

# Converting Colors

YUV(122.7460, -52.1328,  
-32.2262)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(122.7460, -52.1328,  
-32.2262)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	56A211
RGB	86, 162, 17
RGB Percent	34%, 64%, 7%
CMY	0.6627, 0.3647, 0.9333
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.90, 0.36
HSL	91°, 81%, 35%
HSV	91°, 90%, 64%
XYZ	16.8593, 27.8596, 5.0192
YIQ	122.7460, 1.2490, -61.2070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

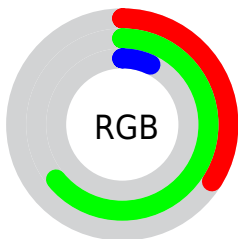
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	17, 162, 93
Decimal	5677585
CIELab	59.76, -45.63, 58.91
CIElCh	60, 74.514, 127.757
Yxy	27.8596, 0.3390, 0.5601
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283867665 (0xFF56A211)
YUV	122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262
Hunter-Lab	52.7822, -35.3537, 31.3095

# Details

The YUV color **122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **56.2540, 52.1328, 32.2262**, and the grayscale version is **123.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179.7290, -49.6594, -32.2113**, and **70.5610, -34.7866, -42.5880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118.5300, -57.9423, -35.5448**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126.9620, -46.3233, -28.9077**.

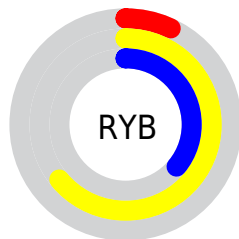
# Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (64%)

Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (36%)

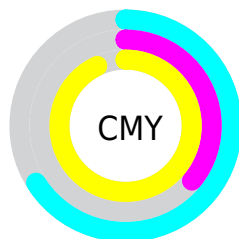


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262 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 122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 122.7460,  
-52.1328, -32.2262

■ 122.7460,  
-52.1328, -32.2262

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 96.2880, -47.4700,  
-34.4556

■ 179.7290,  
-49.6594, -32.2113

■ 70.5610, -34.7866,  
-42.5880

■ 207.6150,  
-50.0962, -32.1114

■ 49.3080, -24.3088,  
-43.2431

■ 224.7610,  
-44.7452, -21.7154

■ 35.2200, -17.3635,  
-30.8879

■ 236.8090,  
-37.3738, -5.9715

■ 22.8930, -11.2862,  
-20.0772

■ 247.5900,  
-28.3919, 6.4986

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 250.7820,

-16.1615, 3.6992

254.2020, -3.0576,  
0.6998

■ 122.7460,  
-52.1328, -32.2262

■ 122.7460,  
-52.1328, -32.2262

■ 118.5300,  
-57.9423, -35.5448

■ 126.9620,  
-46.3233, -28.9077

■ 118.1170,  
-58.2317, -36.0596

■ 131.4770,  
-40.6612, -24.9743

■ 135.8070,  
-34.4149, -21.7557

■ 140.3220,  
-28.7527, -17.8224

■ 144.5380,  
-22.9432, -14.5038

■ 149.0530,  
-17.2811, -10.5705

■ 153.2690,  
-11.4716, -7.2519

■ 157.8980, -5.3727,  
-3.4185

■ 162.1140, 0.4368,  
-0.1000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



133.5310, -65.8308, 21.4593



122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262



110.1640, -9.4479, -96.6138

# Triad

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



122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262



125.3380, 63.9234, -109.9214



131.5680, -0.7730, 108.2499

# Complementary

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



122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262



56.2540, 52.1328, 32.2262

# 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.



141.5040, 26.3735, 81.1190



122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262



115.3590, 68.8430, -101.1698

# Square

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



122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262



126.3860, 47.6307, -110.8405



147.2860, 50.1450, 16.4122



135.2070, -33.6261, 98.9195



# Rectangle

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



122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262



117.1690, 9.7767, -102.7572



147.2860, 50.1450, 16.4122



134.6630, 8.5471, 105.5355

# Sweetspot

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



122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262



196.5320, -20.4753, -12.7446



104.3800, -43.0783, 50.5327



97.7420, -12.1978, -7.6667



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.



122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262



154.6430, -76.2390, -47.0449



102.3430, -41.0881, -74.8458



79.4790, -3.1941, -2.1741



105.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262



12.9580, -6.3883, -4.3482



# Inverse Universe

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



56.2540, 52.1328, 32.2262



57.3570, 76.2390, 47.0449



76.6570, 41.0881, 74.8458



75.5210, 3.1941, 2.1741



39.2540, 52.1328, 32.2262



4.7430, 6.5357, 3.7334



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262 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 122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

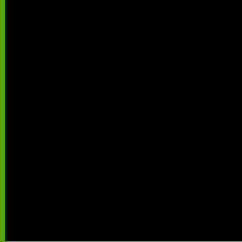
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262.

-32.2262.

# 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

122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262

### Protanopia

133.9920, -61.6211, 24.5630

### Deuteranopia

137.7560, -50.1657, 37.0480



## Tritanopia

138.9130, 11.8749, -28.8647

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262

## Protanomaly

130.0710, -58.2090, 3.4457

## Deuteranomaly

132.0750, -50.8160, 12.2122

## Tritanomaly

133.1260, -11.4011, -29.9285

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262

## Achromatopsia

123.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

122.8850, -19.1703, -11.3001

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262 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(86, 162, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 162, 17)  
}
```

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(86, 162, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 162, 17) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262 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(86, 162, 17) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 162, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(86, 162, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 162, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 162, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 162,  
17) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 122.7460, -52.1328, -32.2262 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 162, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 162,  
17) }
```

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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