

# Converting Colors

YUV(93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996)  
contains.

<b>YUV(93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996)</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(93.8160, -4.8393,  
-81.3996)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	018F54
RGB	1, 143, 84
RGB Percent	0%, 56%, 33%
CMY	0.9961, 0.4392, 0.6706
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.41, 0.44
HSL	155°, 99%, 28%
HSV	155°, 99%, 56%
XYZ	11.4352, 20.2915, 11.7015
YIQ	93.8160, -65.6930, -48.4530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

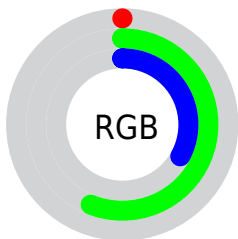
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	1, 91, 143
Decimal	102228
CIELab	52.17, -46.98, 22.44
CIELCh	52, 52.065, 154.470
Yxy	20.2915, 0.2633, 0.4672
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278292308 (0xFF018F54)
YUV	93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996
Hunter-Lab	45.0461, -33.5173, 16.1307

# Details

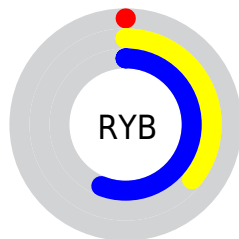
The YUV color **93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **50.1840, 4.8393, 81.3996**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.6180, -11.1507, -63.6860**, and **57.7490, -9.7363, -50.6459** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.5170, -4.6919, -82.0144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.6860, -4.2822, -73.3926**.

# Distribution



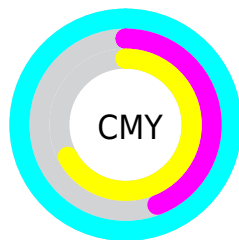
- Red (0%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996 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 93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 93.8160, -4.8393,  
-81.3996

■ 93.8160, -4.8393,  
-81.3996

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 75.5190, -7.6509,  
-66.2302

■ 156.6180,  
-11.1507, -63.6860

■ 57.7490, -9.7363,  
-50.6459

■ 184.8030,  
-11.7349, -62.9712

■ 41.1530, -12.4004,  
-36.0912

■ 213.5750,  
-12.6085, -62.7713

■ 25.8280, -12.7332,  
-22.6512

■ 225.4380, -4.6529,  
-47.7421

■ 8.2180, -4.0515,  
-7.2072

■ 237.3010, 3.3026,  
-32.7130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 247.5250, 3.6852,

-15.3694

■ 93.8160, -4.8393,  
-81.3996

■ 93.8160, -4.8393,  
-81.3996

■ 93.5170, -4.6919,  
-82.0144

■ 98.6860, -4.2822,  
-73.3926

■ 103.8550, -3.8725,  
-64.7708

■ 108.7250, -3.3154,  
-56.7638

■ 113.5950, -2.7583,  
-48.7568

■ 118.4650, -2.2012,  
-40.7498

■ 123.6340, -1.7916,  
-32.1280

■ 128.5040, -1.2345,  
-24.1210

■ 133.3740, -0.6774,  
-16.1140

■ 138.4290, -0.7045,  
-7.3922

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



113.3670, -33.7049, -16.1079



93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996



100.5220, 14.5327, -88.1578

# Triad

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



93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996



106.1210, 53.1843, -72.0201



121.5930, -22.4773, 69.6399

# Complementary

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



93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996



50.1840, 4.8393, 81.3996

# 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.



122.8100, -1.3853, 71.2036



93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996



127.2080, 34.9005, 5.9566

# Square

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



93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996



104.9630, 49.3182, -92.0526



127.1290, 18.1774, 49.8759



121.2920, -39.5840, 49.7329



# Rectangle

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



93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996



103.9420, 27.6366, -91.1571



127.1290, 18.1774, 49.8759



121.7380, -15.6468, 72.1438

# Sweetspot

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



93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996



166.6340, -1.7916, -32.1280



101.9950, -49.7905, -36.8296



82.2380, -1.1033, -19.5027



222.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996



121.6080, -6.2157, -106.6502



93.4980, 24.4045, -81.1207



68.5650, -0.2785, -4.0035



88.2510, -4.5607, -77.3961



5.1520, -0.5679, -4.5183



# Inverse Universe

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



50.1840, 4.8393, 81.3996



64.3920, 6.2157, 106.6502



50.5020, -24.4045, 81.1207



66.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



46.7490, 4.5607, 77.3961



2.7340, 0.1311, 4.6183



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996 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 93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 93.8160, -4.8393,



# 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

93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996

### Protanopia

121.8170, -22.5878, 11.5615

### Deuteranopia

124.0660, -16.7945, 20.1131



## Tritanopia

112.1380, 17.1870, -52.7410

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996



## Protanomaly

111.6170, -16.0802, -22.4661



## Deuteranomaly

113.2740, -12.4601, -16.9033



## Tritanomaly

105.5960, 9.0732, -63.6667

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996



## Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

93.9440, -1.9444, -29.7689

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996 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(1, 143, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 143, 84)  
}
```

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(1, 143, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 143, 84) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996 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(1, 143, 84) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 143, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(1, 143, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 143, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 143, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 143, 84)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 93.8160, -4.8393, -81.3996 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 143, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 143,  
84) }
```

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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