

# Converting Colors

YUV(116.7730, -39.8211,  
-61.1909)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(116.7730, -39.8211,  
-61.1909)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2FA824
RGB	47, 168, 36
RGB Percent	18%, 66%, 14%
CMY	0.8157, 0.3412, 0.8588
CMYK	0.72, 0.00, 0.79, 0.34
HSL	115°, 65%, 40%
HSV	115°, 79%, 66%
XYZ	15.4934, 28.7370, 6.3993
YIQ	116.7730, -29.7440, -66.7040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

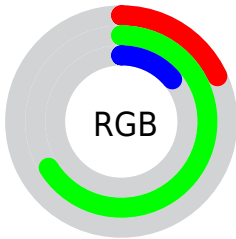
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	36, 168, 157
Decimal	3123236
CIE Lab	60.55, -56.82, 54.22
CIE LCh	61, 78.539, 136.341
Yxy	28.7370, 0.3060, 0.5676
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281313316 (0xFF2FA824)
YUV	116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909
Hunter-Lab	53.6069, -42.2223, 30.4471

# Details

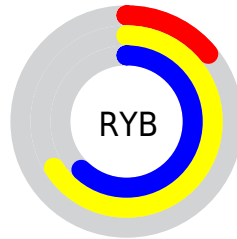
The YUV color **116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **87.2270, 39.8211, 61.1909**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175.3500, -41.5846, -55.5579**, and **66.9180, -32.9906, -58.6871** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110.3500, -45.0355, -68.7129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123.1960, -34.6066, -53.6689**.

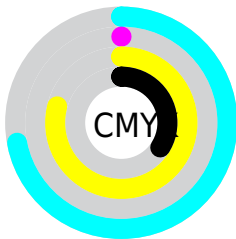
# Distribution



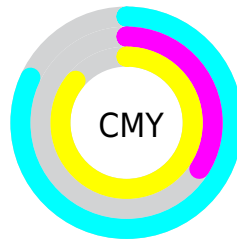
- Red (18%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909 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 116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 116.7730,  
-39.8211, -61.1909

■ 116.7730,  
-39.8211, -61.1909

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 82.7670, -40.8041,  
-72.5867

■ 175.3500,  
-41.5846, -55.5579

■ 66.9180, -32.9906,  
-58.6871

■ 204.1220,  
-42.4581, -55.3580

■ 52.2430, -25.7558,  
-45.8171

■ 217.3440,  
-35.6656, -40.6437

■ 37.5680, -18.5210,  
-32.9471

■ 229.2070,  
-27.7101, -25.6145

■ 24.0670, -11.8650,  
-21.1068

■ 241.3690,  
-19.9019, -9.9706

■ 2.3480, -1.1576,  
-2.0592

■ 252.1500,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-10.9200, 2.4994

0.0000

■ 116.7730,  
-39.8211, -61.1909

■ 116.7730,  
-39.8211, -61.1909

■ 110.3500,  
-45.0355, -68.7129

■ 123.1960,  
-34.6066, -53.6689

■ 103.6280,  
-50.1026, -76.8498

■ 129.9180,  
-29.5396, -45.5321

■ 102.8020,  
-50.6814, -77.8794

■ 136.2270,  
-24.7619, -37.9101

■ 142.9490,  
-19.6949, -29.7733

■ 149.3720,  
-14.4804, -22.2512

■ 155.7950, -9.2659,  
-14.7292

■ 162.5170, -4.1989,  
-6.5924

■ 168.8260, 0.5788,  
1.0296

■ 175.5480, 5.6458,  
9.1664

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



132.5570, -65.3506, 7.4045



116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909



115.3790, -2.1588, -101.1874

# Triad

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



116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909



124.7510, 64.2128, -109.4066



128.2280, -8.4934, 111.1790

# Complementary

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



116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909



87.2270, 39.8211, 61.1909

# 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.



138.5450, 20.9303, 100.3770



116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909



125.8900, 63.6512, -69.1865

# Square

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



116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909



130.1820, 57.0983, -114.1696



149.4030, 46.1433, 39.9886



137.0960, -45.4033, 96.3858



# Rectangle

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



116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909



122.0250, 18.2287, -107.0159



149.4030, 46.1433, 39.9886



128.5020, 2.7105, 110.9387

# Sweetspot

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



116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909



198.7200, -15.6380, -24.3104



146.4950, -54.4740, 18.8599



97.6810, -9.7027, -14.6292



237.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909



139.0050, -62.1205, -95.5974



119.7540, -14.1757, -73.4523



80.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184



90.4640, -44.5988, -68.8129



12.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664



# Inverse Universe

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



87.2270, 39.8211, 61.1909



92.9950, 62.1205, 95.5974



84.2460, 14.1757, 73.4523



79.0050, 2.4625, 3.5036



57.5360, 44.5988, 68.8129



7.9610, 5.9352, 9.6812



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909 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 116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909 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 116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909.

-61.1909.

# 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

116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909

### Protanopia

137.2720, -52.8851, 22.5635

### Deuteranopia

140.8250, -44.7767, 35.2335



## Tritanopia

135.9430, 16.2971, -47.3080

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909

## Protanomaly

129.6380, -48.1355, -7.5755

## Deuteranomaly

132.0610, -42.9211, -0.0535

## Tritanomaly

128.9320, -3.9105, -52.5604

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909

## Achromatopsia

117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

117.3720, -14.4804, -22.2512

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909 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(47, 168, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 168, 36)  
}
```

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(47, 168, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 168, 36) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909 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(47, 168, 36) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 168, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 168, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 168, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 168, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 168,  
36) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 116.7730, -39.8211, -61.1909 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 168, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 168,  
36) }
```

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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