

Converting Colors

YUV(90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(90.5670, -0.2795,
-50.4863)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	21785A
RGB	33, 120, 90
RGB Percent	13%, 47%, 35%
CMY	0.8706, 0.5294, 0.6471
CMYK	0.72, 0.00, 0.25, 0.53
HSL	159°, 57%, 30%
HSV	159°, 72%, 47%
XYZ	9.1891, 14.4945, 11.9863
YIQ	90.5670, -42.2220, -27.7740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

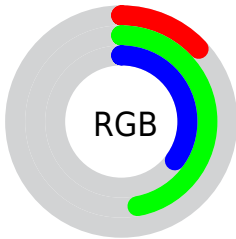
Format	Color
R_{YB}	33, 86, 120
Decimal	2193498
CIE _{Lab}	44.93, -33.16, 9.21
CIE _{LCh}	45, 34.418, 164.486
Yxy	14.4945, 0.2576, 0.4064
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280383578 (0xFF21785A)
YUV	90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863
Hunter-Lab	38.0716, -23.5417, 7.9836

Details

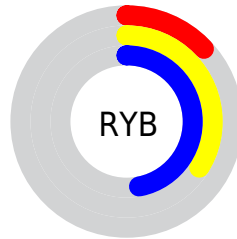
The YUV color **90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **62.4330, 0.2795, 50.4863**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.4210, -2.1796, -47.7272**, and **46.1060, -1.0383, -40.4350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.5230, -0.2578, -57.4637**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.6110, -0.3012, -43.5088**.

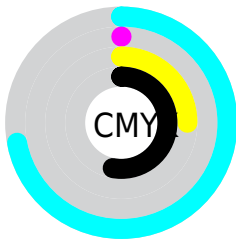
Distribution



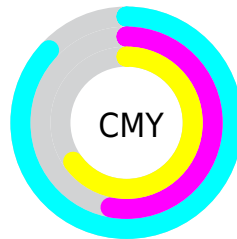
- Red (13%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863 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 90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.5670, -0.2795,
-50.4863

■ 90.5670, -0.2795,
-50.4863

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 63.4030, 1.7733,
-55.6044

■ 144.4210, -2.1796,
-47.7272

■ 46.1060, -1.0383,
-40.4350

■ 171.8940, -2.9057,
-48.1420

■ 30.3250, -3.1182,
-26.5950

■ 199.8940, -2.9057,
-48.1420

■ 15.2620, -7.5242,
-13.3848

■ 226.7200, -2.3270,
-47.1124

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 238.2840, 5.7760,
-32.6981

■ 247.5250, 3.6852,

-15.3694

■ 90.5670, -0.2795,
-50.4863

■ 90.5670, -0.2795,
-50.4863

■ 86.5230, -0.2578,
-57.4637

■ 94.6110, -0.3012,
-43.5088

■ 82.4790, -0.2361,
-64.4411

■ 98.6550, -0.3229,
-36.5314

■ 79.4460, -0.2199,
-69.6741

■ 102.6990, -0.3446,
-29.5540

■ 106.8570, 0.0705,
-22.6766

■ 110.9010, 0.0488,
-15.6992

■ 114.9450, 0.0271,
-8.7218

■ 118.9890, 0.0054,
-1.7444

■ 123.0330, -0.0163,
5.2331

■ 127.0770, -0.0380,
12.2105

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.7100, -17.1120, -18.1627



90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863



84.7070, 17.3994, -74.2880

Triad

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



90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863



104.6320, 28.2824, -18.0943



105.9270, -19.1910, 42.1600

Complementary

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



90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863



62.4330, 0.2795, 50.4863

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.



107.4620, -7.1298, 46.9528



90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863



109.3220, 18.5753, 15.5036

Square

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



90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863



85.2720, 37.3339, -74.7835



108.6640, 6.5746, 38.0057



104.4770, -26.8572, 27.6457

Rectangle

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



90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863



86.1720, 25.5512, -75.5728



108.6640, 6.5746, 38.0057



106.2740, -15.4181, 45.3637

Sweetspot

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



90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863



144.1670, -0.0823, -20.3175



93.0390, -29.5992, -26.3442



71.9230, 0.0380, -12.2105



207.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863



109.9780, -0.4822, -78.9107



86.3560, 16.5865, -46.7932



58.9780, 0.0108, -3.4887



82.7230, -0.3564, -72.5481



166.7340, -0.8549, -146.2257

Inverse Universe

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



62.4330, 0.2795, 50.4863



66.0220, 0.4822, 78.9107



66.6440, -16.5865, 46.7932



57.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



42.2770, 0.3564, 72.5481



85.2660, 0.8549, 146.2257

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863 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 90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863 looks on a black 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

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

YUV 90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863.



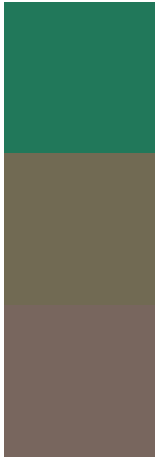
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.5670, -0.2795,

-50.4863.

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

90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863

Protanopia

105.4710, -11.0782, 6.6029

Deuteranopia

106.4700, -6.1477, 11.8658



Tritanopia

96.4060, 14.0968, -41.5751

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863

Protanomaly

100.0770, -6.9400, -14.0995

Deuteranomaly

100.8970, -3.8932, -11.3107

Tritanomaly

94.3040, 8.7241, -44.9936

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863

Achromatopsia

91.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863 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(33, 120, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 120, 90)  
}
```

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(33, 120, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 120, 90) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863 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(33, 120, 90) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 120, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 120, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 120, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 120, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 120,  
90) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 90.5670, -0.2795, -50.4863 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 120, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 120,  
90) }
```

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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