

# Converting Colors

YUV(97.7150, -28.4535,  
-67.2791)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(97.7150, -28.4535,  
-67.2791)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	159428
RGB	21, 148, 40
RGB Percent	8%, 58%, 16%
CMY	0.9176, 0.4196, 0.8431
CMYK	0.86, 0.00, 0.73, 0.42
HSL	129°, 75%, 33%
HSV	129°, 86%, 58%
XYZ	11.2822, 21.4924, 5.5613
YIQ	97.7150, -41.0240, -60.5120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

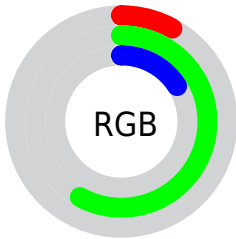
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	21, 131, 148
Decimal	1414184
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.48, -53.77, 45.60
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 70.502, 139.705
Yxy	21.4924, 0.2943, 0.5606
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279604264 (0xFF159428)
YUV	97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791
Hunter-Lab	46.3599, -37.6901, 25.3396

# Details

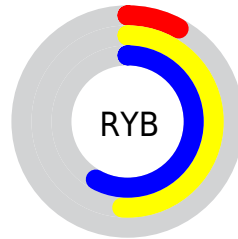
The YUV color **97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **71.2850, 28.4535, 67.2791**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.4560, -32.2698, -56.5279**, and **56.3520, -27.7815, -49.4207** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.7480, -31.9208, -75.2010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.6820, -24.9862, -59.3571**.

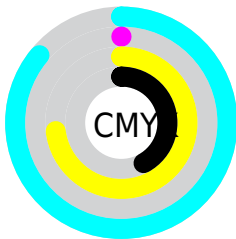
# Distribution



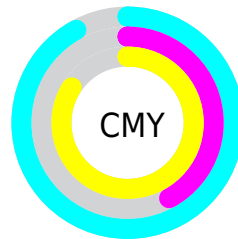
- Red (8%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791 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 97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 97.7150, -28.4535,  
-67.2791

■ 97.7150, -28.4535,  
-67.2791

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 72.0530, -31.0851,  
-63.1905

■ 157.4560,  
-32.2698, -56.5279

■ 56.3520, -27.7815,  
-49.4207

■ 186.1140,  
-33.5802, -56.2280

■ 41.6770, -20.5468,  
-36.5507

■ 211.3640,  
-32.7175, -52.9392

■ 28.1760, -13.8908,  
-24.7104

■ 223.1130,  
-25.1987, -37.8101

■ 11.7400, -5.7878,  
-10.2960

■ 235.2750,  
-17.3906, -22.1662

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 247.5510, -9.1456,

-6.6222

■ 97.7150, -28.4535,  
-67.2791

■ 97.7150, -28.4535,  
-67.2791

■ 91.7480, -31.9208,  
-75.2010

■ 103.6820,  
-24.9862, -59.3571

■ 89.3840, -33.2203,  
-78.3898

■ 109.5350,  
-21.9558, -51.3352

■ 115.2030,  
-18.3411, -44.0280

■ 121.0560,  
-15.3106, -36.0061

■ 127.0230,  
-11.8433, -28.0842

■ 132.9900, -8.3761,  
-20.1622

■ 138.8430, -5.3456,  
-12.1403

■ 144.5110, -1.7309,  
-4.8331

■ 150.3640, 1.2995,  
3.1888

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



115.1030, -56.7458, 0.7867



97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791



101.6670, 1.1502, -89.1620

# Triad

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



97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791



111.0390, 67.5218, -97.3812



115.8480, -12.2501, 102.7423

# Complementary

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



97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791



71.2850, 28.4535, 67.2791

# 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.



119.9970, 15.2845, 91.2106



97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791



120.2570, 60.5123, -42.3214

# Square

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



97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791



114.3040, 52.1081, -100.2446



130.5360, 37.6968, 42.5029



120.2790, -43.0285, 81.3163



# Rectangle

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



97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791



107.7430, 19.3537, -94.4906



130.5360, 37.6968, 42.5029



115.4920, -2.2146, 103.9315

# Sweetspot

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



97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791



171.5610, -11.1226, -25.9250



128.4390, -52.9674, 2.2460



85.0660, -6.9345, -15.8439



224.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791



115.4230, -42.6065, -101.2260



104.6690, -1.8088, -73.3777



71.2230, -1.5889, -3.7036



83.4000, -30.7632, -73.1418



6.0980, -2.0203, -5.3479



# Inverse Universe

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



71.2850, 28.4535, 67.2791



75.6910, 43.0433, 101.1260



64.3310, 1.8088, 73.3777



69.7770, 1.5889, 3.7036



54.6000, 30.7632, 73.1418



4.0160, 2.4571, 5.2480



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791 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 97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791 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 97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 97.7150, -28.4535,

-67.2791.

# 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

97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791

### Protanopia

120.9970, -42.3965, 18.4196

### Deuteranopia

123.9690, -36.4667, 29.8452



## Tritanopia

116.8290, 15.8603, -47.2080

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791



## Protanomaly

112.7650, -37.3521, -12.9489



## Deuteranomaly

114.4330, -33.7375, -5.6417



## Tritanomaly

110.1320, -0.5581, -54.4898

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791



## Achromatopsia

98.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

97.8000, -10.2544, -24.3806

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791 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(21, 148, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 148, 40)  
}
```

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(21, 148, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 148, 40) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791 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(21, 148, 40) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 148, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 148, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 148, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 148, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 148,  
40) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 97.7150, -28.4535, -67.2791 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 148, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 148,  
40) }
```

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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