

# Converting Colors

YUV(116.5570, -42.1796,  
-51.3545)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(116.5570, -42.1796,  
-51.3545)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3AA31F
RGB	58, 163, 31
RGB Percent	23%, 64%, 12%
CMY	0.7725, 0.3608, 0.8784
CMYK	0.64, 0.00, 0.81, 0.36
HSL	108°, 68%, 38%
HSV	108°, 81%, 64%
XYZ	15.0894, 27.1929, 5.7498
YIQ	116.5570, -20.2080, -63.3120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

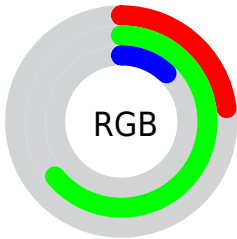
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	31, 163, 136
Decimal	3842847
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.15, -53.20, 54.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 76.185, 134.286
Yxy	27.1929, 0.3142, 0.5661
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282032927 (0xFF3AA31F)
YUV	116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545
Hunter-Lab	52.1468, -39.6052, 29.9653

# Details

The YUV color **116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **77.4430, 42.1796, 51.3545**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174.0520, -42.9166, -48.2806**, and **64.5700, -31.8330, -56.6279** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110.8460, -47.2521, -57.7469**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122.2680, -37.1071, -44.9620**.

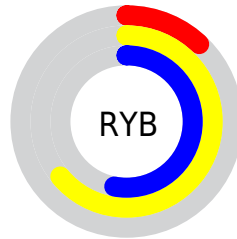
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (64%)

Blue (12%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (53%)

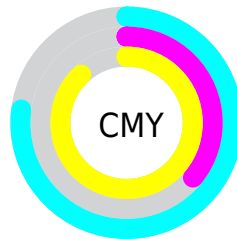


Cyan (64%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (81%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (88%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545 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 116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 116.5570,  
-42.1796, -51.3545

■ 116.5570,  
-42.1796, -51.3545

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 84.6160, -41.7157,  
-60.1762

■ 174.0520,  
-42.9166, -48.2806

■ 64.5700, -31.8330,  
-56.6279

■ 202.8240,  
-43.7902, -48.0806

■ 49.8950, -24.5982,  
-43.7579

■ 218.6820,  
-38.2972, -36.5551

■ 35.2200, -17.3635,  
-30.8879

■ 230.5450,  
-30.3417, -21.5260

■ 22.3060, -10.9969,  
-19.5624

■ 242.7070,  
-22.5336, -5.8820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 251.6940,

-12.6671, 2.8994

■ 116.5570,  
-42.1796, -51.3545

■ 116.5570,  
-42.1796, -51.3545

■ 110.8460,  
-47.2521, -57.7469

■ 122.2680,  
-37.1071, -44.9620

■ 105.5480,  
-52.0352, -63.6246

■ 128.0930,  
-31.5978, -38.6696

■ 133.8040,  
-26.5254, -32.2771

■ 139.5150,  
-21.4529, -25.8847

■ 145.3400,  
-15.9436, -19.5922

■ 151.0510,  
-10.8711, -13.1997

■ 156.7620, -5.7987,  
-6.8073

■ 162.4730, -0.7262,  
-0.4148

■ 168.2980, 4.7831,  
5.8777

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



129.9210, -64.0511, 10.5933



116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545



111.6460, -3.7695, -97.9135

# Triad

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



116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545



122.9900, 65.0809, -107.8622



127.9830, -6.8936, 111.3939

# Complementary

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



116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545



77.4430, 42.1796, 51.3545

# 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.



136.0280, 21.6782, 93.8144



116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545



114.2400, 69.3947, -91.4185

# Square

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



116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545



126.5800, 53.4511, -111.0107



145.6580, 46.0176, 33.6259



133.8230, -41.3247, 94.8712



# Rectangle

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



116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545



118.0640, 15.7444, -103.5421



145.6580, 46.0176, 33.6259



128.7300, 3.5841, 110.7388

# Sweetspot

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



116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545



193.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070



130.9290, -49.2650, 28.1263



95.9910, -9.8556, -12.2701



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.



116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545



139.4800, -65.8056, -80.2280



112.7020, -22.0381, -71.6527



78.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036



94.0850, -46.3839, -56.2025



11.7620, -5.7987, -6.8073



# Inverse Universe

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



77.4430, 42.1796, 51.3545



78.5200, 65.8056, 80.2280



81.2980, 22.0381, 71.6527



76.1190, 2.8993, 3.4036



51.2140, 46.2365, 56.8173



6.2380, 5.7987, 6.8073



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545 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 116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545 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 116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545.

-51.3545.

# 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

116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545

### Protanopia

133.7450, -53.6113, 22.1486

### Deuteranopia

136.7110, -45.2135, 35.3335



## Tritanopia

133.9330, 14.8230, -41.1602

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545

## Protanomaly

127.6060, -49.5988, -4.9165

## Deuteranomaly

129.7410, -44.2423, 3.7351

## Tritanomaly

127.5200, -5.6794, -45.1830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545

## Achromatopsia

117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

117.1660, -15.3648, -18.5626

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545 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(58, 163, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 163, 31)  
}
```

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(58, 163, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 163, 31) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545 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(58, 163, 31) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 163, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 163, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 163, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 163, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 163,  
31) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 116.5570, -42.1796, -51.3545 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 163, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 163,  
31) }
```

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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