

# Converting Colors

YUV(116.3010, -57.3364,  
-43.2370)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(116.3010, -57.3364,  
-43.2370)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	43A400
RGB	67, 164, 0
RGB Percent	26%, 64%, 0%
CMY	0.7373, 0.3569, 1.0000
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 1.00, 0.36
HSL	95°, 100%, 32%
HSV	95°, 100%, 64%
XYZ	15.5902, 27.7442, 4.5335
YIQ	116.3010, -5.1680, -71.5680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

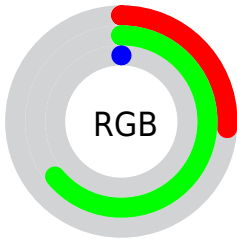
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 164, 97
Decimal	4432896
CIELab	59.66, -52.41, 61.12
CIELCh	60, 80.515, 130.610
Yxy	27.7442, 0.3257, 0.5796
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282622976 (0xFF43A400)
YUV	116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370
Hunter-Lab	52.6728, -39.3445, 31.7679

# Details

The YUV color **116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **47.6990, 57.3364, 43.2370**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175.4350, -50.5005, -42.4775**, and **65.1570, -32.1224, -57.1427** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121.1150, -51.8217, -38.6889**.

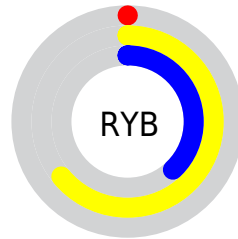
# Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (64%)

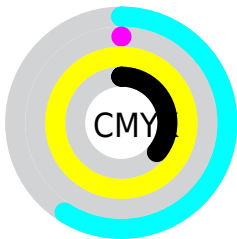
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (38%)

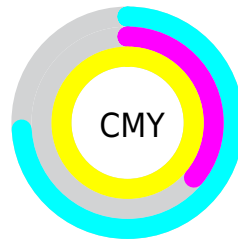


Cyan (59%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370 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 116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 116.3010,  
-57.3364, -43.2370

■ 116.3010,  
-57.3364, -43.2370

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 89.6880, -44.2162,  
-51.4694

■ 175.4350,  
-50.5005, -42.4775

■ 65.1570, -32.1224,  
-57.1427

■ 204.2070,  
-51.3741, -42.2775

■ 50.4820, -24.8876,  
-44.2727

■ 219.5920,  
-45.1549, -30.3372

■ 35.8070, -17.6529,  
-31.4027

■ 231.4550,  
-37.1993, -15.3080


■ 22.8930, -11.2862,  
-20.0772


■ 243.6170,  
-29.3912, 0.3359


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 250.2120,


-18.3455, 4.1991


 253.5180, -5.6784,  
1.2997


 116.3010,  
-57.3364, -43.2370

 121.1150,  
-51.8217, -38.6889

 125.7440,  
-45.7228, -34.8555

 130.5580,  
-40.2081, -30.3074

 135.4860,  
-34.2566, -25.8592

 140.0010,  
-28.5945, -21.9259

■ 144.8150,  
-23.0798, -17.3778

■ 149.7430,  
-17.1283, -12.9296

■ 154.5570,  
-11.6136, -8.3815

■ 159.1860, -5.5147,  
-4.5481

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



132.6120, -65.3777, 16.1263



116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370



111.5660, -9.1530, -97.8434

# Triad

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



116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370



125.3380, 63.9234, -109.9214



122.4380, -0.2159, 116.2569

# Complementary

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



116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370



47.6990, 57.3364, 43.2370

# 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.



136.8200, 27.2037, 94.8739



116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370



113.5980, 69.7112, -99.6254

# Square

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



116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370



128.3410, 52.5829, -112.5551



147.0960, 51.7177, 25.3488



132.5730, -38.7365, 104.7375



# Rectangle

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



116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370



118.4400, 12.1081, -103.8719



147.0960, 51.7177, 25.3488



124.4730, 10.1198, 114.4722

# Sweetspot

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



116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370



195.3420, -22.3536, -16.9629



105.3880, -51.9563, 51.4027



95.7910, -13.2080, -10.3407



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.



116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370



151.9300, -74.9015, -56.0666



97.8640, -41.3450, -85.8267



79.4790, -3.1941, -2.1741



102.7560, -50.6587, -38.3740



12.6590, -6.2409, -4.9629



# Inverse Universe

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



47.6990, 57.3364, 43.2370



62.3690, 74.7541, 56.6814



66.1360, 41.3450, 85.8267



75.5210, 3.1941, 2.1741



42.2440, 50.6587, 38.3740



5.3410, 6.2409, 4.9629



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370 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 116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

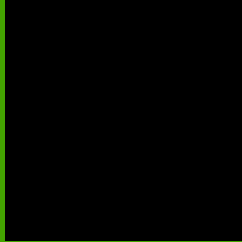
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370.



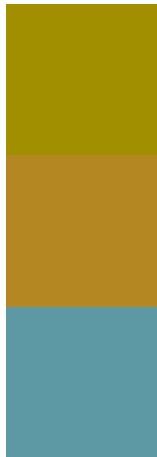
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370.

-43.2370.

# 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

132.0800, -65.1154, 25.3628

### Deuteranopia

136.9410, -50.7499, 37.7627

### Tritanopia

135.8410, 14.3754, -37.5716

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

126.6100, -62.4187, 0.3420

## Deuteranomaly

129.7710, -53.1311, 8.0938

## Tritanomaly

128.6580, -11.6634, -39.1651

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

116.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

115.8090, -20.6118, -15.6185

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370 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(67, 164, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 164, 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(67, 164, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 164, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370 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(67, 164, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 164, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(67, 164, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 164, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 164, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 164, 0)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 116.3010, -57.3364, -43.2370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 164, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 164,  
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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