQ	90.0240, -71.6100, -34.8260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

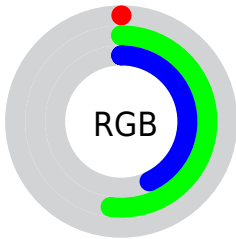
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 72, 132
Decimal	33902
CIELab	49.04, -36.21, 3.25
CIELCh	49, 36.354, 174.864
Yxy	17.6283, 0.2392, 0.3810
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278223982 (0xFF00846E)
YUV	90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510
Hunter-Lab	41.9861, -26.4307, 4.5773

# Details

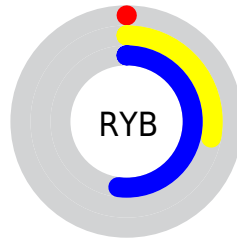
The YUV color **90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **41.9760, -9.8482, 78.9510**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.7550, 4.5578, -62.0521**, and **54.7290, 4.0776, -47.9973** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.1390, 8.8055, -71.1589**.

# Distribution



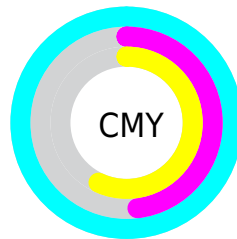
- Red (0%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510 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 90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90.0240, 9.8482,  
-78.9510

90.0240, 9.8482,  
-78.9510

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

72.0260, 6.8892,  
-63.1668

151.7550, 4.5578,  
-62.0521

54.7290, 4.0776,  
-47.9973

180.0540, 4.4104,  
-61.4374

38.1330, 1.4134,  
-33.4426

208.8260, 3.5368,  
-61.2374

23.9990, -1.9715,  
-21.0471

227.8470, 8.4564,  
-52.4858

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

237.6580, 8.5496,  
-35.6571

246.3290, 4.2748,

-17.8285

■ 90.0240, 9.8482,  
-78.9510

■ 94.1390, 8.8055,  
-71.1589

■ 98.2540, 7.7628,  
-63.3668

■ 102.7820, 7.0095,  
-55.0598

■ 106.8970, 5.9668,  
-47.2677

■ 111.0120, 4.9241,  
-39.4755

■ 115.1270, 3.8814,  
-31.6834

■ 119.2420, 2.8387,  
-23.8912

■ 123.7700, 2.0854,  
-15.5843

■ 127.8850, 1.0427,  
-7.7921

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



106.3710, -13.0009, -30.1434



90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510



93.5580, 23.3889, -82.0504

# Triad

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



90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510



117.9540, 26.6447, -6.0987



116.2490, -24.2798, 41.0006

# Complementary

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



90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510



41.9760, -9.8482, 78.9510

# 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.



117.1050, -12.3768, 49.8969



90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510



120.2910, 15.6325, 26.0548

# Square

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



90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510



106.2690, 35.3634, -49.3479



118.5680, 2.1850, 45.9829



114.3470, -29.7511, 22.4977



# Rectangle

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



90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510



94.4360, 31.8301, -82.8204



118.5680, 2.1850, 45.9829



116.1940, -20.8016, 45.4339

# Sweetspot

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



90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510



154.7250, 3.5866, -30.4538



84.0620, -41.4426, -54.4284



76.7480, 2.0962, -19.0730



214.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510



116.5650, 12.5395, -102.2275



67.8780, 31.6121, -59.5290



64.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887



88.6220, 9.5534, -77.7215



1.9890, 0.0054, -1.7444



# Inverse Universe

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



41.9760, -9.8482, 78.9510



54.3210, -12.9763, 102.3275



65.2960, -32.1909, 58.4994



61.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



41.3780, -9.5534, 77.7215



0.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

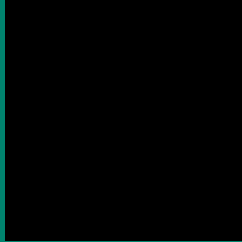
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510.



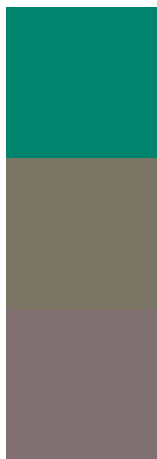
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510.

-78.9510.

# 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

90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510

### Protanopia

116.0840, -7.4364, 5.1883

### Deuteranopia

117.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365



## Tritanopia

102.2300, 17.6346, -56.3297

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510

## Protanomaly

106.7920, -1.3765, -25.2506

## Deuteranomaly

106.9540, 2.9807, -22.7617

## Tritanomaly

97.4910, 15.0409, -64.4516

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.7360, 3.5812, -28.7095

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510 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, 132, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 132, 110)  
}
```

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, 132, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 132, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510 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, 132, 110) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 132, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 132, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 132, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 132, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 132,  
110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 90.0240, 9.8482, -78.9510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 132, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 132,  
110) }
```

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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