

# Converting Colors

YUV(125.2500, -6.0393,  
-23.0212)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(125.2500, -6.0393,  
-23.0212)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	638D71
RGB	99, 141, 113
RGB Percent	39%, 55%, 44%
CMY	0.6118, 0.4471, 0.5569
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.20, 0.45
HSL	140°, 18%, 47%
HSV	140°, 30%, 55%
XYZ	17.6511, 22.8947, 19.1116
YIQ	125.2500, -16.0440, -17.6120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

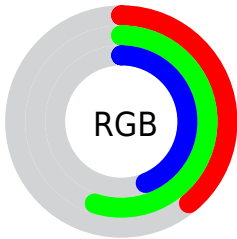
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	99, 131, 141
Decimal	6524273
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	54.96, -20.61, 10.37
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	55, 23.075, 153.293
Yxy	22.8947, 0.2959, 0.3838
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284714353 (0xFF638D71)
YUV	125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212
Hunter-Lab	47.8484, -17.8866, 9.8123

# Details

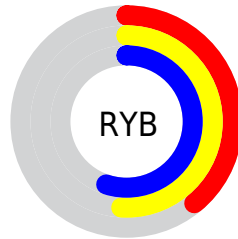
The YUV color **125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **114.7500, 6.0393, 23.0213**, and the grayscale version is **125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178.4240, -6.6180, -24.0508**, and **75.7770, -5.3131, -22.6064** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120.0380, -7.9067, -30.7283**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130.4620, -4.1718, -15.3142**.

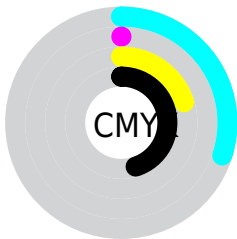
# Distribution



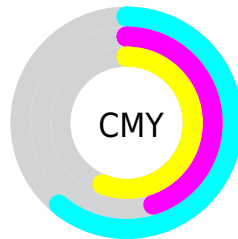
- Red (39%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212 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 125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 125.2500, -6.0393,  
-23.0212


 125.2500, -6.0393,  
-23.0212


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 99.6630, -5.7499,  
-22.5065


 178.4240, -6.6180,  
-24.0508


 75.7770, -5.3131,  
-22.6064


 206.0110, -6.9074,  
-24.5656

 52.3040, -4.5869,  
-22.1916

 234.5980, -7.1968,  
-25.0804

 29.2330, -3.5659,  
-23.0063

 247.9230, 0.0380,  
-12.2105

 15.2620, -7.5242,  
-13.3848

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 125.2500, -6.0393,  
-23.0212

■ 125.2500, -6.0393,  
-23.0212

■ 120.0380, -7.9067,  
-30.7283

■ 130.4620, -4.1718,  
-15.3142

■ 114.7120,  
-10.2110, -38.3354

■ 135.7880, -1.8675,  
-7.7071

■ 109.5000,  
-12.0785, -46.0425

■ 141.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 104.1740,  
-14.3828, -53.6496

■ 146.3260, 2.3043,  
7.6071

■ 98.9620, -16.2503,  
-61.3567

■ 151.8370, 4.0244,  
15.9290

■ 93.4510, -17.9703,  
-69.6785

■ 157.0490, 5.8918,  
23.6360

■ 88.1250, -20.2746,  
-77.2856

■ 162.3750, 8.1961,  
31.2431

■ 167.5870, 10.0636,

38.9502

■ 172.9130, 12.3679,  
46.5573

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



128.0690, -14.8240, -5.3225



125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212



122.7240, 5.0661, -38.3459

# Triad

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



125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212



130.1560, 20.1361, -18.5538



133.6360, -11.1595, 32.7682

# Complementary

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



125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212



114.7500, 6.0393, 23.0213

# 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.



134.3290, -2.1342, 31.2835



125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212



133.7350, 15.4136, 2.8634

# Square

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



125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212



124.8610, 20.7745, -36.7121



135.0810, 7.3551, 20.9770



131.8710, -17.6844, 25.5461



# Rectangle

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



125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212



121.3410, 12.6499, -44.1491



135.0810, 7.3551, 20.9770



134.0320, -8.3968, 33.2979

# Sweetspot

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



125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212



177.6630, -2.2989, -9.3515



132.0260, -16.2818, -4.4078



88.2120, -1.5835, -5.4479



219.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212



159.2500, -9.4902, -36.1763



127.5300, 2.6967, -25.0208



68.4510, -0.7153, -3.9035



84.3750, -19.4119, -73.9969



5.0380, -1.0047, -4.4183



# Inverse Universe

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



114.7500, 6.0393, 23.0213



142.7500, 9.4903, 36.1763



112.3560, -3.1335, 25.1208



66.6630, 1.1521, 3.8035



50.6250, 19.4119, 73.9969



2.9620, 1.0047, 4.4183



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212 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 125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

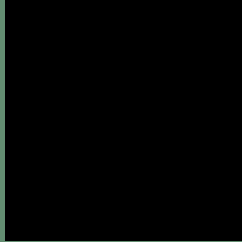
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212.



# 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

125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212

### Protanopia

130.7700, -11.2256, 7.2177

### Deuteranopia

131.7370, -7.7583, 15.1397



## Tritanopia

128.2840, 9.2270, -19.5431

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212

## Protanomaly

128.8610, -9.2985, -4.2631

## Deuteranomaly

129.1760, -6.9888, 1.5996

## Tritanomaly

127.1930, 3.8489, -21.2173

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212

## Achromatopsia

125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

125.3750, -2.1569, -8.2219

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212 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(99, 141, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 141, 113)  
}
```

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(99, 141, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 141, 113) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212 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(99, 141, 113) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 141, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 141, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 141, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 141, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 141,  
113) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 125.2500, -6.0393, -23.0212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 141, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 141,  
113) }
```

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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