

# Converting Colors

YUV(120.3230, 16.6028,  
-52.0263)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(120.3230, 16.6028,  
-52.0263)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D909A
RGB	61, 144, 154
RGB Percent	24%, 56%, 60%
CMY	0.7608, 0.4353, 0.3961
CMYK	0.60, 0.06, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	186°, 43%, 42%
HSV	186°, 60%, 60%
XYZ	17.7305, 23.2717, 34.1292
YIQ	120.3230, -52.6780, -14.4860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

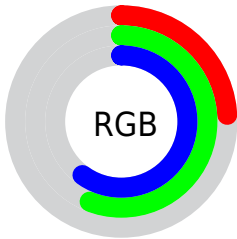
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	61, 105, 154
Decimal	4034714
CIE Lab	55.35, -21.86, -12.84
CIE LCh	55, 25.348, 210.431
Yxy	23.2717, 0.2360, 0.3097
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282224794 (0xFF3D909A)
YUV	120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263
Hunter-Lab	48.2408, -18.8153, -8.1778

# Details

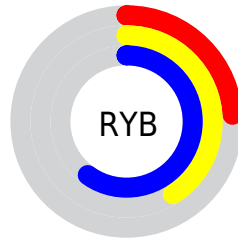
The YUV color **120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **94.6770, -16.6028, 52.0263**, and the grayscale version is **120.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175.2200, 16.1605, -50.1819**, and **66.3330, 18.0768, -58.1740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114.6640, 19.3926, -60.2183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125.9820, 13.8129, -43.8342**.

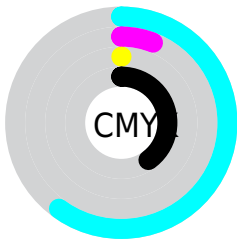
# Distribution



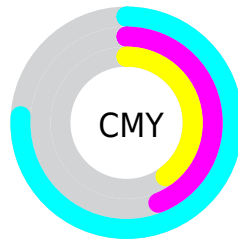
- Red (24%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263 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 120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



120.3230, 16.6028,  
-52.0263

120.3230, 16.6028,  
-52.0263

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

91.9310, 17.7820,  
-56.9445

175.2200, 16.1605,  
-50.1819

66.3330, 18.0768,  
-58.1740

203.3340, 16.5973,  
-50.2819

49.5090, 14.5391,  
-43.4194

231.0800, 11.7926,  
-49.1822

33.9730, 10.8593,  
-29.7943

239.4520, 7.6652,  
-31.9684

20.4260, 7.1850,  
-17.9136

248.4220, 3.2430,  
-13.5251

1.3680, 5.2416,  
-1.1997

0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 120.3230, 16.6028,  
-52.0263

■ 120.3230, 16.6028,  
-52.0263

■ 114.6640, 19.3926,  
-60.2183

■ 125.9820, 13.8129,  
-43.8342

■ 109.2930, 22.0406,  
-69.5400

■ 131.3530, 11.1650,  
-34.5126

■ 103.6340, 24.8304,  
-77.7320

■ 137.0120, 8.3751,  
-26.3205

■ 97.9750, 27.6203,  
-85.9241

■ 142.9700, 5.4378,  
-17.5137

■ 148.0420, 2.9373,  
-8.8068

■ 153.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 159.6590, -2.7899,  
8.1921

■ 164.7310, -5.2904,  
16.8989

■ 170.6890, -8.2277,  
25.7057

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



122.2890, 4.7875, -42.3495



120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263



124.2730, 22.5434, -44.0894

# Triad

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



120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263



136.2490, 9.2442, 21.7066



131.2950, -20.8514, 14.6503

# Complementary

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



120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263



94.6770, -16.6028, 52.0263

# 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.



133.2520, -18.8582, 28.7200



120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263



135.2800, -1.1240, 33.9574

# Square

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



120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263



134.5930, 17.4557, 1.2339



134.5440, -11.6072, 36.3569



128.7980, -17.1554, -4.2078



# Rectangle

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



120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263



128.1760, 23.0842, -30.8494



134.5440, -11.6072, 36.3569



131.9150, -21.1571, 19.3685

# Sweetspot

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



120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263



188.4750, 6.1748, -20.5876



116.6170, -22.9822, -48.7761



94.2480, 3.8217, -12.4955



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.



120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263



148.8400, 25.7149, -81.4207



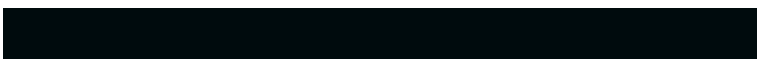
93.3210, 29.9147, -28.3455



74.0210, 1.4686, -4.4034



89.3350, 24.9778, -78.3468



7.9390, 2.4951, -6.9625



# Inverse Universe

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



98.2690, 22.5454, 48.8761



114.1750, 35.4097, 76.1455



121.6790, -29.9147, 28.3455



72.1900, 1.8783, 4.2184



56.1100, 33.9628, 73.5715

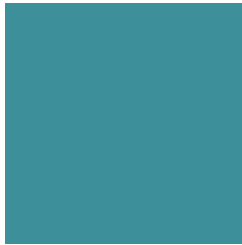


5.1410, 2.8885, 6.8923



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263 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 120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263 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

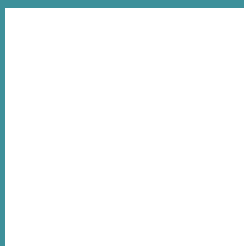
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263.

-52.0263.

# 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

120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263

### Protanopia

132.4110, 6.6994, -2.1144

### Deuteranopia

133.0890, 11.7881, -0.9551



## Tritanopia

120.7360, 16.8922, -51.5115

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263

## Protanomaly

128.2130, 10.2480, -20.3578

## Deuteranomaly

128.1360, 13.7370, -19.4133

## Tritanomaly

120.7360, 16.8922, -51.5115

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263

## Achromatopsia

120.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

120.3720, 5.7326, -18.7432

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263 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(61, 144, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 144, 154)  
}
```

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(61, 144, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 144, 154) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263 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(61, 144, 154) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 144, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 144, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 144, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 144, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 144,  
154) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 120.3230, 16.6028, -52.0263 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 144, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 144,  
154) }
```

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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