

# Converting Colors

YUV(125.1530, -45.9244,  
-16.7972)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(125.1530, -45.9244,  
-16.7972)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6A9920
RGB	106, 153, 32
RGB Percent	42%, 60%, 13%
CMY	0.5843, 0.4000, 0.8745
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.79, 0.40
HSL	83°, 65%, 36%
HSV	83°, 79%, 60%
XYZ	17.5958, 25.9509, 5.4481
YIQ	125.1530, 10.8290, -47.5950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

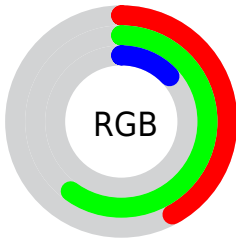
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	32, 153, 79
Decimal	6986016
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.99, -33.96, 53.87
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 63.681, 122.226
Yxy	25.9509, 0.3591, 0.5297
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285176096 (0xFF6A9920)
YUV	125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972
Hunter-Lab	50.9420, -27.4932, 29.3185

# Details

The YUV color **125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **59.8470, 45.9244, 16.7972**, and the grayscale version is **126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972**, and **75.4220, -37.1830, -20.5411** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121.6490, -51.5920, -18.9862**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128.6570, -40.2569, -14.6082**.

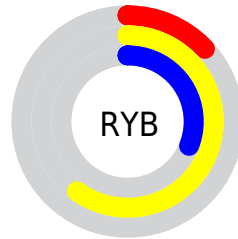
# Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (60%)

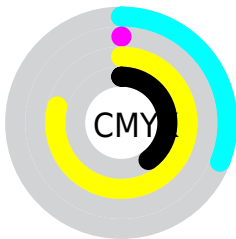
Blue (13%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (31%)

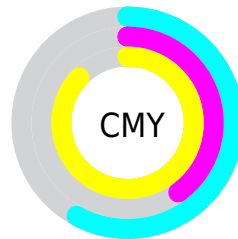


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (79%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972 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 125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 125.1530,  
-45.9244, -16.7972

■ 125.1530,  
-45.9244, -16.7972

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 98.1700, -48.3978,  
-16.8121

■ 180.1530,  
-45.9244, -16.7972

■ 75.4220, -37.1830,  
-20.5411

■ 208.0390,  
-46.3612, -16.6972

■ 52.3750, -25.8209,  
-24.8849

■ 230.9410,  
-44.3409, -11.3493

■ 31.6980, -15.6271,  
-27.7991

■ 242.6900,  
-36.8222, 3.7799

■ 20.5450, -10.1287,  
-18.0180

■ 248.2740,  
-25.7711, 5.8987

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 251.5800,

-13.1039, 2.9993

254.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

■ 125.1530,  
-45.9244, -16.7972

■ 125.1530,  
-45.9244, -16.7972

■ 121.6490,  
-51.5920, -18.9862

■ 128.6570,  
-40.2569, -14.6082

■ 118.0310,  
-57.6963, -21.0752

■ 132.2750,  
-34.1526, -12.5192

■ 117.9170,  
-58.1331, -20.9752

■ 135.7790,  
-28.4850, -10.3302

■ 139.2830,  
-22.8175, -8.1412

■ 142.7870,  
-17.1500, -5.9522

■ 146.4050,  
-11.0457, -3.8632

■ 149.9090, -5.3781,  
-1.6742

■ 153.4130, 0.2894,  
0.5148

■ 156.7320, 6.5411,  
1.9890

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



129.7430, -63.9633, 29.1664



125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972



104.0830, -9.9009, -91.2808

# Triad

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



125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972



119.8780, 58.2341, -105.1330



134.7290, 1.6126, 89.6917

# Complementary

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



125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972



59.8470, 45.9244, 16.7972

# 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.



141.3180, 24.9862, 59.3571



125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972



113.7290, 67.6746, -99.7403

# Square

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



125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972



118.7260, 38.5891, -104.1227



141.9330, 45.3890, 1.8128



134.0190, -25.1524, 87.6833



# Rectangle

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



125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972



110.1760, 5.8292, -96.6244



141.9330, 45.3890, 1.8128



137.0470, 9.3438, 83.2738

# Sweetspot

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



125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972



187.8470, -18.1656, -6.8818



95.1810, -31.1482, 50.7073



92.5190, -10.6089, -3.9632



227.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972



155.6270, -71.7941, -25.9829



107.2130, -37.0800, -53.6838



75.1910, -3.0522, -1.0445



107.8940, -53.1917, -19.2010



10.0230, -4.9413, -1.7742



# Inverse Universe

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



59.8470, 45.9244, 16.7972



53.3730, 71.7941, 25.9829



77.7870, 37.0800, 53.6838



70.8090, 3.0522, 1.0445



32.1060, 53.1917, 19.2010



2.9770, 4.9413, 1.7742



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972 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 125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

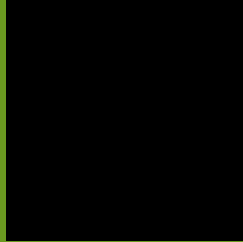
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972.

-16.7972.

# 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

125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972

### Protanopia

131.4290, -50.9905, 21.5488

### Deuteranopia

134.2980, -45.5029, 34.8187



## Tritanopia

137.6760, 8.0477, -14.6249

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972

## Protanomaly

129.0960, -49.3473, 7.8088

## Deuteranomaly

131.0630, -45.8801, 15.7307

## Tritanomaly

133.5130, -11.5919, -15.3589

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972

## Achromatopsia

125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

124.9010, -16.7132, -6.0522

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972 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, 153, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 153, 32)  
}
```

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, 153, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 153, 32) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972 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, 153, 32) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 153, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 153, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 153, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 153, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 153,  
32) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 125.1530, -45.9244, -16.7972 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 153, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
153, 32) }
```

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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