

# Converting Colors

YUV(123.7590, -4.8112,  
-43.6386)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(123.7590, -4.8112,  
-43.6386)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4A9772
RGB	74, 151, 114
RGB Percent	29%, 59%, 45%
CMY	0.7098, 0.4078, 0.5529
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.25, 0.41
HSL	151°, 34%, 44%
HSV	151°, 51%, 59%
XYZ	16.9279, 24.8040, 19.8150
YIQ	123.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

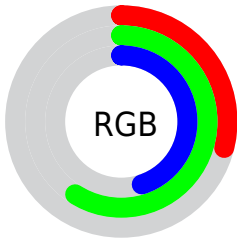
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	74, 125, 151
Decimal	4888434
CIELab	56.88, -32.84, 12.32
CIElCh	57, 35.077, 159.430
Yxy	24.8040, 0.2750, 0.4030
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283078514 (0xFF4A9772)
YUV	123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386
Hunter-Lab	49.8036, -26.4853, 11.2732

# Details

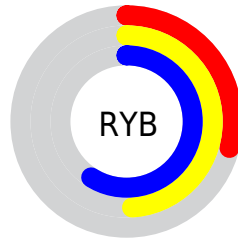
The YUV color **123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **101.2410, 4.8112, 43.6386**, and the grayscale version is **124.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178.1180, -5.9742, -43.9535**, and **69.5240, -1.7373, -49.5715** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118.4760, -5.6577, -52.1605**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129.0420, -3.9647, -35.1168**.

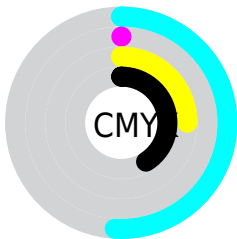
# Distribution



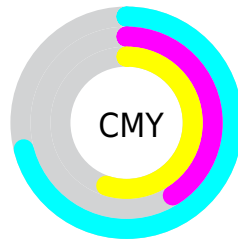
- Red (29%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386 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 123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 123.7590, -4.8112,  
-43.6386

 123.7590, -4.8112,  
-43.6386


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 97.5740, -4.2270,  
-44.3534


 178.1180, -5.9742,  
-43.9535

 69.5240, -1.7373,  
-49.5715


 205.7050, -6.2636,  
-44.4683


 49.0410, -2.4852,  
-43.0090

 229.5960, -4.2378,  
-40.8647

 32.5590, -4.7126,  
-28.5542

 241.5730, 4.1545,  
-25.9355

 18.7840, -9.2605,  
-16.4736

 250.8140, 2.0637,  
-8.6069

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 123.7590, -4.8112,  
-43.6386

■ 123.7590, -4.8112,  
-43.6386

■ 118.4760, -5.6577,  
-52.1605

■ 129.0420, -3.9647,  
-35.1168

■ 113.0790, -6.9409,  
-60.5823

■ 134.4390, -2.6814,  
-26.6950

■ 107.7960, -7.7874,  
-69.1041

■ 139.7220, -1.8349,  
-18.1732

■ 102.5130, -8.6339,  
-77.6259

■ 145.0050, -0.9885,  
-9.6514

■ 97.5290, -9.6278,  
-85.5329

■ 150.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 155.9840, 0.9939,  
7.9070

■ 161.2670, 1.8404,  
16.4288

■ 166.5500, 2.6868,

24.9506

■ 171.8330, 3.5333,  
33.4725

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



129.5210, -20.4699, -14.4889



123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386



109.3310, 17.5848, -87.1133

# Triad

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



123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386



134.2830, 30.9195, -23.9272



137.0740, -18.7705, 47.2931

# Complementary

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



123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386



101.2410, 4.8112, 43.6386

# 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.



138.6410, -5.2460, 49.4268



123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386



139.7990, 21.7911, 10.7003

# Square

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



123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386



120.5720, 35.7070, -66.2766



140.0490, 9.3428, 36.7910



135.5810, -27.8944, 33.6935



# Rectangle

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



123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386



108.1480, 28.5210, -94.8458



140.0490, 9.3428, 36.7910



137.8230, -14.7027, 49.2672

# Sweetspot

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



123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386



185.7330, -1.8404, -16.4288



130.2620, -27.7372, -16.8928



93.0050, -0.9885, -9.6514



227.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386



153.9210, -7.3561, -67.4597



127.3900, 11.6397, -46.8230



74.1520, -0.5679, -4.5183



90.5020, -8.6285, -79.3703



8.4290, -0.7045, -7.3922



# Inverse Universe

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



101.2410, 4.8112, 43.6386



119.0790, 7.3561, 67.4597



97.6100, -11.6397, 46.8230



71.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



49.4980, 8.6285, 79.3703



4.5710, 0.7045, 7.3922



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386 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 123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

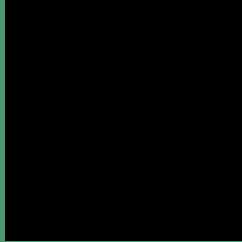
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386.

-43.6386.

# 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

123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386

### Protanopia

134.4990, -13.5570, 8.3324

### Deuteranopia

136.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544



## **Tritanopia**

128.7270, 13.9386, -37.4716

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386

## Protanomaly

130.8880, -10.2978, -10.4258

## Deuteranomaly

132.0180, -7.4039, -5.2778

## Tritanomaly

126.8810, 6.9607, -39.3606

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386

## Achromatopsia

124.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

124.0320, -1.9878, -15.8141

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386 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(74, 151, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 151, 114)  
}
```

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(74, 151, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 151, 114) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386 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(74, 151, 114) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 151, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 151, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 151, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 151, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 151,  
114) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 123.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 151, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 151,  
114) }
```

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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