

# Converting Colors

YUV(120.9010, -43.8282,  
-35.8702)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(120.9010, -43.8282,  
-35.8702)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	509F20
RGB	80, 159, 32
RGB Percent	31%, 62%, 13%
CMY	0.6863, 0.3765, 0.8745
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.80, 0.38
HSL	97°, 66%, 37%
HSV	97°, 80%, 62%
XYZ	15.9671, 26.6060, 5.6604
YIQ	120.9010, -6.3170, -56.2450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

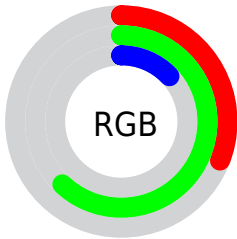
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	32, 159, 111
Decimal	5283616
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.61, -45.70, 53.99
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 70.734, 130.245
Yxy	26.6060, 0.3310, 0.5516
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283473696 (0xFF509F20)
YUV	120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702
Hunter-Lab	51.5810, -35.0114, 29.6003

# Details

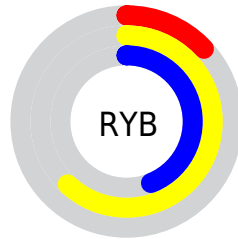
The YUV color **120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **70.0990, 43.8282, 35.8702**, and the grayscale version is **121.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **176.2000, -43.9756, -35.2554**, and **66.0980, -32.5863, -48.3209** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116.0870, -49.3429, -40.4183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125.7150, -38.3135, -31.3221**.

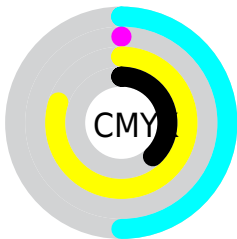
# Distribution



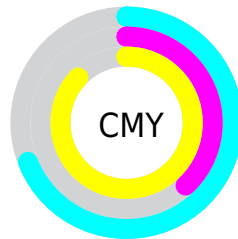
- Red (31%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702 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 120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 120.9010,  
-43.8282, -35.8702

■ 120.9010,  
-43.8282, -35.8702

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 92.4340, -45.5700,  
-37.2146

■ 176.2000,  
-43.9756, -35.2554

■ 66.0980, -32.5863,  
-48.3209

■ 204.9720,  
-44.8492, -35.0554

■ 48.1340, -23.7301,  
-42.2135

■ 223.7650,  
-40.8031, -26.1039

■ 34.0460, -16.7847,  
-29.8583

■ 235.6280,  
-32.8476, -11.0748

■ 21.1320, -10.4181,  
-18.5328

■ 247.4910,  
-24.8921, 3.9544

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 251.6940,

-12.6671, 2.8994

■ 120.9010,  
-43.8282, -35.8702

■ 120.9010,  
-43.8282, -35.8702

■ 116.0870,  
-49.3429, -40.4183

■ 125.7150,  
-38.3135, -31.3221

■ 111.2730,  
-54.8576, -44.9664

■ 130.5290,  
-32.7988, -26.7739

■ 135.3430,  
-27.2841, -22.2258

■ 140.1570,  
-21.7694, -17.6777

■ 144.6720,  
-16.1073, -13.7443

■ 149.3720,  
-11.0294, -9.0962

■ 154.1860, -5.5147,  
-4.5481

■ 159.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 163.8140, 5.5147,  
4.5481

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



129.9650, -64.0727, 17.5707



120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702



108.3860, -6.1063, -95.0545

# Triad

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



120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702



122.4030, 65.3703, -107.3474



131.5090, -4.6879, 103.9166

# Complementary

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



120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702



70.0990, 43.8282, 35.8702

# 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.



139.0540, 22.1584, 79.7596



120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702



111.8370, 70.5794, -98.0810

# Square

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



120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702



123.1090, 47.7673, -107.9666



144.4670, 45.6188, 21.5154



133.5220, -34.7673, 91.6272



# Rectangle

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



120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702



115.1630, 12.2446, -100.9980



144.4670, 45.6188, 21.5154



133.3050, 4.7796, 100.5875

# Sweetspot

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



120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702



192.0310, -17.2703, -14.0592



115.7590, -41.2932, 37.9224



95.7850, -10.7400, -8.5814



232.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702



147.2380, -68.6443, -56.3367



108.2590, -30.2007, -66.8791



76.5930, -2.7573, -2.2741



100.0870, -49.3429, -40.4183



10.5990, -5.2253, -4.0333



# Inverse Universe

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



70.0990, 43.8282, 35.8702



67.7620, 68.6443, 56.3367



82.7410, 30.2007, 66.8791



73.4070, 2.7573, 2.2741



42.9130, 49.3429, 40.4183



4.7000, 5.0779, 4.6481



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702 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 120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

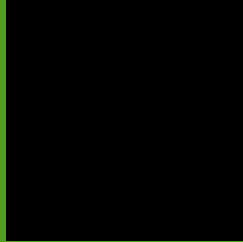
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702.

-35.8702.

# 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

120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702

### Protanopia

132.5000, -52.0115, 22.3635

### Deuteranopia

135.5260, -44.6293, 34.6187



## Tritanopia

135.3150, 12.1697, -30.0943

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702

## Protanomaly

128.4650, -49.0362, 1.3462

## Deuteranomaly

129.7740, -44.2586, 8.9682

## Tritanomaly

129.9130, -8.3381, -32.3727

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702

## Achromatopsia

121.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

121.0850, -15.8179, -13.2295

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702 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(80, 159, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 159, 32)  
}
```

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(80, 159, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 159, 32) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702 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(80, 159, 32) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 159, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 159, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 159, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 159, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 159,  
32) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 120.9010, -43.8282, -35.8702 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 159, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 159,  
32) }
```

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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