

Converting Colors

YUV(96.1890, -47.4212,
-50.1548)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(96.1890, -47.4212,
-50.1548)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	279000
RGB	39, 144, 0
RGB Percent	15%, 56%, 0%
CMY	0.8471, 0.4353, 1.0000
CMYK	0.73, 0.00, 1.00, 0.44
HSL	104°, 100%, 28%
HSV	104°, 100%, 56%
XYZ	10.8100, 20.3779, 3.3636
YIQ	96.1890, -16.3560, -67.0440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

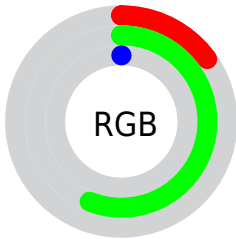
Format	Color
RYB	0, 144, 105
Decimal	2592768
CIELab	52.26, -51.98, 54.94
CIELCh	52, 75.632, 133.416
Yxy	20.3779, 0.3129, 0.5898
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280782848 (0xFF279000)
YUV	96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548
Hunter-Lab	45.1418, -36.2534, 27.1815

Details

The YUV color **96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **47.8110, 47.4212, 50.1548**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.0630, -42.9221, -46.5363**, and **54.0040, -26.6240, -47.3615** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.0740, -42.9275, -44.7919**.

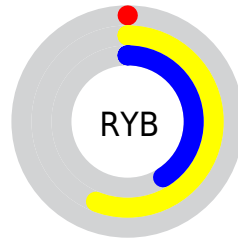
Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (56%)

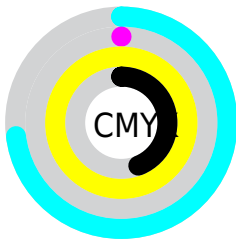
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (41%)

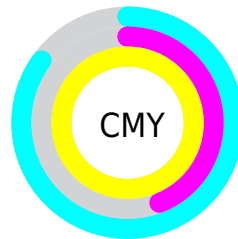


Cyan (73%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548 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 96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.1890, -47.4212,
-50.1548

■ 96.1890, -47.4212,
-50.1548

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 69.2660, -34.1481,
-60.7463

■ 155.0630,
-42.9221, -46.5363

■ 54.0040, -26.6240,
-47.3615

■ 183.2480,
-43.5063, -45.8215

■ 39.3290, -19.3892,
-34.4915

■ 211.4330,
-44.0905, -45.1067

■ 27.0020, -13.3120,
-23.6808

■ 223.1820,
-36.5717, -29.9776

■ 8.8050, -4.3409,
-7.7220


■ 235.3440,
-28.7636, -14.3337


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 247.5060,


-20.9555, 1.3102


 252.6060, -9.1728,
2.0995

 96.1890, -47.4212,
-50.1548

 101.0740,
-42.9275, -44.7919

 105.7740,
-37.8496, -40.1438

 110.6590,
-33.3559, -34.7809

 115.3590,
-28.2780, -30.1328

 120.2440,
-23.7843, -24.7700

■ 124.8300,
-19.1432, -20.0219

■ 129.8290,
-14.2127, -14.7590

■ 134.4150, -9.5716,
-10.0110

■ 139.4140, -4.6411,
-4.7481

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113.9730, -56.1887, 8.7937



96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548



97.7400, -6.2808, -85.7180

Triad

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



96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548



111.8540, 68.1060, -98.0960



105.6290, -3.2681, 115.2124

Complementary

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



96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548



47.8110, 47.4212, 50.1548

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.



114.8860, 23.7202, 92.1850



96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548



100.9290, 74.4780, -88.5147

Square

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



96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548



112.9190, 49.3399, -99.0300



126.9350, 45.8810, 30.7520



113.9090, -38.4091, 93.0418

Rectangle

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



96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548



104.1580, 13.2331, -91.3466



126.9350, 45.8810, 30.7520



105.6640, 7.0676, 113.4277

Sweetspot

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



96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548



167.3570, -18.4170, -19.6071



103.5170, -51.0339, 35.5036



82.9480, -11.3134, -11.3554



222.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548



124.1320, -61.1971, -65.0138



88.0620, -28.1316, -77.2304



68.7070, -2.3206, -2.3740



90.3080, -44.5218, -46.7511



5.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888

Inverse Universe

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



47.8110, 47.4212, 50.1548



61.8680, 61.1971, 65.0138



55.9380, 28.1316, 77.2304



66.2930, 2.3206, 2.3740



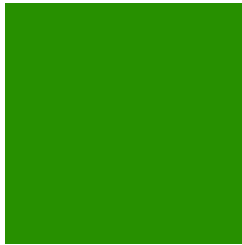
44.9910, 44.3744, 47.3659



2.7060, 2.6099, 2.8888

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548 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 96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548 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 96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548.

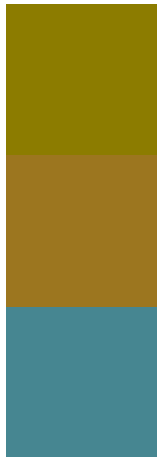


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548.

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



Protanopia

114.6480, -56.5215, 22.2337

Deuteranopia

119.4440, -43.6029, 32.0596

Tritanopia

116.1180, 14.2388, -40.4455

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

107.6940, -53.0931, -4.1166

Deuteranomaly

110.6160, -44.6737, 2.0908

Tritanomaly

109.1350, -8.4476, -43.9684

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

96.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.7100, -17.1120, -18.1627

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548 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(39, 144, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 144, 0)  
}
```

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(39, 144, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 144, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548 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(39, 144, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 144, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(39, 144, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 144, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 144, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 144, 0)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 96.1890, -47.4212, -50.1548 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 144, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 144,  
0) }
```

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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