

Converting Colors

YUV(96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592)
contains.

YUV(96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(96.4290, 2.2535,
-69.6592)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	118865
RGB	17, 136, 101
RGB Percent	7%, 53%, 40%
CMY	0.9333, 0.4667, 0.6039
CMYK	0.88, 0.00, 0.26, 0.47
HSL	162°, 78%, 30%
HSV	162°, 88%, 53%
XYZ	11.3843, 18.6671, 15.3150
YIQ	96.4290, -59.6890, -36.1130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

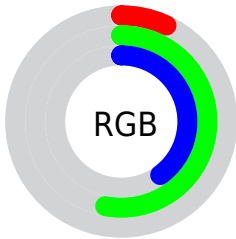
Format	Color
R_{YB}	17, 87, 136
Decimal	1149029
CIE _{Lab}	50.30, -39.29, 10.29
CIE _{LCh}	50, 40.614, 165.323
Yxy	18.6671, 0.2509, 0.4115
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279339109 (0xFF118865)
YUV	96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592
Hunter-Lab	43.2054, -28.5761, 9.2273

Details

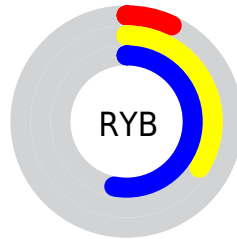
The YUV color **96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **56.5710, -2.2535, 69.6592**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.5720, -1.2680, -60.1376**, and **56.0510, -1.0111, -49.1567** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.7870, 2.5700, -77.8662**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.0710, 1.9370, -61.4523**.

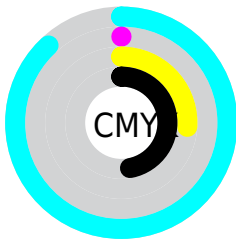
Distribution



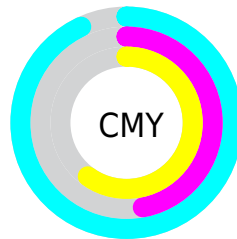
- Red (7%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592 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 96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.4290, 2.2535,
-69.6592

■ 96.4290, 2.2535,
-69.6592

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 73.3480, 1.8004,
-64.3262

■ 154.5720, -1.2680,
-60.1376

■ 56.0510, -1.0111,
-49.1567

■ 182.7570, -1.8522,
-59.4229

■ 39.5690, -3.2385,
-34.7020

■ 211.5290, -2.7258,
-59.2229

■ 24.7340, -6.7709,
-21.6917

■ 227.7890, 3.0620,
-48.9270

■ 1.1740, -0.5788,
-1.0296

■ 238.8540, 7.9600,
-33.1980

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.8240, 3.5378,

-14.7546

■ 96.4290, 2.2535,
-69.6592

■ 96.4290, 2.2535,
-69.6592

■ 91.7870, 2.5700,
-77.8662

■ 101.0710, 1.9370,
-61.4523

■ 90.7760, 2.5754,
-79.6106

■ 105.4140, 1.7679,
-53.8601

■ 110.0560, 1.4514,
-45.6531

■ 114.3990, 1.2823,
-38.0609

■ 119.0410, 0.9658,
-29.8540

■ 123.6830, 0.6493,
-21.6470

■ 128.0260, 0.4802,
-14.0548

■ 132.6680, 0.1637,
-5.8478

■ 137.0110, -0.0054,
1.7444

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109.8790, -20.1533, -22.6959



96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592



96.0370, 20.1948, -84.2244

Triad

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



96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592



117.6900, 33.6768, -21.6531



118.9450, -23.1439, 50.0372

Complementary

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



96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592



56.5710, -2.2535, 69.6592

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.



120.4740, -8.6147, 56.5893



96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592



123.6690, 22.3482, 18.7073

Square

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



96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592



96.3400, 44.2024, -84.4902



122.0610, 7.8579, 46.4275



117.6040, -32.8358, 31.9193

Rectangle

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



96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592



97.9580, 30.0937, -85.9092



122.0610, 7.8579, 46.4275



119.2320, -18.3554, 54.1705

Sweetspot

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



96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592



160.6500, 0.6656, -26.8800



97.6170, -39.7442, -39.1291



80.0150, 0.4856, -15.7992



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592



117.4480, 3.2301, -103.0019



86.3310, 24.4868, -60.8033



66.6790, 0.1583, -4.1035



88.7870, 2.5700, -77.8662



3.3910, 0.3002, -2.9739

Inverse Universe

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



56.5710, -2.2535, 69.6592



58.5520, -3.2301, 103.0019



66.6690, -24.4868, 60.8033



64.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



44.2130, -2.5700, 77.8662



1.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592 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 96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

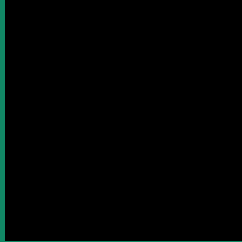
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592.

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

96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592

Protanopia

118.4280, -12.5360, 7.5176

Deuteranopia

119.9540, -6.8793, 13.1953



Tritanopia

106.7250, 16.8976, -53.2558

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592

Protanomaly

110.3320, -7.0657, -20.4622

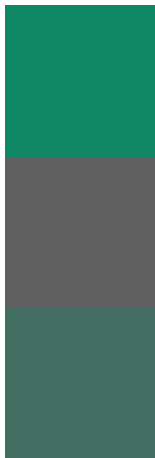
Deuteranomaly

111.5650, -3.7295, -17.1585

Tritanomaly

102.9000, 11.3883, -59.5483

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592

Achromatopsia

96.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.3620, 0.8075, -25.7505

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592 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(17, 136, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 136, 101)  
}
```

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(17, 136, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 136, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592 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(17, 136, 101) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 136, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(17, 136, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 136, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 136, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 136,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 96.4290, 2.2535, -69.6592 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 136, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 136,  
101) }
```

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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