

# Converting Colors

YUV(120.2030, -35.1031,  
-34.3810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810)  
contains.

<b>YUV(120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(120.2030, -35.1031,  
-34.3810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	519A31
RGB	81, 154, 49
RGB Percent	32%, 60%, 19%
CMY	0.6824, 0.3961, 0.8078
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.68, 0.40
HSL	102°, 52%, 40%
HSV	102°, 68%, 60%
XYZ	15.5033, 25.0823, 6.9300
YIQ	120.2030, -9.8030, -48.1310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

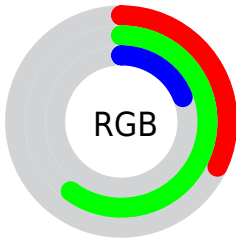
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	49, 154, 122
Decimal	5347889
CIE Lab	57.16, -42.14, 46.28
CIE LCh	57, 62.586, 132.317
Yxy	25.0823, 0.3263, 0.5279
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283537969 (0xFF519A31)
YUV	120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810
Hunter-Lab	50.0822, -32.3879, 26.8535

# Details

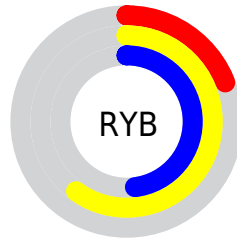
The YUV color **120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **82.7970, 35.1031, 34.3810**, and the grayscale version is **121.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174.8610, -36.4135, -34.0811**, and **65.8540, -32.4660, -40.2140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115.2040, -40.0336, -39.6439**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125.2020, -30.1726, -29.1182**.

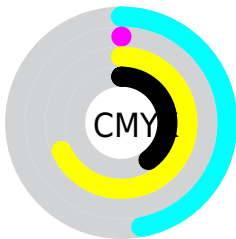
# Distribution



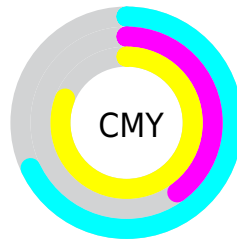
- Red (32%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810 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 120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 120.2030,  
-35.1031, -34.3810

■ 120.2030,  
-35.1031, -34.3810

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 93.3770, -35.6819,  
-35.4106

■ 174.8610,  
-36.4135, -34.0811

■ 65.8540, -32.4660,  
-40.2140

■ 203.2200,  
-37.5765, -34.3959

■ 45.1990, -22.2831,  
-39.6395

■ 224.6490,  
-34.8300, -28.6332

■ 31.6980, -15.6271,  
-27.7991

■ 236.3980,  
-27.3112, -13.5040

■ 19.3710, -9.5499,  
-16.9884

■ 248.6740,  
-19.0663, 2.0399

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 253.0620, -7.4256,

1.6996

■ 120.2030,  
-35.1031, -34.3810

■ 120.2030,  
-35.1031, -34.3810

■ 115.2040,  
-40.0336, -39.6439

■ 125.2020,  
-30.1726, -29.1182

■ 110.3900,  
-45.5483, -44.1920

■ 130.0160,  
-24.6579, -24.5700

■ 105.3910,  
-50.4788, -49.4549

■ 135.0150,  
-19.7274, -19.3072

■ 104.4510,  
-51.4943, -50.3845

■ 140.1280,  
-14.3601, -14.1443

■ 145.1270, -9.4296,  
-8.8814

■ 149.8270, -4.3517,  
-4.2333

■ 154.9400, 1.0156,  
0.9296

■ 159.9390, 5.9461,  
6.1925

■ 164.7530, 11.4608,  
10.7406

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126.1110, -62.1727, 14.8117



120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810



106.1350, -2.0386, -93.0804

# Triad

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



120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810



116.6980, 61.2809, -102.3441



132.3240, -7.5547, 90.0469

# Complementary

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



120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810



82.7970, 35.1031, 34.3810

# 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.



137.3320, 17.0913, 71.6228



120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810



125.2890, 58.5245, -58.1355

# Square

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



120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810



117.8600, 45.4250, -103.3632



140.9420, 38.4826, 23.7299



132.3140, -32.6928, 79.5316



# Rectangle

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



120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810



111.0540, 14.2704, -97.3944



140.9420, 38.4826, 23.7299



133.1910, 0.8918, 87.5325

# Sweetspot

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



120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810



188.0680, -13.3445, -13.2146



122.6590, -36.3139, 27.4861



94.1810, -7.9772, -8.0517



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.



120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810



148.1040, -55.2673, -53.5882



112.8010, -22.0869, -55.9535



74.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888



95.0370, -46.8532, -45.6364



8.8270, -4.3517, -4.2333



# Inverse Universe

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



82.7970, 35.1031, 34.3810



89.1950, 55.1199, 54.2030



90.1990, 22.0869, 55.9535



71.4070, 2.7573, 2.2741



45.2620, 46.7058, 46.2512



4.1730, 4.3517, 4.2333



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810 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 120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810 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 120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810.

-34.3810.

# 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

120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810

### Protanopia

131.1820, -42.9807, 19.1344

### Deuteranopia

133.3390, -37.6351, 31.2747



## Tritanopia

131.7990, 11.4381, -28.7647

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810

## Protanomaly

127.1580, -40.0109, -0.1386

## Deuteranomaly

128.7120, -36.8330, 7.2686

## Tritanomaly

127.6080, -5.7227, -31.2282

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810

## Achromatopsia

120.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

119.8940, -12.7657, -12.1850

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810 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(81, 154, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 154, 49)  
}
```

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(81, 154, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 154, 49) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810 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(81, 154, 49) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 154, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 154, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 154, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 154, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 154,  
49) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 120.2030, -35.1031, -34.3810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 154, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 154,  
49) }
```

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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