

# Converting Colors

YUV(121.0350, -40.4433,  
-48.2657)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(121.0350, -40.4433,  
-48.2657)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	42A527
RGB	66, 165, 39
RGB Percent	26%, 65%, 15%
CMY	0.7412, 0.3529, 0.8471
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.76, 0.35
HSL	107°, 62%, 40%
HSV	107°, 76%, 65%
XYZ	16.0681, 28.2150, 6.5186
YIQ	121.0350, -18.5580, -60.1740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

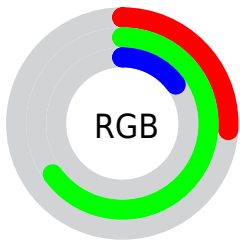
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	39, 165, 138
Decimal	4367655
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.08, -51.47, 52.94
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 73.836, 134.197
Yxy	28.2150, 0.3163, 0.5554
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282557735 (0xFF42A527)
YUV	121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657
Hunter-Lab	53.1178, -38.9600, 29.9064

# Details

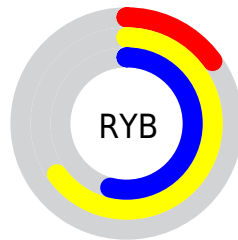
The YUV color **121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **82.9650, 40.4433, 48.2657**, and the grayscale version is **121.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **177.7040, -41.7591, -46.2214**, and **65.7440, -32.4118, -57.6575** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115.2100, -45.9525, -54.5582**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126.7460, -35.3708, -41.8732**.

# Distribution



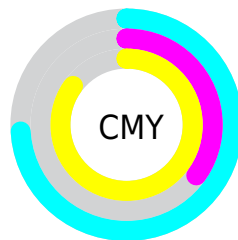
- Red (26%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657 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 121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 121.0350,  
-40.4433, -48.2657

■ 121.0350,  
-40.4433, -48.2657

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 90.3890, -44.0688,  
-52.0842

■ 177.7040,  
-41.7591, -46.2214

■ 65.7440, -32.4118,  
-57.6575

■ 206.4760,  
-42.6327, -46.0215

■ 50.4820, -24.8876,  
-44.2727

■ 221.1600,  
-36.5609, -33.4663

■ 36.3940, -17.9422,  
-31.9175

■ 233.0230,  
-28.6053, -18.4372

■ 23.4800, -11.5756,  
-20.5920

■ 245.1850,  
-20.7972, -2.7932

■ 0.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 252.3780,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-10.0464, 2.2995

0.0000

■ 121.0350,  
-40.4433, -48.2657

■ 121.0350,  
-40.4433, -48.2657

■ 115.2100,  
-45.9525, -54.5582

■ 126.7460,  
-35.3708, -41.8732

■ 109.4990,  
-51.0250, -60.9506

■ 132.5710,  
-29.8615, -35.5808

■ 107.3200,  
-52.9088, -63.4246

■ 138.2820,  
-24.7890, -29.1883

■ 144.1070,  
-19.2798, -22.8958

■ 149.8180,  
-14.2073, -16.5034

■ 155.6430, -8.6980,  
-10.2109

■ 161.3540, -3.6255,  
-3.8185

■ 167.1790, 1.8838,  
2.4740

■ 172.8900, 6.9562,  
8.8665

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



131.9920, -65.0721, 11.4080



121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657



113.1620, -3.0379, -99.2431

# Triad

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



121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657



124.1640, 64.5021, -108.8918



133.0210, -7.8984, 106.9756

# Complementary

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



121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657



82.9650, 40.4433, 48.2657

# 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.



140.3650, 20.5261, 90.0109



121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657



124.6830, 64.2463, -73.3900

# Square

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



121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657



127.7540, 52.8723, -112.0403



148.6040, 44.5652, 32.7963



137.0400, -40.4457, 92.9269



# Rectangle

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



121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657



119.4660, 16.0393, -104.7717



148.6040, 44.5652, 32.7963



133.6540, 2.1426, 106.4204

# Sweetspot

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



121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657



196.7530, -15.6542, -19.0774



134.7870, -47.2230, 26.4968



96.7030, -9.7136, -11.1405



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.



121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657



145.1970, -63.2011, -75.5948



117.0660, -20.7385, -68.4639



78.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036



94.3840, -46.5313, -55.5878



11.7620, -5.7987, -6.8073



# Inverse Universe

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



82.9650, 40.4433, 48.2657



85.8030, 63.2011, 75.5948



86.9340, 20.7385, 68.4639



76.1190, 2.8993, 3.4036



50.6160, 46.5313, 55.5878



6.2380, 5.7987, 6.8073



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657 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 121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657 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 121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657.

-48.2657.

# 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

121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657

### Protanopia

136.8420, -50.7011, 22.0636

### Deuteranopia

140.0530, -43.9031, 35.0335



## Tritanopia

136.8300, 14.3808, -39.3159

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657



## Protanomaly

131.3010, -46.9834, -3.7720



## Deuteranomaly

133.2080, -42.5005, 5.0796



## Tritanomaly

131.2430, -5.5428, -42.3091

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657



## Achromatopsia

121.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

120.9920, -14.7861, -17.5330

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657 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(66, 165, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 165, 39)  
}
```

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(66, 165, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 165, 39) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657 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(66, 165, 39) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 165, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 165, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 165, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 165, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 165,  
39) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 121.0350, -40.4433, -48.2657 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 165, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 165,  
39) }
```

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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