

# Converting Colors

YUV(93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(93.5890, -3.7414,  
-60.1526)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	198256
RGB	25, 130, 86
RGB Percent	10%, 51%, 34%
CMY	0.9020, 0.4902, 0.6627
CMYK	0.81, 0.00, 0.34, 0.49
HSL	155°, 68%, 30%
HSV	155°, 81%, 51%
XYZ	10.0632, 16.8438, 11.5249
YIQ	93.5890, -48.4560, -35.9440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

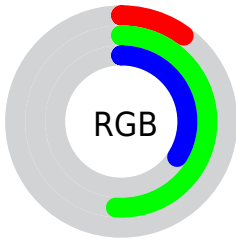
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	25, 91, 130
Decimal	1671766
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	48.06, -39.59, 15.85
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 42.646, 158.187
Yxy	16.8438, 0.2618, 0.4383
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279861846 (0xFF198256)
YUV	93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526
Hunter-Lab	41.0412, -28.0542, 12.0795

# Details

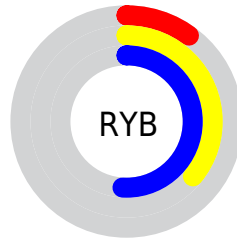
The YUV color **93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **61.4110, 3.7414, 60.1526**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.8240, -6.8152, -54.2196**, and **50.9330, -5.3900, -44.6682** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.1320, -4.0091, -67.6448**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.0460, -3.4737, -52.6603**.

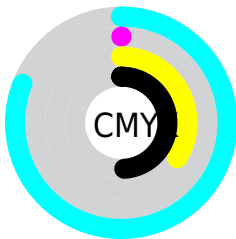
# Distribution



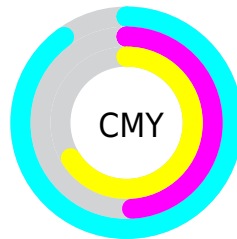
- Red (10%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526 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 93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 93.5890, -3.7414,  
-60.1526

■ 93.5890, -3.7414,  
-60.1526

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 68.2300, -2.5784,  
-59.8377

■ 149.8240, -6.8152,  
-54.2196

■ 50.9330, -5.3900,  
-44.6682

■ 177.5960, -7.6888,  
-54.0197

■ 34.4510, -7.6173,  
-30.2135

■ 205.4820, -8.1256,  
-53.9197

■ 20.5450, -10.1287,  
-18.0180

■ 225.8510, -4.3635,  
-47.2273

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 237.8280, 4.0288,  
-32.2982

■ 247.5250, 3.6852,

-15.3694

■ 93.5890, -3.7414,  
-60.1526

■ 93.5890, -3.7414,  
-60.1526

■ 89.1320, -4.0091,  
-67.6448

■ 98.0460, -3.4737,  
-52.6603

■ 84.9740, -4.4242,  
-74.5222

■ 102.6170, -2.7692,  
-45.2681

■ 107.0740, -2.5015,  
-37.7759

■ 111.6450, -1.7970,  
-30.3837

■ 116.1020, -1.5293,  
-22.8915

■ 120.6730, -0.8248,  
-15.4992

■ 125.1300, -0.5571,  
-8.0070

■ 129.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 134.1580, 0.4151,  
6.8774

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



105.3590, -24.8270, -16.9778



93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526



91.5060, 15.5265, -80.2508

# Triad

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



93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526



108.0300, 37.9462, -37.7373



112.9610, -20.6868, 55.2852

# Complementary

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



93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526



61.4110, 3.7414, 60.1526

# 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.



114.0380, -3.9627, 57.8487



93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526



117.3520, 26.4485, 10.2153

# Square

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



93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526



93.8950, 42.4498, -82.3459



116.8910, 12.3787, 43.0686



112.3490, -32.7101, 38.2819



# Rectangle

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



93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526



93.6550, 26.2991, -82.1354



116.8910, 12.3787, 43.0686



113.3510, -15.4560, 57.5742

# Sweetspot

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



93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526



154.1020, -1.5293, -22.8915



100.0900, -37.0194, -26.3889



75.6840, -0.8302, -13.7549



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.



93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526



111.5110, -5.6749, -93.4101



94.4960, 17.5035, -60.9480



61.5650, -0.2785, -4.0035



83.5720, -4.7190, -73.2926



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



61.4110, 3.7414, 60.1526



61.4890, 5.6749, 93.4101



60.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480



59.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



44.3140, 4.2822, 73.3926



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526 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 93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526 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 93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 93.5890, -3.7414,

-60.1526.

# 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

93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526

### Protanopia

112.1140, -16.3252, 9.5470

### Deuteranopia

113.8250, -11.2527, 15.9395



## Tritanopia

103.0140, 15.2761, -46.4933

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526

## Protanomaly

105.2140, -11.4445, -15.9737

## Deuteranomaly

106.6320, -8.6926, -11.9553

## Tritanomaly

99.5590, 8.5984, -51.3562

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526

## Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

93.8140, -1.3873, -21.7619

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526 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(25, 130, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 130, 86)  
}
```

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(25, 130, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 130, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526 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(25, 130, 86) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 130, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 130, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 130, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 130, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 130,  
86) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 93.5890, -3.7414, -60.1526 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 130, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 130,  
86) }
```

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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