

# Converting Colors

YUV(113.0400, -21.2187,  
-54.4091)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(113.0400, -21.2187,  
-54.4091)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	339946
RGB	51, 153, 70
RGB Percent	20%, 60%, 27%
CMY	0.8000, 0.4000, 0.7255
CMYK	0.67, 0.00, 0.54, 0.40
HSL	131°, 50%, 40%
HSV	131°, 67%, 60%
XYZ	13.8620, 23.9285, 9.6824
YIQ	113.0400, -34.1490, -47.4370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

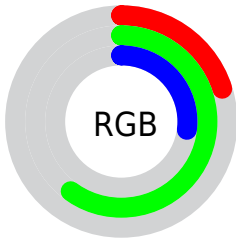
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	51, 137, 153
Decimal	3381574
CIELab	56.02, -47.23, 34.90
CIElCh	56, 58.720, 143.539
Yxy	23.9285, 0.2920, 0.5040
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281571654 (0xFF339946)
YUV	113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091
Hunter-Lab	48.9167, -35.0212, 22.5061

# Details

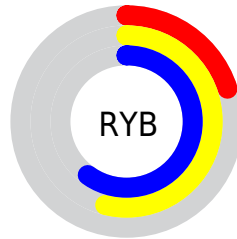
The YUV color **113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **90.9600, 21.2187, 54.4091**, and the grayscale version is **113.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.6660, -23.9923, -51.4501**, and **61.6810, -20.0557, -54.0942** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107.1870, -24.2492, -62.4310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.8930, -18.1882, -46.3872**.

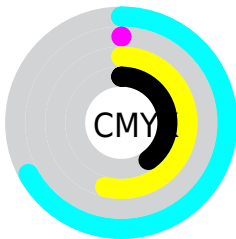
# Distribution



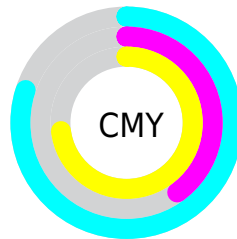
- Red (20%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091 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 113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 113.0400,  
-21.2187, -54.4091

■ 113.0400,  
-21.2187, -54.4091

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 81.5980, -17.5498,  
-64.5454

■ 168.6660,  
-23.9923, -51.4501

■ 61.6810, -20.0557,  
-54.0942

■ 197.1390,  
-24.7185, -51.8649

■ 44.6120, -21.9937,  
-39.1247

■ 219.1550,  
-22.2614, -46.6169

■ 30.5240, -15.0483,  
-26.7695

■ 230.9040,  
-14.7427, -31.4878

■ 17.0230, -8.3923,  
-14.9292

■ 243.1800, -6.4977,  
-15.9439

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

254.7010, 0.1474,

-0.6148

■ 113.0400,  
-21.2187, -54.4091

■ 113.0400,  
-21.2187, -54.4091

■ 107.1870,  
-24.2492, -62.4310

■ 118.8930,  
-18.1882, -46.3872

■ 100.9210,  
-27.5691, -70.9677

■ 125.1590,  
-14.8684, -37.8504

■ 95.0680, -30.5995,  
-78.9896

■ 131.0120,  
-11.8379, -29.8285

■ 93.1170, -31.6097,  
-81.6636

■ 136.9790, -8.3706,  
-21.9066

■ 143.1310, -5.4876,  
-13.2699

■ 149.0980, -2.0203,  
-5.3479

■ 154.9510, 1.0102,  
2.6740

■ 160.9180, 4.4774,  
10.5959

■ 167.0700, 7.3605,  
19.2326

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



123.1980, -47.4256, -1.9276



113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091



106.5400, 7.1288, -93.4356

# Triad

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



113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091



110.8450, 61.7014, -97.2111



129.9890, -16.2636, 83.3246

# Complementary

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



113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091



90.9600, 21.2187, 54.4091

# 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.



133.1340, 7.3289, 76.1815



113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091



133.1540, 46.7591, -17.6751

# Square

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



113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091



115.0220, 49.7822, -100.8743



138.1200, 28.5348, 41.1138



130.3310, -38.6172, 66.3617



# Rectangle

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



113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091



110.6440, 22.8535, -97.0348



138.1200, 28.5348, 41.1138



130.3510, -8.5540, 83.8842

# Sweetspot

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



113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091



183.3920, -8.0813, -21.3918



135.6910, -41.7527, -1.4830



89.9570, -4.9088, -12.2403



227.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091



136.6390, -33.3460, -84.7524



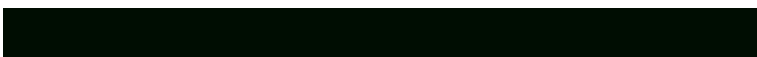
118.8540, 1.0580, -59.5080



73.8100, -1.8783, -4.2184



85.1440, -29.1580, -74.6713



7.8590, -2.8885, -6.8923



# Inverse Universe

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



90.9600, 21.2187, 54.4091



102.2470, 32.9092, 84.8524



85.1460, -1.0580, 59.5080



72.0760, 1.4415, 4.3183



54.8560, 29.1580, 74.6713



5.0270, 2.4517, 6.9923



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091 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 113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091 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 113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091.

-54.4091.

# 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

113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091

### Protanopia

129.6190, -32.3502, 16.1201

### Deuteranopia

131.7650, -26.9991, 26.5161



## Tritanopia

125.0360, 15.2653, -43.0046

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091

## Protanomaly

123.4910, -28.3431, -9.2006

## Deuteranomaly

124.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082

## Tritanomaly

120.5720, 2.1830, -46.9826

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091

## Achromatopsia

113.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

113.1040, -7.9393, -20.2622

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091 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(51, 153, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 153, 70)  
}
```

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(51, 153, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 153, 70) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091 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(51, 153, 70) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 153, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 153, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 153, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 153, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 153,  
70) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 113.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 153, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 153,  
70) }
```

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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