

# Converting Colors

YUV(95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(95.0130, -46.8414,  
-2.6424)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5C7300
RGB	92, 115, 0
RGB Percent	36%, 45%, 0%
CMY	0.6392, 0.5490, 1.0000
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 1.00, 0.55
HSL	72°, 100%, 23%
HSV	72°, 100%, 45%
XYZ	10.5444, 14.5368, 2.2501
YIQ	95.0130, 23.2070, -40.6410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

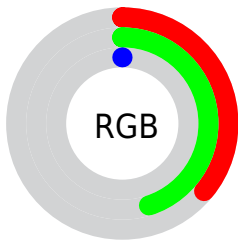
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 115, 23
Decimal	6058752
CIELab	44.99, -22.65, 50.28
CIELCh	45, 55.143, 114.253
Yxy	14.5368, 0.3858, 0.5319
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284248832 (0xFF5C7300)
YUV	95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424
Hunter-Lab	38.1271, -17.3569, 23.1899

# Details

The YUV color **95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **19.9870, 46.8414, 2.6424**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.7510, -42.7682, -2.4126**, and **51.5880, -25.4329, -9.2857** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.8650, -42.3314, -2.5126**.

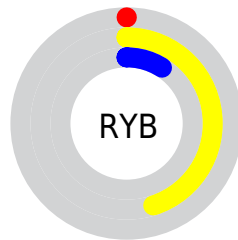
# Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (45%)

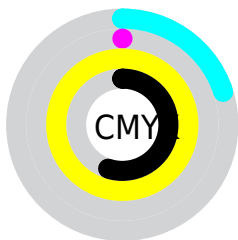
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (9%)

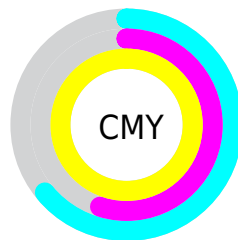


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424 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 95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



95.0130, -46.8414,  
-2.6424

95.0130, -46.8414,  
-2.6424

254.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

72.5640, -35.7741,  
-5.7566

148.7510,  
-42.7682, -2.4126

51.5880, -25.4329,  
-9.2857

175.6370,  
-43.2050, -2.3126

30.6010, -15.0863,  
-14.5591

203.7080,  
-44.2260, -1.4979

15.2620, -7.5242,  
-13.3848


232.4800,  
-45.0996, -1.2980


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


245.0820,  
-38.0014, 8.6981


248.2740,


-25.7711, 5.8987


 251.5800,  
-13.1039, 2.9993

 95.0130, -46.8414,  
-2.6424

 96.8650, -42.3314,  
-2.5126

 99.1300, -37.5321,  
-1.8680

 101.0960,  
-32.5853, -1.8382

 102.9480,  
-28.0754, -1.7084

 104.9140,  
-23.1286, -1.6786

■ 107.0650,  
-18.7660, -0.9340

■ 109.0310,  
-13.8193, -0.9042

■ 110.8830, -9.3093,  
-0.7744

■ 113.1480, -4.5100,  
-0.1298

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



99.9510, -49.2758, 31.6150



95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424



83.1690, -16.8453, -57.1532

# Triad

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



95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424



93.4220, 43.1760, -81.9311



102.6880, 7.0558, 70.4336

# Complementary

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



95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424



19.9870, 46.8414, 2.6424

# 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.



108.7130, 25.7775, 38.8397



95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424



90.0770, 53.2060, -78.9975

# Square

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



95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424



90.8510, 25.7095, -79.6763



105.3130, 42.2437, -16.0605



101.1020, -14.3473, 75.3325



# Rectangle

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



95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424



83.0820, -1.5194, -72.8629



105.3130, 42.2437, -16.0605



104.7670, 13.9189, 62.4713

# Sweetspot

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



95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424



142.1790, -18.3292, -1.0340



47.8860, -23.6078, 58.8590



72.0140, -11.3459, -0.8893



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424



123.9300, -61.0975, -3.4466



77.9700, -38.4392, -37.6847



57.7180, -2.3260, -0.6297



100.9160, -49.7516, -2.5573



206.5500, -101.8291, -5.7444



# Inverse Universe

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



19.9870, 46.8414, 2.6424



26.0700, 61.0975, 3.4466



37.3290, 38.2918, 38.2995



53.9830, 2.4734, 0.0149



21.0840, 49.7516, 2.5573



43.4500, 101.8291, 5.7443



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424 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 95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424 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 95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424.

-2.6424.

# 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

95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424

### Protanopia

98.6890, -48.6537, 18.6897

### Deuteranopia

101.7470, -39.8083, 28.2859



## Tritanopia

106.4170, 4.2314, -3.8737

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424

## Protanomaly

97.4600, -48.0478, 10.9976

## Deuteranomaly

99.2850, -42.5385, 17.2901

## Tritanomaly

102.1940, -14.3926, -3.6781

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424

## Achromatopsia

95.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

94.8200, -17.1663, -0.7191

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424 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(92, 115, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 115, 0)  
}
```

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(92, 115, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 115, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424 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(92, 115, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 115, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 115, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 115, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 115, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 115, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 95.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 115, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 115,  
0) }
```

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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