

# Converting Colors

YUV(181.6000, -51.0748,  
-91.7342)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(181.6000, -51.0748,  
-91.7342)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4DFF4E
RGB	77, 255, 78
RGB Percent	30%, 100%, 31%
CMY	0.6980, 0.0000, 0.6941
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.69, 0.00
HSL	120°, 100%, 65%
HSV	120°, 70%, 100%
XYZ	40.1957, 73.6478, 19.3047
YIQ	181.6000, -49.2710, -92.7830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

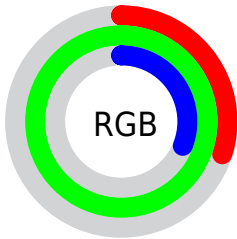
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">77, 254, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">5111630</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">88.76, -76.23, 68.26</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">89, 102.323, 138.158</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">73.6478, 0.3019, 0.5531</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4283301710</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF4DFF4E</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">85.8183, -66.5760, 46.7357</a>

# Details

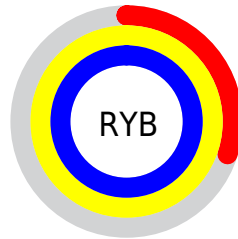
The YUV color **181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF33**. The color can be described as dark washed green. A complement of this color would be **150.4000, 51.0748, 91.7342**, and the grayscale version is **182.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209.3270, -36.6432, -53.7838**, and **115.6390, -57.0100, -101.4154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171.2750, -58.3096, -104.6042**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494**.

# Distribution



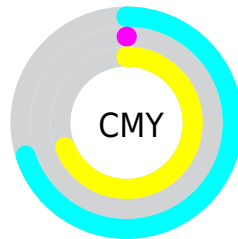
- Red (30%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342 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 181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



181.6000,  
-51.0748, -91.7342

181.6000,  
-51.0748, -91.7342

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

144.0000,  
-47.8210, -108.7480

209.3270,  
-36.6432, -53.7838

115.6390,  
-57.0100, -101.4154

222.2010,  
-28.6931, -37.0103

98.6160, -48.6177,  
-86.4862

235.0750,  
-20.7430, -20.2368

82.7670, -40.8041,  
-72.5867

247.9490,  
-12.7929, -3.4633

66.9180, -32.9906,  
-58.6871

254.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

51.0690, -25.1770,  
-44.7875

36.9810, -18.2316,

-32.4323

■ 21.7190, -10.7075,  
-19.0476

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 181.6000,  
-51.0748, -91.7342

■ 181.6000,  
-51.0748, -91.7342

■ 171.2750,  
-58.3096, -104.6042

■ 192.2240,  
-43.9874, -78.2494

■ 160.5370,  
-65.8337, -117.9889

■ 202.6630,  
-36.3159, -65.4795

■ 150.2120,  
-73.0685, -130.8589

■ 213.2870,  
-29.2285, -51.9947

■ 149.7990,  
-73.3579, -131.3737

■ 223.6120,  
-21.9937, -39.1247

■ 234.3500,  
-14.4695, -25.7399

■ 244.6750, -7.2348,  
-12.8700

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



201.6210, -99.3992, 8.2254



181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342



170.0910, 4.3921, -149.1698

# Triad

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



181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342



173.4720, 40.1933, -152.1349



164.6630, 1.6451, 79.2255

# Complementary

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



181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342



150.4000, 51.0748, 91.7342

# 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.



176.3420, 38.7784, 68.9831



181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342



191.1660, 31.4702, -60.6586

# Square

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



181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342



178.7550, 37.5888, -156.7681



203.3440, 25.4664, 45.3023



178.8290, -50.6947, 66.8020



# Rectangle

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



181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342



177.9570, 34.5312, -156.0683



203.3440, 25.4664, 45.3023



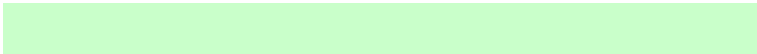
164.7890, 17.3590, 79.1150

# Sweetspot

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



181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342



232.8120, -15.1903, -27.8991



234.7080, -77.7500, 17.7961



114.7840, -9.2605, -16.4736



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342



166.7320, -61.4929, -110.2670



191.6320, -12.6366, -100.5323



122.6310, -3.7621, -6.6924



112.2310, -54.8369, -98.4266



37.5680, -18.5210, -32.9471



# Inverse Universe

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



150.4000, 51.0748, 91.7342



129.2680, 61.4929, 110.2670



140.3680, 12.6366, 100.5323



120.2550, 3.3253, 6.7924



78.7690, 54.8369, 98.4266

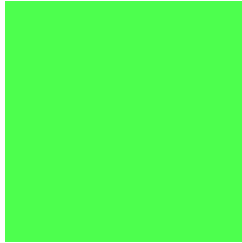


26.3180, 18.0842, 33.0471



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

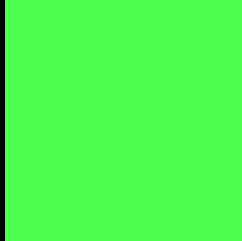
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342 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 ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342.



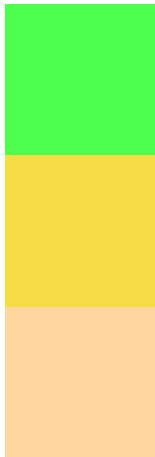
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342.

-91.7342.

# 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

181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342

### Protanopia

211.4460, -70.2259, 31.1809

### Deuteranopia

219.8750, -30.5044, 30.8046



## Tritanopia

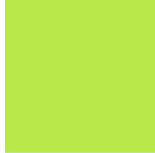
208.5540, 22.8979, -64.5069

# Trichromacy



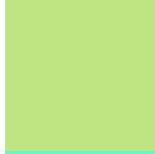
## Original Color

181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342



## Protanomaly

200.2940, -63.2489, -13.4128



## Deuteranomaly

205.9390, -37.9309, -13.9785



## Tritanomaly

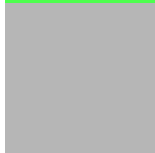
199.0880, -3.9874, -74.6222

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342



## Achromatopsia

182.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

182.1550, -18.8104, -33.4619

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342 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(77, 255, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 255, 78)  
}
```

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(77, 255, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 255, 78) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342 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(77, 255, 78) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 255, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(77, 255, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 255, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 255, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 255,  
78) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 181.6000, -51.0748, -91.7342 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 255, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 255,  
78) }
```

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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