

# Converting Colors

YUV(116.2880, -57.3300,  
1.5014)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(116.2880, -57.3300, 1.5014)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(116.2880, -57.3300,  
1.5014)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	768A00
RGB	118, 138, 0
RGB Percent	46%, 54%, 0%
CMY	0.5373, 0.4588, 1.0000
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 1.00, 0.46
HSL	69°, 100%, 27%
HSV	69°, 100%, 54%
XYZ	16.5597, 22.0285, 3.3791
YIQ	116.2880, 32.3780, -47.1580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

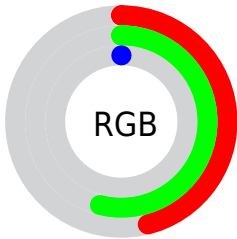
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 138, 20
Decimal	7768576
CIELab	54.06, -22.71, 57.94
CIElCh	54, 62.230, 111.405
Yxy	22.0285, 0.3946, 0.5249
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285958656 (0xFF768A00)
YUV	116.2880, -57.3300, 1.5014
Hunter-Lab	46.9345, -19.1561, 28.5855

# Details

The YUV color **116.2880, -57.3300, 1.5014** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **21.7120, 57.3300, -1.5014**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171.8950, -51.2202, 1.8461**, and **71.0910, -35.0479, -5.3418** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116.2880, -57.3300, 1.5014**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.4820, -51.5096, 1.3313**.

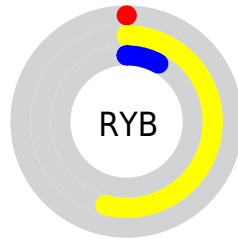
# Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (54%)

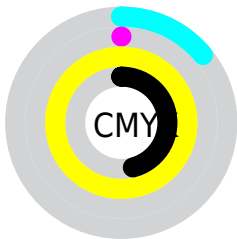
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (8%)

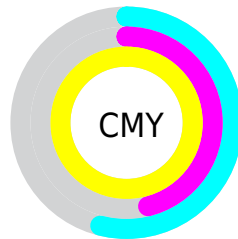


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 116.2880, -57.3300, 1.5014 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 116.2880, -57.3300, 1.5014 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 116.2880,  
-57.3300, 1.5014

■ 116.2880,  
-57.3300, 1.5014

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 93.5400, -46.1152,  
-2.2276

■ 171.8950,  
-51.2202, 1.8461

■ 71.0910, -35.0479,  
-5.3418

■ 199.7810,  
-51.6570, 1.9461

■ 49.5170, -24.4119,  
-10.1004

■ 228.5530,  
-52.5306, 2.1460

■ 27.9430, -13.7759,  
-14.8590

■ 242.9160,  
-46.3006, 10.5977

■ 13.5010, -6.6560,  
-11.8404


■ 246.1080,  
-34.0702, 7.7983


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 249.3000,


-21.8399, 4.9989

 252.6060, -9.1728,  
2.0995


 116.2880,  
-57.3300, 1.5014

 118.4820,  
-51.5096, 1.3313

 120.6760,  
-45.6893, 1.1611

 122.7560,  
-40.3057, 1.0910

 124.9500,  
-34.4854, 0.9208

 127.1440,  
-28.6650, 0.7507

■ 129.3380,  
-22.8446, 0.5806

■ 131.5320,  
-17.0243, 0.4104

■ 133.6120,  
-11.6407, 0.3403

■ 135.8060, -5.8204,  
0.1701

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



121.2590, -59.7807, 40.9919



116.2880, -57.3300, 1.5014



106.2310, -24.2709, -55.4536

# Triad

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



116.2880, -57.3300, 1.5014



112.3320, 49.6293, -98.5152



126.2530, 10.2283, 79.5851

# Complementary

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



116.2880, -57.3300, 1.5014



21.7120, 57.3300, -1.5014

# 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.



132.6190, 31.7398, 39.7991



116.2880, -57.3300, 1.5014



109.0840, 62.5696, -95.6667

# Square

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



116.2880, -57.3300, 1.5014



109.4360, 28.3791, -95.9754



126.5380, 51.0068, -26.7818



122.7770, -14.6801, 88.7726



# Rectangle

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



116.2880, -57.3300, 1.5014



99.8260, -3.3652, -87.5474



126.5380, 51.0068, -26.7818



128.5490, 17.9703, 69.6785

# Sweetspot

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



116.2880, -57.3300, 1.5014



170.4520, -22.4078, 0.4806



51.8280, -25.5512, 75.5728



84.1560, -13.3879, 0.7402



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



116.2880, -57.3300, 1.5014



150.8200, -74.3543, 1.9119



96.2550, -47.4537, -39.6886



67.9030, -2.9102, 0.0851



111.8580, -55.1460, 1.0015



4.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149



# Inverse Universe

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



21.7120, 57.3300, -1.5014



28.1800, 74.3543, -1.9119



41.7450, 47.4537, 39.6886



63.0970, 2.9102, -0.0851



20.8430, 55.2934, -1.6163



0.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 116.2880, -57.3300, 1.5014 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 116.2880, -57.3300, 1.5014 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

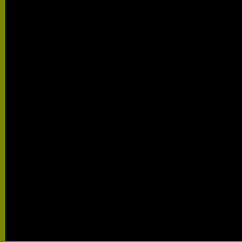
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 116.2880, -57.3300, 1.5014 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 116.2880, -57.3300, 1.5014.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 116.2880, -57.3300,



# 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



### Protanopia

119.3770, -58.8529, 23.3484

### Deuteranopia

123.0870, -48.8499, 35.0037

### Tritanopia

129.4390, 4.2206, -0.3850

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

118.1480, -58.2470, 15.6562

## Deuteranomaly

120.7990, -52.1589, 22.9783

## Tritanomaly

124.8910, -18.1873, 0.0956

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

116.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

116.2070, -20.8081, 0.6955

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 116.2880, -57.3300, 1.5014 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(118, 138, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 138, 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(118, 138, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 138, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 116.2880, -57.3300, 1.5014 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(118, 138, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 138, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 138, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 138, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 138, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 138,  
0) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 116.2880, -57.3300, 1.5014 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 138, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
138, 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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