

Converting Colors

YUV(100.4080, -49.5011,
-36.3148)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148)
contains.

YUV(100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148)	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(100.4080, -49.5011,
-36.3148)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B8D00
RGB	59, 141, 0
RGB Percent	23%, 55%, 0%
CMY	0.7686, 0.4471, 1.0000
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 1.00, 0.45
HSL	95°, 100%, 28%
HSV	95°, 100%, 55%
XYZ	11.3285, 19.9796, 3.2594
YIQ	100.4080, -3.6110, -61.2350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

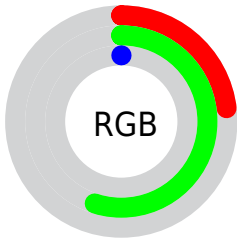
Format	Color
RYB	0, 141, 82
Decimal	3902720
CIELab	51.81, -46.24, 54.82
CIElCh	52, 71.717, 130.145
Yxy	19.9796, 0.3277, 0.5780
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282092800 (0xFF3B8D00)
YUV	100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148
Hunter-Lab	44.6985, -32.9829, 26.9656

Details

The YUV color **100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **40.5920, 49.5011, 36.3148**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.7870, -44.2650, -35.7702**, and **52.8300, -26.0452, -46.3319** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.3960, -44.5652, -32.7963**.

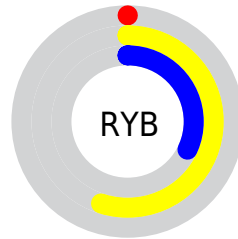
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (55%)

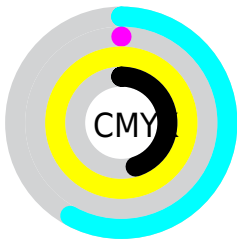
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (32%)

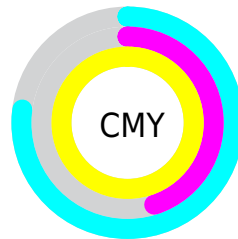


Cyan (58%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148 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 100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.4080,
-49.5011, -36.3148

■ 100.4080,
-49.5011, -36.3148

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 74.9800, -36.9651,
-43.8325

■ 156.7870,
-44.2650, -35.7702

■ 52.8300, -26.0452,
-46.3319

■ 185.5590,
-45.1386, -35.5702

■ 38.1550, -18.8104,
-33.4619

■ 214.0320,
-45.8648, -35.9851

■ 25.8280, -12.7332,
-22.6512

■ 226.9550,
-38.9248, -21.8855


■ 7.0440, -3.4727,
-6.1776


■ 239.1170,
-31.1167, -6.2416


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 249.1860,


-22.2767, 5.0989


 252.4920, -9.6096,
2.1995


 100.4080,
-49.5011, -36.3148

 104.3960,
-44.5652, -32.7963

 108.3840,
-39.6293, -29.2778

 112.6710,
-34.8408, -25.1445

 116.6590,
-29.9049, -21.6259

 120.7610,
-24.5322, -18.2074

■ 124.7490,
-19.5963, -14.6889

■ 128.7370,
-14.6603, -11.1703

■ 133.0240, -9.8718,
-7.0370

■ 137.0120, -4.9359,
-3.5185

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114.3050, -56.3524, 14.6415



100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148



95.8820, -8.3228, -84.0885

Triad

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



100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148



110.7140, 63.7380, -97.0962



108.9160, -1.9306, 106.1907

Complementary

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



100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148



40.5920, 49.5011, 36.3148

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.



118.5210, 23.9001, 81.1041



100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148



100.8320, 71.5678, -88.4297

Square

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



100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148



110.4910, 45.1139, -96.9006



126.0540, 45.3294, 21.0006



113.8640, -33.4570, 91.3273

Rectangle

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



100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148



101.9580, 9.8807, -89.4172



126.0540, 45.3294, 21.0006



110.1250, 7.8264, 103.3764

Sweetspot

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



100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148



168.1620, -19.3069, -14.1741



89.1190, -43.9357, 45.4996



82.5570, -11.6136, -8.3815



219.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148



131.0310, -64.5983, -47.3852



83.7930, -36.8729, -73.4865



69.0060, -2.4680, -1.7593



96.2880, -47.4700, -34.4556



5.5930, -2.7573, -2.2741

Inverse Universe

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



40.5920, 49.5011, 36.3148



52.9690, 64.5983, 47.3852



57.2070, 36.8729, 73.4865



65.9940, 2.4680, 1.7593



39.0110, 47.3226, 35.0704



2.1080, 2.9048, 1.6593

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148 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 100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

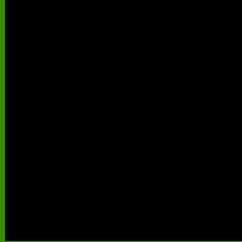
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148.

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

100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148

Protanopia

113.7620, -56.0847, 22.1337

Deuteranopia

118.3300, -44.0397, 32.1596



Tritanopia

117.3040, 12.1751, -31.8386

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148

Protanomaly

109.2000, -53.8356, 0.7016

Deuteranomaly

111.8940, -46.2897, 7.1090

Tritanomaly

111.3320, -10.5167, -33.6172

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148

Achromatopsia

100.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.2160, -17.8545, -13.3444

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148 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(59, 141, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 141, 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(59, 141, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 141, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148 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(59, 141, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 141, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(59, 141, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 141, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 141, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 141, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 100.4080, -49.5011, -36.3148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 141, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 141,  
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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