

# Converting Colors

YUV(130.2200, -34.1255,  
-21.2409)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(130.2200, -34.1255,  
-21.2409)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6A9C3D
RGB	106, 156, 61
RGB Percent	42%, 61%, 24%
CMY	0.5843, 0.3882, 0.7608
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.61, 0.39
HSL	92°, 44%, 43%
HSV	92°, 61%, 61%
XYZ	18.6746, 27.1780, 8.6765
YIQ	130.2200, 0.6950, -40.1450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

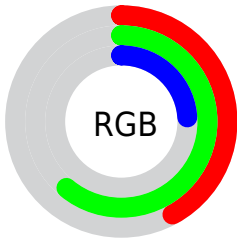
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	61, 156, 111
Decimal	6986813
CIELab	59.14, -33.20, 43.48
CIElCh	59, 54.709, 127.360
Yxy	27.1780, 0.3425, 0.4984
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285176893 (0xFF6A9C3D)
YUV	130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409
Hunter-Lab	52.1325, -27.2907, 26.6251

# Details

The YUV color  $130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $669933$ . A complement of this color would be  $86.7800, 34.1255, 21.2409$ , and the grayscale version is  $131.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $184.4650, -35.7252, -21.4558$ , and  $77.4650, -35.7252, -21.4558$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $126.0040, -39.9350, -24.5595$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $134.4360, -28.3159, -17.9224$ .

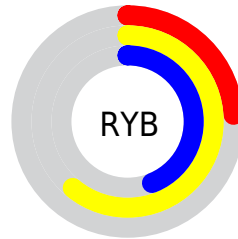
# Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (61%)

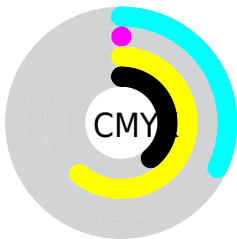
Blue (24%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (44%)

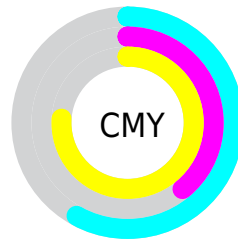


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (61%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409 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 130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 130.2200,  
-34.1255, -21.2409

■ 130.2200,  
-34.1255, -21.2409

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 104.2200,  
-34.1255, -21.2409

■ 184.4650,  
-35.7252, -21.4558

■ 77.4650, -35.7252,  
-21.4558

■ 212.2370,  
-36.5988, -21.2558

■ 54.7340, -26.9839,  
-25.1997

■ 233.3780,  
-33.7104, -14.3635

■ 32.8720, -16.2059,  
-28.8287

■ 245.2410,  
-25.7548, 0.6656

■ 21.1320, -10.4181,  
-18.5328

■ 251.2380,  
-14.4143, 3.2993

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 254.4300, -2.1840,

0.4999

■ 130.2200,  
-34.1255, -21.2409

■ 130.2200,  
-34.1255, -21.2409

■ 126.0040,  
-39.9350, -24.5595

■ 134.4360,  
-28.3159, -17.9224

■ 121.9020,  
-45.3077, -27.9781

■ 138.5380,  
-22.9432, -14.5038

■ 117.3870,  
-50.9698, -31.9114

■ 143.0530,  
-17.2811, -10.5705

■ 113.6980,  
-56.0531, -34.8151

■ 147.1550,  
-11.9084, -7.1519

■ 151.3710, -6.0989,  
-3.8334

■ 155.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 159.6890, 5.0833,  
2.9037

■ 164.2040, 10.7454,  
6.8371

■ 168.3060, 16.1181,  
10.2556

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



135.8030, -48.2169, 18.5898



130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409



107.4230, -2.1805, -94.2100

# Triad

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



130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409



118.4930, 55.4660, -103.9184



141.3440, -4.6066, 77.7513

# Complementary

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



130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409



86.7800, 34.1255, 21.2409

# 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.



144.9450, 17.2821, 57.0532



130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409



131.0950, 52.7042, -57.9653

# Square

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



130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409



118.9540, 39.4627, -104.3227



146.1810, 35.8998, 12.1193



140.2900, -26.2720, 73.4137



# Rectangle

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



130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409



112.3590, 11.6550, -98.5388



146.1810, 35.8998, 12.1193



142.0860, 3.4086, 73.5926

# Sweetspot

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



130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409



194.1010, -13.3608, -7.9816



118.1680, -28.1838, 33.1787



95.9040, -7.8407, -5.1778



230.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409



163.6920, -53.5852, -33.0559



116.9930, -26.6185, -49.1059



76.8920, -2.9048, -1.6593



104.2730, -51.4066, -31.8114



10.8980, -5.3727, -3.4185



# Inverse Universe

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



86.7800, 34.1255, 21.2409



95.3080, 53.5852, 33.0559



100.0070, 26.6185, 49.1059



73.1080, 2.9048, 1.6593



38.7270, 51.4066, 31.8114



4.1020, 5.3727, 3.4185



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409 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 130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

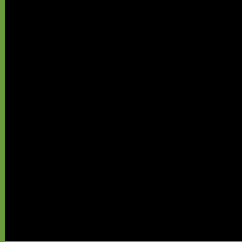
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409.



# 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

130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409

### Protanopia

137.0940, -39.4863, 18.3346

### Deuteranopia

139.2080, -35.5985, 31.3896



## Tritanopia

139.5940, 9.0742, -17.1839

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409

## Protanomaly

134.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798

## Deuteranomaly

136.2010, -35.1021, 12.1017

## Tritanomaly

136.4570, -6.6343, -18.8178

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409

## Achromatopsia

130.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

129.7420, -12.1978, -7.6667

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409 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(106, 156, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 156, 61)  
}
```

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(106, 156, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 156, 61) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409 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(106, 156, 61) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 156, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 156, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 156, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 156, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 156,  
61) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 130.2200, -34.1255, -21.2409 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 156, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
156, 61) }
```

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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