

# Converting Colors

YUV(118.4260, -23.3810,  
-60.8866)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(118.4260, -23.3810,  
-60.8866)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	31A347
RGB	49, 163, 71
RGB Percent	19%, 64%, 28%
CMY	0.8078, 0.3608, 0.7216
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.56, 0.36
HSL	132°, 54%, 42%
HSV	132°, 70%, 64%
XYZ	15.5011, 27.3023, 10.4141
YIQ	118.4260, -38.4120, -52.7800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

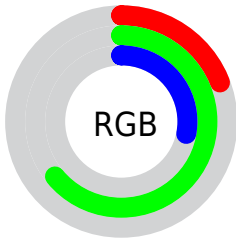
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	49, 145, 163
Decimal	3253063
CIELab	59.25, -51.19, 38.28
CIELCh	59, 63.921, 143.208
Yxy	27.3023, 0.2913, 0.5130
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281443143 (0xFF31A347)
YUV	118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866
Hunter-Lab	52.2516, -38.4858, 24.7592

# Details

The YUV color **118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **93.5740, 23.3810, 60.8866**, and the grayscale version is **119.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175.3510, -26.3020, -57.3128**, and **66.9640, -22.6603, -58.7274** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112.1600, -26.7009, -69.4233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124.6920, -20.0612, -52.3499**.

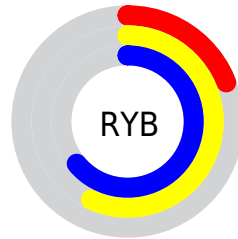
# Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (64%)

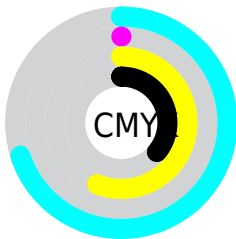
Blue (28%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (64%)

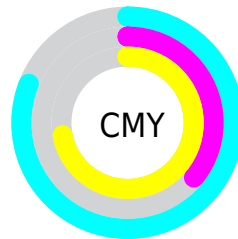


Cyan (70%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (56%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866 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 118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 118.4260,  
-23.3810, -60.8866

■ 118.4260,  
-23.3810, -60.8866

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 85.0760, -19.2645,  
-74.6117

■ 175.3510,  
-26.3020, -57.3128

■ 66.9640, -22.6603,  
-58.7274

■ 204.0090,  
-27.6124, -57.0129

■ 49.8950, -24.5982,  
-43.7579

■ 219.8670,  
-22.1194, -45.4874

■ 35.2200, -17.3635,  
-30.8879

■ 231.7300,  
-14.1639, -30.4582

■ 22.3060, -10.9969,  
-19.5624

■ 244.0060, -5.9190,  
-14.9143

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 118.4260,  
-23.3810, -60.8866

■ 118.4260,  
-23.3810, -60.8866

■ 112.1600,  
-26.7009, -69.4233

■ 124.6920,  
-20.0612, -52.3499

■ 105.5950,  
-29.8733, -78.5748

■ 131.2570,  
-16.8887, -43.1984

■ 99.3290, -33.1932,  
-87.1115

■ 137.5230,  
-13.5688, -34.6617

■ 99.2150, -33.6300,  
-87.0116

■ 143.9030, -9.8122,  
-26.2249


■ 150.4680, -6.6397,  
-17.0734

■ 156.7340, -3.3199,  
-8.5367

■ 163.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 169.2660, 3.3199,

8.5367

 175.8310, 6.4923,  
17.6882

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



130.3630, -54.4090, -2.0724



118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866



113.2080, 7.2925, -99.2834

# Triad

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



118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866



118.7670, 66.6699, -104.1587



137.4030, -17.4537, 91.7316

# Complementary

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



118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866



93.5740, 23.3810, 60.8866

# 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.



140.2320, 8.7596, 83.9885



118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866



141.2120, 52.1535, -21.2339

# Square

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



118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866



122.7160, 53.8770, -107.6219



146.6520, 31.7236, 45.0322



137.7510, -42.2752, 73.0094



# Rectangle

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



118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866



118.2410, 24.0382, -103.6974



146.6520, 31.7236, 45.0322



137.4060, -8.5812, 92.6059

# Sweetspot

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



118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866



194.4410, -9.0914, -24.0658



143.7250, -46.6994, -1.5128



96.4190, -5.6296, -14.3995



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.



118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866



142.3620, -36.6605, -95.0335



124.8100, 1.0797, -66.4854



78.5110, -1.7309, -4.8331



88.3070, -29.7314, -77.4452



10.9080, -3.8986, -9.5663



# Inverse Universe

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



93.5740, 23.3810, 60.8866



103.5240, 36.2237, 95.1335



87.1900, -1.0797, 66.4854



76.4890, 1.7309, 4.8331



56.6930, 29.7314, 77.4452



6.9780, 3.4618, 9.6663



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866 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 118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866 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 118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866.

-60.8866.

# 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

118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866

### Protanopia

137.5930, -36.2813, 17.0199

### Deuteranopia

139.9780, -30.0622, 28.9603



## Tritanopia

132.0570, 16.7339, -47.4080

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866

## Protanomaly

130.9700, -31.5372, -11.3747

## Deuteranomaly

132.0510, -27.6331, -3.5527

## Tritanomaly

127.1260, 1.9099, -52.7305

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866

## Achromatopsia

118.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

117.9790, -8.3706, -21.9066

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866 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(49, 163, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 163, 71)  
}
```

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(49, 163, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 163, 71) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866 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(49, 163, 71) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 163, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 163, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 163, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 163, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 163,  
71) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 118.4260, -23.3810, -60.8866 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 163, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 163,  
71) }
```

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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