

# Converting Colors

YUV(93.3600, -33.2085,  
-35.3957)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(93.3600, -33.2085,  
-35.3957)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	357F1A
RGB	53, 127, 26
RGB Percent	21%, 50%, 10%
CMY	0.7922, 0.5020, 0.8980
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.80, 0.50
HSL	104°, 66%, 30%
HSV	104°, 80%, 50%
XYZ	9.2440, 16.0102, 3.5804
YIQ	93.3600, -11.6830, -47.0990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

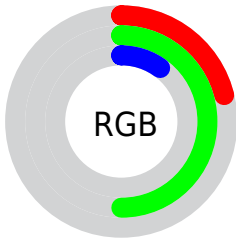
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	26, 127, 100
Decimal	3505946
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.99, -41.56, 44.53
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 60.909, 133.028
Yxy	16.0102, 0.3206, 0.5552
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281696026 (0xFF357F1A)
YUV	93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957
Hunter-Lab	40.0128, -28.7840, 22.7036

# Details

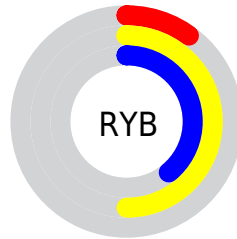
The YUV color **93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **59.6400, 33.2085, 35.3957**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.4310, -34.2295, -34.5810**, and **45.1990, -22.2831, -39.6395** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.1870, -37.5602, -39.6290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.5330, -28.8568, -31.1624**.

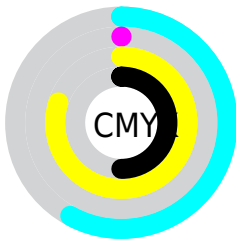
# Distribution



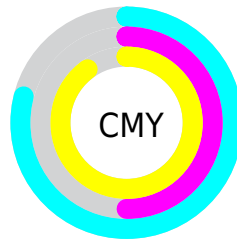
- Red (21%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (90%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957 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 93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 93.3600, -33.2085,  
-35.3957

■ 93.3600, -33.2085,  
-35.3957

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 65.2670, -32.1766,  
-39.6992

■ 147.4310,  
-34.2295, -34.5810

■ 45.1990, -22.2831,  
-39.6395

■ 174.6160,  
-34.8137, -33.8662

■ 31.1110, -15.3377,  
-27.2843

■ 202.9750,  
-35.9767, -34.1811

■ 18.7840, -9.2605,  
-16.4736

■ 224.9910,  
-33.5196, -28.9331

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 236.8540,  
-25.5640, -13.9040

■ 248.7170,

-17.6085, 1.1252

253.5180, -5.6784,  
1.2997

93.3600, -33.2085,  
-35.3957

93.3600, -33.2085,  
-35.3957

89.1870, -37.5602,  
-39.6290

97.5330, -28.8568,  
-31.1624

84.8290, -41.3277,  
-44.5770

101.8910,  
-25.0893, -26.2144

84.7150, -41.7645,  
-44.4771

106.0640,  
-20.7376, -21.9811

110.2370,  
-16.3858, -17.7478

114.5950,  
-12.6183, -12.7998

■ 118.7680, -8.2666,  
-8.5665

■ 122.9410, -3.9149,  
-4.3333

■ 127.1140, 0.4368,  
-0.1000

■ 131.4720, 4.2043,  
4.8481

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



102.1780, -50.3738, 10.3679



93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957



87.1910, -3.5452, -76.4665

# Triad

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



93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957



97.3150, 55.5537, -85.3453



103.0570, -5.9441, 86.7730

# Complementary

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



93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957



59.6400, 33.2085, 35.3957

# 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.



108.9080, 16.8074, 69.3637



93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957



92.9240, 58.7045, -69.2163

# Square

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



93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957



98.7050, 40.5714, -86.5643



114.5460, 35.7198, 23.2002



105.4380, -30.7819, 73.2839



# Rectangle

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



93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957



91.7680, 11.4534, -80.4805



114.5460, 35.7198, 23.2002



103.8100, 2.0657, 84.3586

# Sweetspot

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



93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957



152.7690, -13.1971, -13.8294



98.4630, -35.7243, 25.0269



75.8820, -7.8298, -8.6665



212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957



113.3040, -51.9149, -55.5176



87.7950, -19.6189, -54.1942



61.7070, -2.3206, -2.3740



85.3020, -42.0539, -44.9919



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



59.6400, 33.2085, 35.3957



60.6960, 51.9149, 55.5176



65.2050, 19.6189, 54.1942



59.2930, 2.3206, 2.3740



42.3990, 42.2013, 44.3771



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957 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 93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

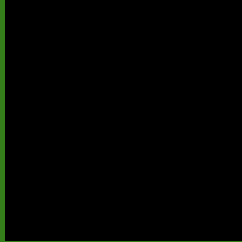
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957.



# 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

93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957

### Protanopia

105.0400, -40.9387, 17.5049

### Deuteranopia

107.3000, -35.1509, 27.8009



## Tritanopia

105.3860, 11.1487, -29.2795

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957

## Protanomaly

100.9020, -38.4057, -1.6681

## Deuteranomaly

102.2710, -34.6436, 5.0243

## Tritanomaly

100.8360, -4.8491, -31.4282

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957

## Achromatopsia

93.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

92.8230, -11.7447, -12.9998

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957 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(53, 127, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 127, 26)  
}
```

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(53, 127, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 127, 26) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957 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(53, 127, 26) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 127, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 127, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 127, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 127, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 127,  
26) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 93.3600, -33.2085, -35.3957 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 127, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 127,  
26) }
```

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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