

# Converting Colors

YUV(125.0950, -1.0328,  
-42.1793)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(125.0950, -1.0328,  
-42.1793)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4D967B
RGB	77, 150, 123
RGB Percent	30%, 59%, 48%
CMY	0.6980, 0.4118, 0.5176
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.18, 0.41
HSL	158°, 32%, 45%
HSV	158°, 49%, 59%
XYZ	17.5421, 24.8205, 22.6052
YIQ	125.0950, -34.8410, -23.8730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

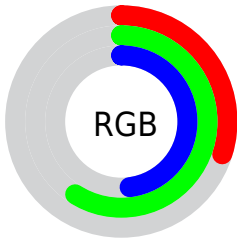
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	77, 122, 150
Decimal	5084795
CIELab	56.90, -29.55, 7.26
CIElCh	57, 30.429, 166.188
Yxy	24.8205, 0.2700, 0.3820
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283274875 (0xFF4D967B)
YUV	125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793
Hunter-Lab	49.8202, -24.3342, 7.9722

# Details

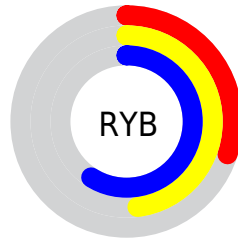
The YUV color **125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **101.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793**, and the grayscale version is **125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179.1550, -2.0484, -43.1089**, and **72.2300, 0.8726, -46.6827** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119.9260, -1.4425, -50.8011**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130.2640, -0.6232, -33.5575**.

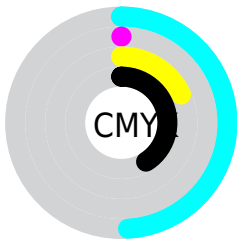
# Distribution



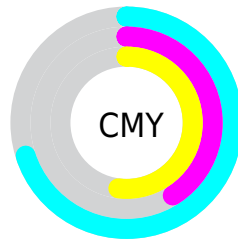
- Red (30%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793 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 125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 125.0950, -1.0328,  
-42.1793

■ 125.0950, -1.0328,  
-42.1793

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 98.9100, -0.4486,  
-42.8941

■ 179.1550, -2.0484,  
-43.1089

■ 72.2300, 0.8726,  
-46.6827

■ 207.1550, -2.0484,  
-43.1089

■ 49.3660, 1.2986,  
-43.2940

■ 231.6330, -0.3121,  
-40.0201

■ 33.4710, -1.2182,  
-29.3541

■ 242.7410, 6.0437,  
-25.2059

■ 19.4680, -6.6397,  
-17.0734

■ 251.4120, 1.7689,  
-7.3773

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 125.0950, -1.0328,  
-42.1793

■ 125.0950, -1.0328,  
-42.1793

■ 119.9260, -1.4425,  
-50.8011

■ 130.2640, -0.6232,  
-33.5575

■ 114.8710, -1.4154,  
-59.5229

■ 135.3190, -0.6503,  
-24.8358

■ 109.7020, -1.8251,  
-68.1447

■ 140.4880, -0.2406,  
-16.2140

■ 104.6470, -1.7980,  
-76.8664

■ 145.5430, -0.2677,  
-7.4922

■ 99.4780, -2.2077,  
-85.4882

■ 150.7120, 0.1420,  
1.1296

■ 98.8800, -1.9128,  
-86.7178

■ 155.7670, 0.1149,  
9.8513

■ 160.9360, 0.5246,  
18.4731

■ 165.9910, 0.4974,

27.1949

■ 171.1600, 0.9071,  
35.8167

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



129.8780, -15.2229, -17.4330



125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793



118.8930, 15.3358, -65.6812

# Triad

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



125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793



136.4540, 24.9192, -12.6762



137.6170, -19.0382, 39.8009

# Complementary

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



125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793



101.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793

# 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.



138.6250, -7.7031, 44.1789



125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793



140.3390, 16.1019, 15.4887

# Square

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



125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793



128.8800, 28.6532, -43.7448



140.4850, 4.6909, 35.5317



135.9220, -25.1045, 25.5014



# Rectangle

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



125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793



117.2540, 24.5248, -73.0138



140.4850, 4.6909, 35.5317



138.2520, -15.4072, 41.8750

# Sweetspot

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



125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793



184.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288



128.2230, -25.2529, -20.3666



90.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661



224.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793



155.4250, -1.6885, -65.2707



122.8900, 13.3652, -40.2455



71.5650, -0.2785, -4.0035



90.9240, -1.9345, -79.7403



6.5540, -0.2731, -5.7479



# Inverse Universe

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



101.9050, 1.0328, 42.1793



119.5750, 1.6885, 65.2707



104.1100, -13.3652, 40.2455



69.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



47.0760, 1.9345, 79.7403



3.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793 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 125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793 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 125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793.



# 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

125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793

### Protanopia

135.2260, -9.4784, 6.8178

### Deuteranopia

136.8230, -4.8427, 13.3102



## Tritanopia

129.0260, 13.7912, -36.8568

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793

## Protanomaly

131.3270, -6.0772, -10.8108

## Deuteranomaly

132.7450, -3.3253, -6.7924

## Tritanomaly

127.6360, 8.5605, -39.1458

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793

## Achromatopsia

125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

125.0860, -0.5354, -14.9844

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793 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, 150, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 150, 123)  
}
```

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, 150, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 150, 123) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793 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, 150, 123) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 150, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(77, 150, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 150, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 150, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 150,  
123) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 150, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 150,  
123) }
```

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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