

# Converting Colors

YUV(117.2510, 19.1033,  
-60.7331)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(117.2510, 19.1033,  
-60.7331)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	30919C
RGB	48, 145, 156
RGB Percent	19%, 57%, 61%
CMY	0.8118, 0.4314, 0.3882
CMYK	0.69, 0.07, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	186°, 53%, 40%
HSV	186°, 69%, 61%
XYZ	17.3451, 23.2795, 35.0317
YIQ	117.2510, -61.3430, -17.1430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

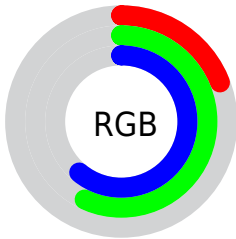
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	48, 99, 156
Decimal	3183004
CIELab	55.36, -23.98, -14.01
CIELCh	55, 27.770, 210.304
Yxy	23.2795, 0.2293, 0.3077
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281373084 (0xFF30919C)
YUV	117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331
Hunter-Lab	48.2488, -20.2661, -9.2741

# Details

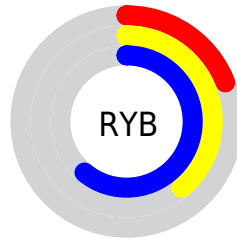
The YUV color **117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **86.7490, -19.1033, 60.7331**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173.3440, 18.0714, -56.4297**, and **67.1480, 18.6610, -58.8888** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111.2930, 22.0406, -69.5400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123.2090, 16.1660, -51.9263**.

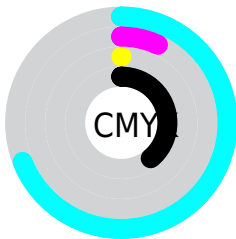
# Distribution



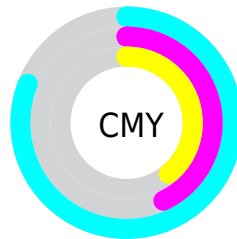
- Red (19%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331 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 117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 117.2510, 19.1033,  
-60.7331

■ 117.2510, 19.1033,  
-60.7331

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 84.6730, 22.3462,  
-74.2582

■ 173.3440, 18.0714,  
-56.4297

■ 67.1480, 18.6610,  
-58.8888

■ 201.7570, 18.3608,  
-55.9149

■ 50.3240, 15.1233,  
-44.1341

■ 228.3890, 13.1192,  
-54.7152

■ 34.2010, 11.7329,  
-29.9943

■ 237.0600, 8.8444,  
-36.8866

■ 20.5400, 7.6218,  
-18.0136

■ 246.0300, 4.4222,  
-18.4433

■ 2.1830, 5.8258,  
-1.9145

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 117.2510, 19.1033,  
-60.7331

■ 117.2510, 19.1033,  
-60.7331

■ 111.2930, 22.0406,  
-69.5400

■ 123.2090, 16.1660,  
-51.9263

■ 106.2210, 24.5410,  
-78.2468

■ 128.2810, 13.6655,  
-43.2194

■ 100.2630, 27.4783,  
-87.0537

■ 134.2390, 10.7282,  
-34.4126

■ 99.9640, 27.6257,  
-87.6684

■ 139.3110, 8.2277,  
-25.7057

■ 145.2690, 5.2904,  
-16.8989

■ 151.2270, 2.3531,  
-8.0921

■ 156.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 162.2570, -3.0847,  
9.4216

■ 167.3290, -5.5852,  
18.1285

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



120.4840, 5.6774, -47.7825



117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331



121.7390, 25.7647, -50.6371

# Triad

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



117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331



135.9010, 10.4018, 23.7658



131.0240, -23.1828, 15.7650

# Complementary

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



117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331



86.7490, -19.1033, 60.7331

# 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.



132.8070, -20.6109, 30.8643



117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331



135.3020, -1.1349, 37.4461

# Square

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



117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331



134.4620, 19.4922, 1.3488



134.0390, -12.3442, 39.4308



128.0430, -18.7552, -4.4227



# Rectangle

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



117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331



126.9520, 26.1527, -35.0379



134.0390, -12.3442, 39.4308



131.4700, -22.9097, 21.5128

# Sweetspot

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



117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331



188.7950, 7.4961, -24.3762



112.6500, -26.4494, -56.6980



92.7640, 4.5533, -13.8250



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.



117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331



143.4900, 29.8314, -95.1457



85.5530, 34.7304, -32.9340



76.0210, 1.4686, -4.4034



91.4380, 25.4201, -80.1911



9.9280, 2.5005, -8.7069



# Inverse Universe

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



91.3500, 26.4495, 56.6981



102.8590, 41.4815, 88.7007



118.4470, -34.7304, 32.9340



74.1900, 1.8783, 4.2184



57.3490, 34.8309, 75.1159



6.0810, 3.9041, 7.8220



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331 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 117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

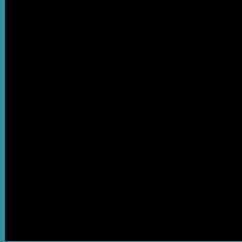
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331.



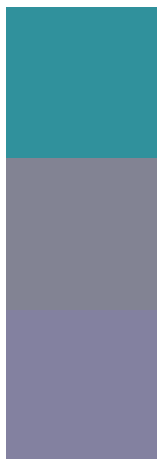
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331.



# 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

117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331

### Protanopia

132.5250, 7.1362, -2.2144

### Deuteranopia

133.1320, 13.2459, -1.8698



## Tritanopia

117.3650, 19.5401, -60.8331

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331

## Protanomaly

126.8320, 11.4218, -23.5317

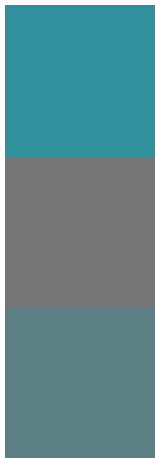
## Deuteranomaly

127.5700, 15.4950, -23.3019

## Tritanomaly

117.3650, 19.5401, -60.8331

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331

## Achromatopsia

117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

116.9910, 6.9064, -21.9171

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331 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(48, 145, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 145, 156)  
}
```

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(48, 145, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 145, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331 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(48, 145, 156) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 145, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(48, 145, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 145, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 145, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 145,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 117.2510, 19.1033, -60.7331 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 145, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 145,  
156) }
```

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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