

# Converting Colors

YUV(119.8840, -4.3798,  
-41.9943)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(119.8840, -4.3798,  
-41.9943)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	48926F
RGB	72, 146, 111
RGB Percent	28%, 57%, 44%
CMY	0.7176, 0.4275, 0.5647
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.24, 0.43
HSL	152°, 34%, 43%
HSV	152°, 51%, 57%
XYZ	15.8206, 23.0832, 18.6606
YIQ	119.8840, -32.8690, -26.5730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

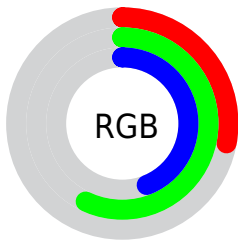
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	72, 120, 146
Decimal	4756079
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	55.16, -31.67, 11.59
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	55, 33.729, 159.896
Yxy	23.0832, 0.2748, 0.4010
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282946159 (0xFF48926F)
YUV	119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943
Hunter-Lab	48.0450, -25.3008, 10.6033

# Details

The YUV color **119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **98.1160, 4.3798, 41.9943**, and the grayscale version is **120.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173.3570, -5.1060, -42.4091**, and **66.5350, -1.7428, -47.8272** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114.6010, -5.2263, -50.5161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125.1670, -3.5333, -33.4725**.

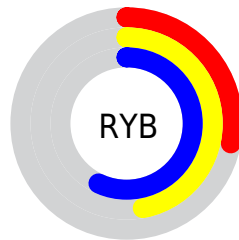
# Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (57%)

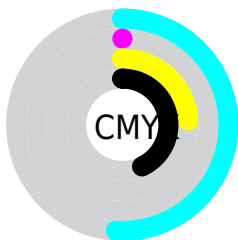
Blue (44%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (57%)

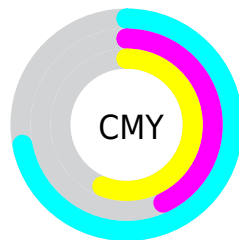


Cyan (51%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943 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 119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 119.8840, -4.3798,  
-41.9943

■ 119.8840, -4.3798,  
-41.9943

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 93.8130, -3.3588,  
-42.8090

■ 173.3570, -5.1060,  
-42.4091

■ 66.5350, -1.7428,  
-47.8272

■ 201.8300, -5.8322,  
-42.8239

■ 46.3510, -2.6380,  
-40.6498

■ 228.3570, -5.1060,  
-42.4091

■ 29.9830, -4.4286,  
-26.2951

■ 240.2200, 2.8495,  
-27.3799

■ 15.8490, -7.8136,  
-13.8996

■ 249.9170, 2.5059,  
-10.4512

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 119.8840, -4.3798,  
-41.9943

■ 119.8840, -4.3798,  
-41.9943

■ 114.6010, -5.2263,  
-50.5161

■ 125.1670, -3.5333,  
-33.4725

■ 109.6170, -6.2202,  
-58.4231

■ 130.1510, -2.5394,  
-25.5654

■ 104.3340, -7.0667,  
-66.9449

■ 135.4340, -1.6930,  
-17.0436

■ 99.3500, -8.0606,  
-74.8520

■ 140.4180, -0.6991,  
-9.1366

■ 94.4800, -8.6176,  
-82.8590


■ 145.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 150.8700, 0.5571,  
8.0070

■ 155.8540, 1.5510,  
15.9140

■ 161.1370, 2.3975,

24.4359

 166.1210, 3.3913,  
32.3429

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



125.4610, -19.4543, -13.5593



119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943



107.7340, 16.4001, -80.4507

# Triad

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



119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943



130.4250, 28.8775, -22.2977



132.8780, -18.1809, 44.8340

# Complementary

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



119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943



98.1160, 4.3798, 41.9943

# 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.



134.2170, -5.5300, 47.1677



119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943



135.4570, 20.4807, 11.0002

# Square

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



119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943



118.0240, 33.5122, -62.2880



135.8100, 8.4747, 35.2466



130.9120, -26.5786, 31.6492



# Rectangle

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



119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943



104.5290, 27.3472, -91.6719



135.8100, 8.4747, 35.2466



132.9260, -14.2605, 47.4229

# Sweetspot

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



119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943



178.7330, -1.8404, -16.4288



126.2020, -26.7216, -15.9632



88.0050, -0.9885, -9.6514



222.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943



148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006



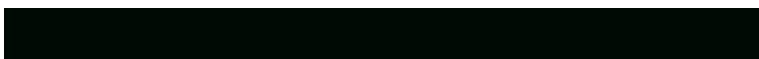
123.2870, 11.1975, -44.9787



71.4510, -0.7153, -3.9035



89.3280, -8.0497, -78.3407



6.4400, -0.7099, -5.6479



# Inverse Universe

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



98.1160, 4.3798, 41.9943



114.5410, 6.6353, 65.3005



94.7130, -11.1975, 44.9787



69.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



48.6720, 8.0497, 78.3407



3.5600, 0.7099, 5.6479



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

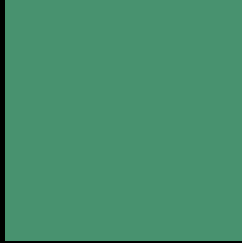
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

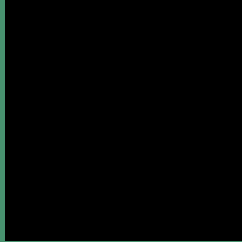
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943.



# 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

119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943

### Protanopia

130.6130, -13.1202, 8.2324

### Deuteranopia

131.9220, -8.3425, 15.8544



## Tritanopia

124.9120, 13.3544, -36.7568

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943

## Protanomaly

126.4150, -9.5716, -10.0110

## Deuteranomaly

127.5450, -6.6777, -4.8630

## Tritanomaly

123.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943

## Achromatopsia

120.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

119.8580, -1.4090, -14.7845

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943 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(72, 146, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 146, 111)  
}
```

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(72, 146, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 146, 111) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943 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(72, 146, 111) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 146, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 146, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 146, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 146, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 146,  
111) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 119.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 146, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 146,  
111) }
```

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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