

# Converting Colors

YUV(114.1440, -55.7800,  
-29.0673)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(114.1440, -55.7800,  
-29.0673)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	519901
RGB	81, 153, 1
RGB Percent	32%, 60%, 0%
CMY	0.6824, 0.4000, 0.9961
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.99, 0.40
HSL	88°, 99%, 30%
HSV	88°, 99%, 60%
XYZ	14.7901, 24.5340, 3.9847
YIQ	114.1440, 5.8800, -62.5360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

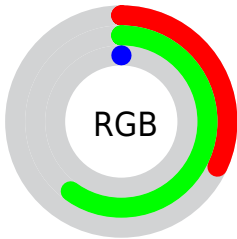
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	1, 153, 73
Decimal	5347585
CIELab	56.62, -44.08, 58.80
CIElCh	57, 73.488, 126.853
Yxy	24.5340, 0.3415, 0.5665
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283537665 (0xFF519901)
YUV	114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673
Hunter-Lab	49.5318, -33.3811, 29.9025

# Details

The YUV color **114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **39.8560, 55.7800, 29.0673**, and the grayscale version is **115.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171.1530, -49.3754, -29.9522**, and **64.0710, -31.5870, -42.1583** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114.0300, -56.2168, -28.9673**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117.9470, -50.2599, -26.2635**.

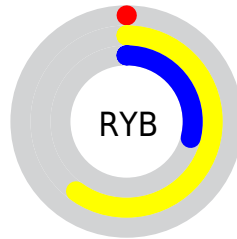
# Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (60%)

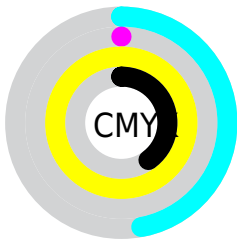
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (29%)

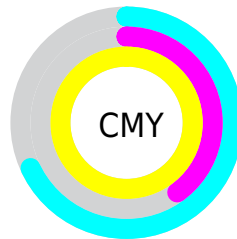


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673 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 114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 114.1440,  
-55.7800, -29.0673

■ 114.1440,  
-55.7800, -29.0673

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 90.0970, -44.4178,  
-33.4111

■ 171.1530,  
-49.3754, -29.9522

■ 64.0710, -31.5870,  
-42.1583

■ 199.3380,  
-49.9596, -29.2374

■ 44.6120, -21.9937,  
-39.1247

■ 222.2400,  
-47.9393, -23.8895

■ 31.1110, -15.3377,  
-27.2843

■ 234.1030,  
-39.9838, -8.8603

■ 18.1970, -8.9711,  
-15.9588

■ 246.2650,  
-32.1756, 6.7836

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 249.8700,

-19.6559, 4.4990

253.1760, -6.9888,  
1.5996

114.1440,  
-55.7800, -29.0673

114.1440,  
-55.7800, -29.0673

114.0300,  
-56.2168, -28.9673

117.9470,  
-50.2599, -26.2635

121.8640,  
-44.3030, -23.5597

125.9660,  
-38.9302, -20.1412

129.7690,  
-33.4101, -17.3374

133.6860,  
-27.4532, -14.6336

■ 137.4890,  
-21.9331, -11.8299

■ 141.5910,  
-16.5604, -8.4113

■ 145.3940,  
-11.0402, -5.6075

■ 149.3110, -5.0833,  
-2.9037

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



125.8560, -62.0470, 21.1743



114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673



103.8550, -10.7745, -91.0808

# Triad

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



114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673



120.5280, 65.8017, -105.7031



123.2090, 0.3900, 108.5647

# Complementary

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



114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673



39.8560, 55.7800, 29.0673

# 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.



132.8950, 26.6738, 78.1451



114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673



110.6630, 71.1581, -97.0515

# Square

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



114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673



119.7350, 44.9936, -105.0076



138.4490, 49.5716, 13.6382



126.3640, -31.7315, 97.9048



# Rectangle

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



114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673



110.7460, 8.0132, -97.1242



138.4490, 49.5716, 13.6382



124.9940, 9.8630, 103.4913

# Sweetspot

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



114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673



183.7880, -22.0805, -11.2151



88.1250, -42.9526, 56.8954



89.9270, -12.7820, -6.9520



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.



114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673



148.2080, -73.0665, -37.8934



91.7190, -44.7245, -75.1756



74.8920, -2.9048, -1.6593



104.3060, -51.4229, -26.5784



9.7240, -4.7939, -2.3889



# Inverse Universe

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



39.8560, 55.7800, 29.0673



50.7920, 73.0665, 37.8934



62.2810, 44.7245, 75.1756



70.8090, 3.0522, 1.0445



35.6940, 51.4229, 26.5784



3.2760, 4.7939, 2.3889



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673 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 114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

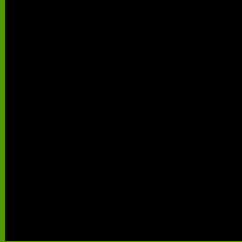
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673.

-29.0673.

# 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

114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673

### Protanopia

125.2800, -61.7630, 23.4334

### Deuteranopia

129.5000, -48.5605, 35.5185



## Tritanopia

130.8100, 11.4327, -27.0204

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673

## Protanomaly

121.0280, -59.6668, 4.3604

## Deuteranomaly

123.9610, -51.2528, 12.3122

## Tritanomaly

124.6810, -13.1537, -27.7842

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673

## Achromatopsia

114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

113.9560, -20.1913, -10.4854

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673 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(81, 153, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 153, 1)  
}
```

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(81, 153, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 153, 1) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673 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(81, 153, 1) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 153, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 153, 1)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 153, 1); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 153, 1);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 153, 1)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 114.1440, -55.7800, -29.0673 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 153, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 153,  
1) }
```

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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