

Converting Colors

YUV(112.4250, -55.4255,
-49.4847)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(112.4250, -55.4255,
-49.4847)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	38A300
RGB	56, 163, 0
RGB Percent	22%, 64%, 0%
CMY	0.7804, 0.3608, 1.0000
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 1.00, 0.36
HSL	99°, 100%, 32%
HSV	99°, 100%, 64%
XYZ	14.7281, 27.0351, 4.4421
YIQ	112.4250, -11.4490, -73.3770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

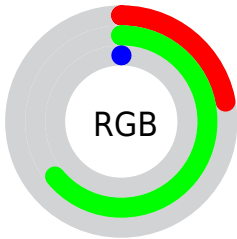
Format	Color
RYB	0, 163, 107
Decimal	3711744
CIELab	59.01, -54.75, 60.47
CIELCh	59, 81.572, 132.155
Yxy	27.0351, 0.3188, 0.5851
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281901824 (0xFF38A300)
YUV	112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847
Hunter-Lab	51.9953, -40.4303, 31.3315

Details

The YUV color **112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **50.5750, 55.4255, 49.4847**, and the grayscale version is **113.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172.0430, -49.3212, -47.3957**, and **64.5700, -31.8330, -56.6279** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117.5380, -50.0582, -44.3218**.

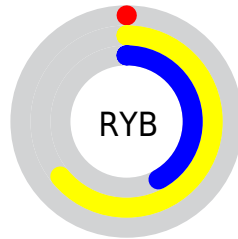
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (64%)

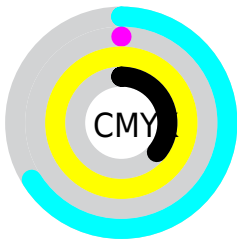
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (42%)

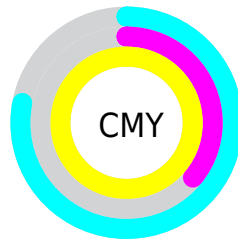


Cyan (66%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847 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 112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 112.4250,
-55.4255, -49.4847

■ 112.4250,
-55.4255, -49.4847

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 82.2240, -40.5364,
-65.0944

■ 172.0430,
-49.3212, -47.3957

■ 64.5700, -31.8330,
-56.6279

■ 200.9290,
-49.7580, -47.2957

■ 49.3080, -24.3088,
-43.2431

■ 217.2000,
-43.9756, -35.2554

■ 35.2200, -17.3635,
-30.8879

■ 228.9490,
-36.4569, -20.1263


■ 21.7190, -10.7075,
-19.0476


■ 241.1110,
-28.6487, -4.4823

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 250.0980,


-18.7823, 4.2991


 253.4040, -6.1152,
1.3997


 112.4250,
-55.4255, -49.4847

 117.5380,
-50.0582, -44.3218

 122.4660,
-44.1067, -39.8737

 127.5790,
-38.7394, -34.7108

 132.6920,
-33.3722, -29.5479

 137.6200,
-27.4207, -25.0997

■ 142.7330,
-22.0534, -19.9368

■ 147.8460,
-16.6861, -14.7739

■ 152.9590,
-11.3188, -9.6110

■ 157.8870, -5.3673,
-5.1629

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130.2310, -64.2039, 12.9524



112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847



110.6200, -7.7007, -97.0137

Triad

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



112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847



124.1640, 64.5021, -108.8918



119.4060, -1.6792, 118.9159

Complementary

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



112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847



50.5750, 55.4255, 49.4847

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.



133.1410, 27.0455, 98.9773



112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847



111.8370, 70.5794, -98.0810

Square

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



112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847



127.3950, 54.0353, -111.7254



144.7160, 51.4120, 30.0671



130.2910, -41.0625, 104.1078

Rectangle

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



112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847



118.0810, 13.2711, -103.5570



144.7160, 51.4120, 30.0671



120.3810, 9.6722, 118.0609

Sweetspot

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



112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847



192.1460, -21.7640, -19.4220



110.9590, -54.7028, 45.6400



95.1930, -12.9131, -11.5703



235.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847



146.2710, -72.1116, -64.2587



98.4170, -36.6876, -86.3117



79.1800, -3.0467, -2.7889



100.0650, -49.3320, -43.9070



12.3600, -6.0935, -5.5777

Inverse Universe

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



50.5750, 55.4255, 49.4847



65.7290, 72.1116, 64.2587



64.5830, 36.6876, 86.3117



75.8200, 3.0467, 2.7889



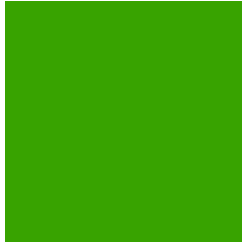
44.9350, 49.3320, 43.9070



5.6400, 6.0935, 5.5777

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

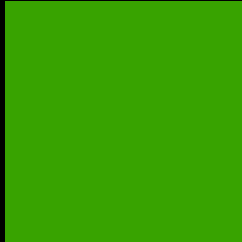
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

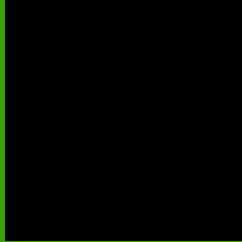
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847.

-49.4847.

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

112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847

Protanopia

130.3080, -64.2418, 25.1629

Deuteranopia

135.4570, -50.0183, 36.4332



Tritanopia

133.6340, 14.9704, -41.7750

Trichromacy



Original Color

112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847

Protanomaly

123.9410, -61.1029, -1.7023

Deuteranomaly

127.3900, -51.9573, 4.9200

Tritanomaly

125.8530, -10.7735, -44.5981

Monochromacy



Original Color

112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847

Achromatopsia

112.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

112.4990, -20.4590, -17.9776

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847 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(56, 163, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 163, 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(56, 163, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 163, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847 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(56, 163, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 163, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(56, 163, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 163, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 163, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 163, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 112.4250, -55.4255, -49.4847 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 163, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 163,  
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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