

# Converting Colors

YUV(124.2600, -1.1142,  
-16.0140)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(124.2600, -1.1142,  
-16.0140)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6A867A
RGB	106, 134, 122
RGB Percent	42%, 53%, 48%
CMY	0.5843, 0.4745, 0.5216
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.09, 0.47
HSL	154°, 12%, 47%
HSV	154°, 21%, 53%
XYZ	17.9818, 21.5195, 21.6183
YIQ	124.2600, -12.8360, -9.6680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

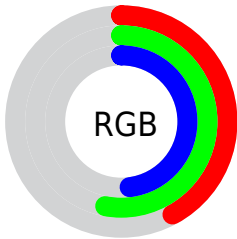
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	106, 124, 134
Decimal	6981242
CIE Lab	53.51, -12.59, 3.17
CIE LCh	54, 12.986, 165.852
Yxy	21.5195, 0.2942, 0.3521
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285171322 (0xFF6A867A)
YUV	124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140
Hunter-Lab	46.3891, -11.9890, 4.8420

# Details

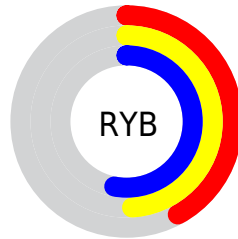
The YUV color **124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **115.7400, 1.1142, 16.0140**, and the grayscale version is **124.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **176.8470, -1.4036, -16.5288**, and **74.9720, -0.9722, -14.8844** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119.6890, -1.8187, -23.4063**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128.8310, -0.4097, -8.6218**.

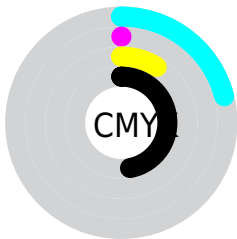
# Distribution



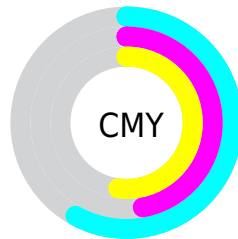
- Red (42%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140 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 124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 124.2600, -1.1142,  
-16.0140

■ 124.2600, -1.1142,  
-16.0140

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 99.5590, -1.2616,  
-15.3992

■ 176.8470, -1.4036,  
-16.5288

■ 74.9720, -0.9722,  
-14.8844

■ 204.5480, -1.2562,  
-17.1436

■ 52.3850, -0.6828,  
-14.3696

■ 232.5480, -1.2562,  
-17.1436

■ 30.4990, -0.2460,  
-14.4696

■ 250.8140, 2.0637,  
-8.6069

■ 12.3100, -3.6038,  
-10.7959

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 124.2600, -1.1142,  
-16.0140

■ 124.2600, -1.1142,  
-16.0140

■ 119.6890, -1.8187,  
-23.4063

■ 128.8310, -0.4097,  
-8.6218

■ 114.9330, -1.9390,  
-31.5132

■ 133.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 110.3620, -2.6435,  
-38.9055

■ 138.1580, 0.4151,  
6.8774

■ 105.4920, -3.2006,  
-46.9125

■ 143.0280, 0.9722,  
14.8844

■ 100.9210, -3.9051,  
-54.3047

■ 147.5990, 1.6767,  
22.2767

■ 96.4640, -4.1728,  
-61.7969

■ 152.0560, 1.9444,  
29.7689

■ 91.5940, -4.7298,  
-69.8039

■ 156.9260, 2.5015,  
37.7759

■ 87.4360, -5.1449,

■ 161.4970, 3.2060,

-76.6814

45.1681

■ 166.3670, 3.7631,  
53.1751

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



125.5340, -6.6723, -6.6073



124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140



123.4210, 4.7224, -21.4172

# Triad

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



124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140



128.3120, 10.1992, -4.6586



128.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988

# Complementary

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



124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140



115.7400, 1.1142, 16.0140

# 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.



129.4970, -3.6960, 18.8581



124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140



129.4660, 6.6723, 6.6073

# Square

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



124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140



125.8870, 11.3947, -14.8099



130.2560, 1.8458, 14.6845



127.9170, -10.8051, 12.3508



# Rectangle

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



124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140



124.2190, 7.7800, -22.1171



130.2560, 1.8458, 14.6845



129.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432

# Sweetspot

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



124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140



169.5540, -0.2731, -5.7479



126.0240, -9.8718, -7.0370



84.8640, -0.4260, -3.3887



214.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140



158.0910, -1.5239, -24.6358



124.4540, 4.7062, -16.1842



63.8640, -0.4260, -3.3887



84.7460, -5.2978, -74.3222



1.8750, -0.4314, -1.6444



# Inverse Universe

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



115.7400, 1.1142, 16.0140



145.0230, 1.9607, 24.5358



115.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842



62.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



45.2540, 5.2978, 74.3222



1.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140 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 124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140 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

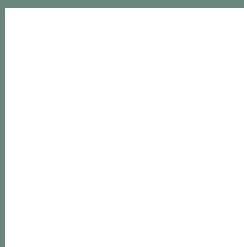
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140.

-16.0140.

# 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

124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140

### Protanopia

127.4690, -4.6682, 3.9737

### Deuteranopia

128.4960, -2.2165, 10.9660



## Tritanopia

125.9750, 7.9003, -14.0101

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140

## Protanomaly

126.6530, -3.7729, -3.2037

## Deuteranomaly

126.8430, -1.8946, 1.0147

## Tritanomaly

125.4650, 4.7008, -14.4398

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140

## Achromatopsia

124.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

124.1410, -0.5625, -6.2627

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140 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, 134, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 134, 122)  
}
```

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, 134, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 134, 122) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140 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, 134, 122) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 134, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 134, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 134, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 134, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 134,  
122) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 124.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 134, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
134, 122) }
```

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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