

# Converting Colors

YUV(121.4980, -9.1195,  
-61.8267)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(121.4980, -9.1195,  
-61.8267)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	33A167
RGB	51, 161, 103
RGB Percent	20%, 63%, 40%
CMY	0.8000, 0.3686, 0.5961
CMYK	0.68, 0.00, 0.36, 0.37
HSL	148°, 52%, 42%
HSV	148°, 68%, 63%
XYZ	16.5583, 27.1728, 17.2041
YIQ	121.4980, -46.9420, -41.3580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

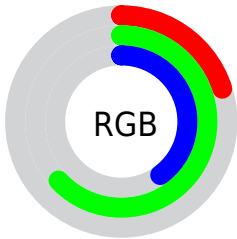
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	51, 126, 161
Decimal	3383655
CIELab	59.13, -44.60, 21.42
CIELCh	59, 49.477, 154.350
Yxy	27.1728, 0.2717, 0.4459
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281573735 (0xFF33A167)
YUV	121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267
Hunter-Lab	52.1276, -34.5228, 16.9213

# Details

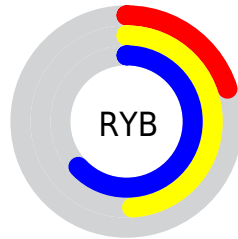
The YUV color **121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **90.5020, 9.1195, 61.8267**, and the grayscale version is **122.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178.1240, -11.8931, -58.8677**, and **69.6660, -7.2303, -61.0971** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115.8020, -10.2554, -70.8634**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127.1940, -7.9836, -52.7901**.

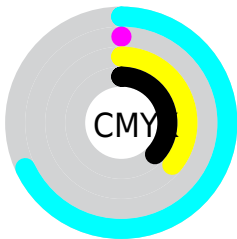
# Distribution



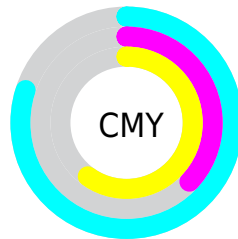
- Red (20%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267 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 121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 121.4980, -9.1195,  
-61.8267


 121.4980, -9.1195,  
-61.8267


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 89.1590, -5.0084,  
-73.8074


 178.1240,  
-11.8931, -58.8677

 69.6660, -7.2303,  
-61.0971


 206.0100,  
-12.3299, -58.7678

 52.4830, -9.6051,  
-46.0276

 223.7430, -7.2683,  
-48.8866

 35.8870, -12.2693,  
-31.4729

 235.7200, 1.1240,  
-33.9574

 22.3060, -10.9969,  
-19.5624

 246.3290, 4.2748,  
-17.8285

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 121.4980, -9.1195,  
-61.8267

■ 121.4980, -9.1195,  
-61.8267

■ 115.8020,  
-10.2554, -70.8634

■ 127.1940, -7.9836,  
-52.7901

■ 109.9920,  
-11.8281, -79.8000

■ 133.0040, -6.4110,  
-43.8535

■ 104.2960,  
-12.9639, -88.8366

■ 138.7000, -5.2751,  
-34.8169

■ 103.1710,  
-13.3953, -90.4810

■ 144.5100, -3.7024,  
-25.8803

■ 150.5050, -2.7140,  
-16.2289

■ 156.3150, -1.1413,  
-7.2923

■ 162.0110, -0.0054,  
1.7444

■ 167.8210, 1.5672,

10.6810

■ 173.5170, 2.7031,  
19.7176

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



132.7200, -32.4000, -14.6634



121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267



113.1400, 17.1860, -99.2238

# Triad

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



121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267



131.8520, 47.8940, -55.1212



141.5820, -22.4719, 67.8956

# Complementary

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



121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267



90.5020, 9.1195, 61.8267

# 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.



143.1580, -2.5429, 69.1444



121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267



145.2790, 33.8795, 6.7713

# Square

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



121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267



117.2390, 50.6612, -102.8186



146.4770, 17.0198, 47.8167



139.7480, -37.8368, 49.3330



# Rectangle

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



121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267



116.4460, 29.8531, -102.1231



146.4770, 17.0198, 47.8167



141.6130, -16.0782, 70.4994

# Sweetspot

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



121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267



193.9340, -3.4185, -23.6211



133.2110, -40.5300, -20.3560



95.6300, -2.2826, -14.5845



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.



121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267



147.6110, -14.1052, -96.1288



127.6540, 14.4676, -67.2256



78.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331



92.9810, -11.8226, -81.5443



11.4780, -1.7147, -10.0662



# Inverse Universe

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



90.5020, 9.1195, 61.8267



99.3890, 14.1052, 96.1288



84.3460, -14.4676, 67.2256



76.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331



52.1330, 12.2594, 81.4444



6.4080, 1.2779, 10.1662



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267 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 121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

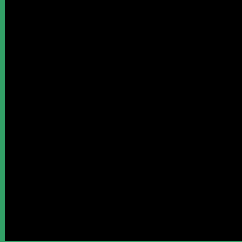
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 121.4980, -9.1195,

-61.8267.

# 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

121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267

### Protanopia

139.3440, -21.8616, 11.9763

### Deuteranopia

141.8920, -16.2158, 21.1427



## Tritanopia

130.8610, 17.3235, -49.8671

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267

## Protanomaly

132.7320, -17.1229, -14.6740

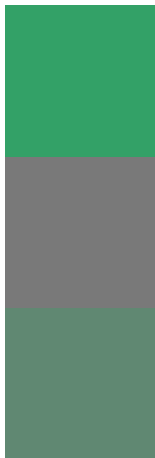
## Deuteranomaly

134.3890, -13.5028, -9.1112

## Tritanomaly

127.6080, 7.5883, -54.0302

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267

## Achromatopsia

121.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

121.5320, -3.7133, -22.3916

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267 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(51, 161, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 161, 103)  
}
```

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(51, 161, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 161, 103) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267 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(51, 161, 103) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 161, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 161, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 161, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 161, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 161,  
103) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 121.4980, -9.1195, -61.8267 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 161, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 161,  
103) }
```

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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