

# Converting Colors

YUV(125.7410, -0.3653,  
23.9061)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(125.7410, -0.3653,  
23.9061)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	99707D
RGB	153, 112, 125
RGB Percent	60%, 44%, 49%
CMY	0.4000, 0.5608, 0.5098
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.18, 0.40
HSL	341°, 17%, 52%
HSV	341°, 27%, 60%
XYZ	22.6327, 19.8413, 22.0389
YIQ	125.7410, 20.2630, 12.7350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

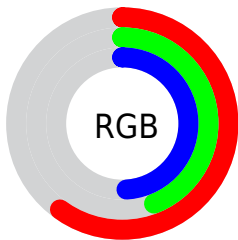
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	153, 112, 125
Decimal	10055805
CIE Lab	51.66, 18.28, -0.78
CIE LCh	52, 18.300, 357.564
Yxy	19.8413, 0.3508, 0.3076
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288245885 (0xFF99707D)
YUV	125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061
Hunter-Lab	44.5436, 12.7450, 1.8455

# Details

The YUV color  $[125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $996666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[139.2590, 0.3653, -23.9061]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[178.7520, -0.3707, 25.6505]$ , and  $[76.4310, -0.2125, 21.5470]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[115.7960, -0.3924, 32.6279]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[135.6860, -0.3382, 15.1844]$ .

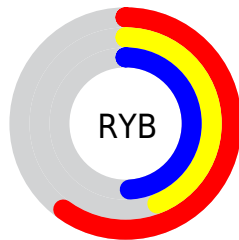
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (44%)

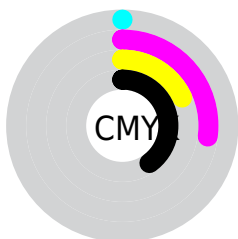
Blue (49%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (49%)

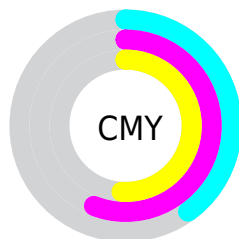


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (56%)


Yellow (51%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061 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 125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 125.7410, -0.3653,  
23.9061


 125.7410, -0.3653,  
23.9061


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 100.4420, -0.2179,  
23.2914


 178.7520, -0.3707,  
25.6505


 76.4310, -0.2125,  
21.5470


 206.0510, -0.5181,  
26.2653

 53.2460, 0.3717,  
20.8323

 231.3600, 0.8085,  
20.7323

 31.2350, 0.3771,  
19.0879

 250.8910, 2.0257,  
3.6036

 11.1920, -1.0807,  
20.0026

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

125.7410, -0.3653,  
23.9061

125.7410, -0.3653,  
23.9061

115.7960, -0.3924,  
32.6279

135.6860, -0.3382,  
15.1844

105.1500, -0.5669,  
41.9645

146.3320, -0.1637,  
5.8478

95.2050, -0.5941,  
50.6862

156.2770, -0.1366,  
-2.8739

85.1460, -1.0580,  
59.5080

166.3360, 0.3274,  
-11.6957

74.6140, -0.7957,  
68.7445

176.8680, 0.0651,  
-20.9322

64.5550, -1.2596,  
77.5663

186.9270, 0.5290,  
-29.7540

54.6100, -1.2867,  
86.2880

196.8720, 0.5561,  
-38.4757

51.3330, -1.1502,

206.9310, 1.0200,

89.1620

-47.2975

 217.4630, 0.7577,  
-56.5341

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



125.9230, 6.9400, 14.0995



125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061



125.1020, -7.9383, 26.2205

# Triad

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



125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061



120.9600, -12.7983, -1.7189



118.1240, 15.2219, -29.0497

# Complementary

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



125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061



139.2590, 0.3653, -23.9061

# 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.



116.4240, 10.1440, -33.6978



125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061



118.5930, -6.2083, -15.4291

# Square

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



125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061



122.7660, -15.1676, 11.6062



116.9920, 1.9759, -27.1800



121.7280, 15.9101, -16.4245



# Rectangle

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



125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061



124.4670, -11.5692, 24.1464



116.9920, 1.9759, -27.1800



117.1730, 14.2117, -31.7237

# Sweetspot

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



125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061



188.3540, -0.1745, 9.3365



124.7470, 13.9287, 12.4999



93.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



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.



125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061



156.4160, -0.6981, 37.3462



128.3680, -8.0694, 21.6023



71.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



46.8760, -1.4179, 81.6697



4.3430, -0.1691, 7.5922



# Inverse Universe

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



125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061



156.4160, -0.6981, 37.3462



136.6320, 8.0694, -21.6023



71.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



46.8760, -1.4179, 81.6697

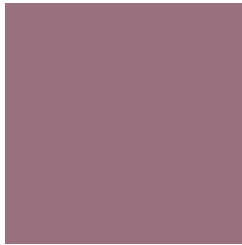


4.3430, -0.1691, 7.5922



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

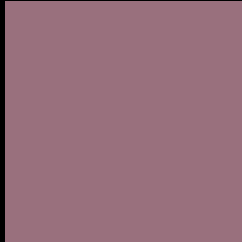
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

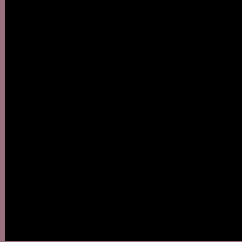
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 125.7410, -0.3653,



# 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

125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061

### Protanopia

123.9120, 3.4944, -0.7998

### Deuteranopia

124.3540, -0.1745, 9.3365



## Tritanopia

125.8720, -2.4019, 23.7913

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061

## Protanomaly

124.6250, 2.1569, 8.2219

## Deuteranomaly

124.6860, -0.3382, 15.1844

## Tritanomaly

125.9860, -1.9651, 23.6913

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061

## Achromatopsia

126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

126.0550, -0.0271, 8.7218

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061 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(153, 112, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 112, 125)  
}
```

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(153, 112, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 112, 125) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061 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".

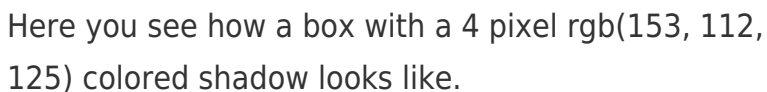
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(153, 112, 125) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 112, 125) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 112, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 112, 125); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 112, 125); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 112, 125) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 125.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 112, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
112, 125) }
```

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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