

# Converting Colors

YUV(116.2920, -10.0040,  
-58.1381)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(116.2920, -10.0040,  
-58.1381)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	329A60
RGB	50, 154, 96
RGB Percent	20%, 60%, 38%
CMY	0.8039, 0.3961, 0.6235
CMYK	0.68, 0.00, 0.38, 0.40
HSL	147°, 51%, 40%
HSV	147°, 68%, 60%
XYZ	14.9823, 24.6338, 15.0315
YIQ	116.2920, -43.3660, -40.0860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

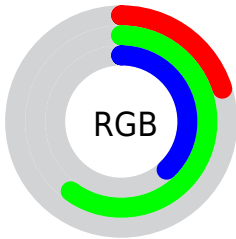
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	50, 122, 154
Decimal	3316320
CIELab	56.72, -43.34, 22.01
CIELCh	57, 48.607, 153.078
Yxy	24.6338, 0.2742, 0.4508
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281506400 (0xFF329A60)
YUV	116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381
Hunter-Lab	49.6325, -32.9739, 16.7864

# Details

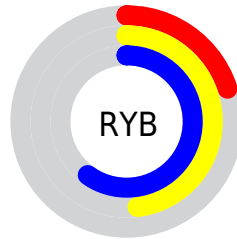
The YUV color **116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **87.7080, 10.0040, 58.1381**, and the grayscale version is **116.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172.0320, -12.3408, -55.2791**, and **65.4600, -8.1148, -57.4084** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110.7810, -11.7240, -66.4599**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121.8030, -8.2839, -49.8162**.

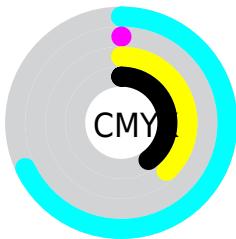
# Distribution



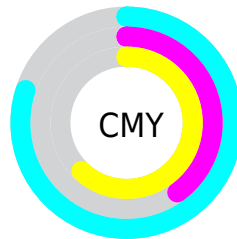
- Red (20%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381 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 116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 116.2920,  
-10.0040, -58.1381

■ 116.2920,  
-10.0040, -58.1381

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 84.5510, -6.1876,  
-68.8892

■ 172.0320,  
-12.3408, -55.2791

■ 65.4600, -8.1148,  
-57.4084

■ 200.5050,  
-13.0670, -55.6939

■ 48.2770, -10.4896,  
-42.3389

■ 221.9340,  
-10.3205, -49.9311

■ 31.4530, -14.0273,  
-27.5843

■ 233.7970, -2.3649,  
-34.9020

■ 18.1970, -8.9711,  
-15.9588

■ 245.4320, 4.7170,  
-19.6729

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

254.4020, 0.2948,

-1.2296

■ 116.2920,  
-10.0040, -58.1381

■ 116.2920,  
-10.0040, -58.1381

■ 110.7810,  
-11.7240, -66.4599

■ 121.8030, -8.2839,  
-49.8162

■ 105.0850,  
-12.8599, -75.4965

■ 127.4990, -7.1480,  
-40.7796

■ 99.5740, -14.5800,  
-83.8184

■ 133.0100, -5.4279,  
-32.4578

■ 98.1500, -14.8639,  
-86.0775

■ 138.7060, -4.2921,  
-23.4212

■ 144.2170, -2.5720,  
-15.0993

■ 149.7280, -0.8519,  
-6.7775

■ 155.4240, 0.2840,  
2.2592

■ 160.9350, 2.0040,  
10.5810

■ 166.6310, 3.1399,  
19.6176

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126.7310, -32.4054, -12.9191



116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381



108.0050, 15.2805, -94.7204

# Triad

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



116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381



124.1290, 47.7574, -57.9951



135.2120, -21.3035, 66.4661

# Complementary

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



116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381



87.7080, 10.0040, 58.1381

# 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.



136.3750, -1.6639, 67.2001



116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381



138.8550, 33.5955, 4.5122

# Square

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



116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381



112.1040, 48.7557, -98.3152



139.8680, 17.3201, 44.8428



134.0900, -36.5264, 49.0331



# Rectangle

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



116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381



111.3110, 27.9477, -97.6197



139.8680, 17.3201, 44.8428



135.2430, -14.9098, 69.0699

# Sweetspot

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



116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381



186.5320, -3.7133, -22.3916



128.6890, -38.7937, -17.2673



93.2280, -2.5774, -13.3550



230.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381



141.8890, -15.7213, -91.1107



122.1060, 12.2727, -63.2370



74.0380, -1.0047, -4.4183



89.2480, -13.4333, -78.2705



8.3150, -1.1413, -7.2923



# Inverse Universe

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



87.7080, 10.0040, 58.1381



97.1110, 15.7213, 91.1107



81.8940, -12.2727, 63.2370



71.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



50.7520, 13.4333, 78.2705



4.6850, 1.1413, 7.2923



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381 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 116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381 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 116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381.

-58.1381.

# 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

116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381

### Protanopia

133.2300, -22.2984, 12.0763

### Deuteranopia

135.4790, -16.5051, 20.6279



## Tritanopia

125.2420, 16.1497, -46.6932

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381

## Protanomaly

127.2160, -17.8545, -13.3444

## Deuteranomaly

128.5740, -14.0870, -8.3964

## Tritanomaly

121.9890, 6.4144, -50.8564

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381

## Achromatopsia

116.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

116.2440, -3.5713, -21.2620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381 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(50, 154, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 154, 96)  
}
```

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(50, 154, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 154, 96) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381 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(50, 154, 96) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 154, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 154, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 154, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 154, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 154,  
96) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 116.2920, -10.0040, -58.1381 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 154, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 154,  
96) }
```

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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