

# Converting Colors

YUV(236.5340, -60.4093,  
9.1787)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(236.5340, -60.4093,  
9.1787)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F7FF72
RGB	247, 255, 114
RGB Percent	97%, 100%, 45%
CMY	0.0314, 0.0000, 0.5529
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.55, 0.00
HSL	63°, 100%, 72%
HSV	63°, 55%, 100%
XYZ	77.1550, 92.5091, 29.7091
YIQ	236.5340, 40.4930, -45.5470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

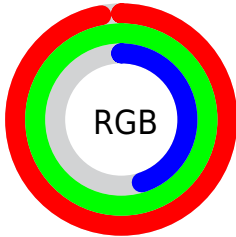
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	114, 255, 122
Decimal	16252786
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.03, -20.77, 65.16
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	97, 68.386, 107.679
Yxy	92.5091, 0.3870, 0.4640
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294442866 (0xFFFF7FF72)
YUV	236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787
Hunter-Lab	96.1816, -25.1286, 49.0133

# Details

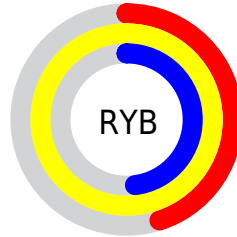
The YUV color **236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF66**. A complement of this color would be **132.4660, 60.4093, -9.1787**, and the grayscale version is **237.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245.3100, -37.1278, 8.4981**, and **179.0500, -59.6776, 7.8492** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **233.3850, -71.1818, 11.0634**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **239.7970, -49.1999, 7.1940**.

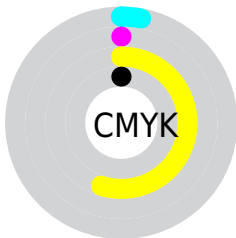
# Distribution



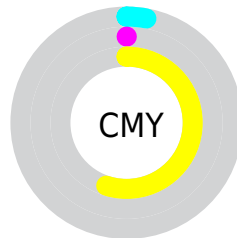
- Red (97%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787 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 236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



236.5340,  
-60.4093, 9.1787

236.5340,  
-60.4093, 9.1787

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

207.3490,  
-59.8251, 8.4639

245.3100,  
-37.1278, 8.4981

179.0500,  
-59.6776, 7.8492

248.5020,  
-24.8975, 5.6987

150.7680,  
-62.0036, 7.2195

251.8080,  
-12.2303, 2.7994

124.2840,  
-61.2720, 5.8899

100.9490,  
-49.7679, 2.6757

78.2010, -38.5531,  
-1.0533

56.6270, -27.9171,

-5.8119

■ 35.0530, -17.2811,  
-10.5705

■ 17.0230, -8.3923,  
-14.9292

■ 236.5340,  
-60.4093, 9.1787

■ 236.5340,  
-60.4093, 9.1787

■ 233.3850,  
-71.1818, 11.0634

■ 239.7970,  
-49.1999, 7.1940

■ 229.8230,  
-82.2437, 12.4332

■ 243.2450,  
-38.5748, 5.9241

■ 226.5600,  
-93.4531, 14.4179

■ 246.5080,  
-27.3654, 3.9395

■ 223.1120,  
-104.0782, 15.6878

■ 249.9560,  
-16.7403, 2.6696

■ 221.7440,  
-109.3198, 16.8875

■ 253.2190, -5.5310,  
0.6849

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

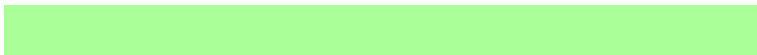
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



226.0120, -55.2219, 25.4225



236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787



218.2560, -32.1712, -41.4435

# Triad

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



236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787



178.7550, 37.5888, -156.7681



218.6060, 17.9422, 31.9175

# Complementary

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



236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787



132.4660, 60.4093, -9.1787

# 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.



230.3460, 12.1544, 21.6216



236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787



178.7550, 37.5888, -156.7681

# Square

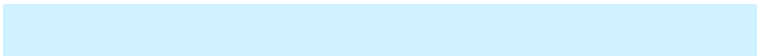
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787



178.7550, 37.5888, -156.7681



231.5440, 11.5638, -22.4021



212.3020, -1.1349, 37.4461



# Rectangle

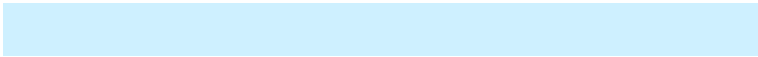
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787



201.7010, -3.7966, -89.1918



231.5440, 11.5638, -22.4021



221.5410, 16.4953, 29.3435

# Sweetspot

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



236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787



249.5000, -18.4875, 3.0695



160.2680, -22.8101, 83.0800



124.4380, -11.0619, 1.3699



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

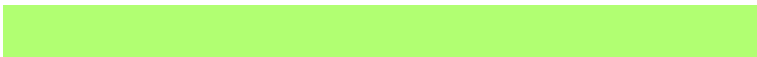
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787



232.8580, -71.9080, 10.6485



215.6040, -50.0908, -33.8557



126.2190, -5.5310, 0.6849



165.9370, -81.8069, 12.3333



55.5080, -27.3654, 3.9395



# Inverse Universe

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



132.4660, 60.4093, -9.1787



108.8430, 72.0554, -11.2633



153.3960, 50.0908, 33.8557



116.4820, 5.6784, -1.2997



25.0630, 81.8069, -12.3333

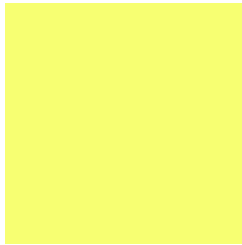


8.4920, 27.3654, -3.9395



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

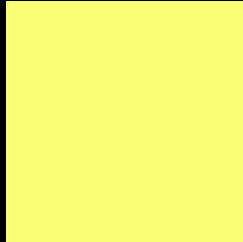
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

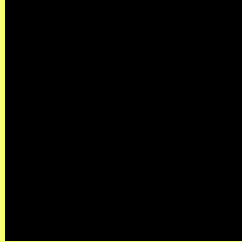
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787.



# Color Blindness Simulation

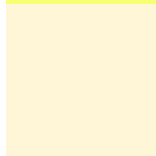
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



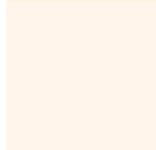
### Original Color

236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787



### Protanopia

245.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323



### Deuteranopia

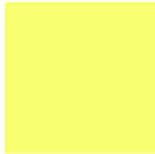
246.7360, -6.2788, 7.2475



## Tritanopia

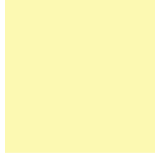
247.7280, 2.5991, 6.3775

# Trichromacy



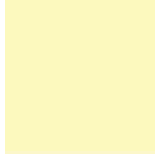
## Original Color

236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787



## Protanomaly

241.8030, -31.4549, 8.9428



## Deuteranomaly

243.1710, -26.2133, 7.7430



## Tritanomaly

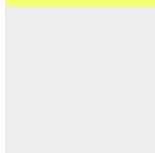
243.3650, -20.3929, 7.5729

# Monochromacy



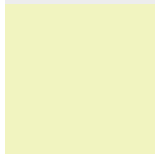
## Original Color

236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787



## Achromatopsia

237.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

237.1750, -22.2713, 3.3545

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787 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(247, 255, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(247, 255, 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(247, 255, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(247, 255, 114) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787 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(247, 255, 114) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(247, 255, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(247, 255, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 255, 114); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 255, 114); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 255, 114) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 236.5340, -60.4093, 9.1787 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(247, 255, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(247,  
255, 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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