

# Converting Colors

YUV(126.3000, -2.1199,  
-66.9151)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(126.3000, -2.1199,  
-66.9151)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32A67A
RGB	50, 166, 122
RGB Percent	20%, 65%, 48%
CMY	0.8039, 0.3490, 0.5216
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.27, 0.35
HSL	157°, 54%, 42%
HSV	157°, 70%, 65%
XYZ	18.4645, 29.3557, 23.1054
YIQ	126.3000, -55.0120, -38.2760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

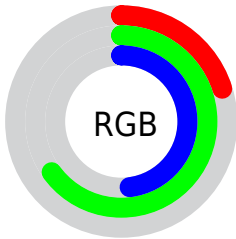
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	50, 122, 166
Decimal	3319418
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	61.09, -42.72, 13.63
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	61, 44.843, 162.307
Y <sub>xy</sub>	29.3557, 0.2603, 0.4139
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281509498 (0xFF32A67A)
YUV	126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151
Hunter-Lab	54.1809, -33.9850, 12.6425

# Details

The YUV color **126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **89.7000, 2.1199, 66.9151**, and the grayscale version is **126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183.3390, -4.6041, -63.4413**, and **74.6530, -0.8149, -65.4707** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120.5330, -2.2348, -76.7664**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132.0670, -2.0050, -57.0638**.

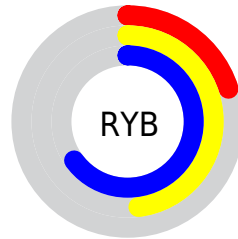
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (65%)

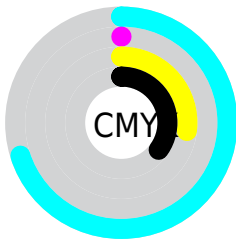
Blue (48%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (65%)

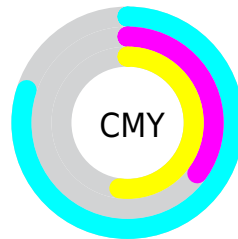


Cyan (70%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151 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 126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 126.3000, -2.1199,  
-66.9151

 126.3000, -2.1199,  
-66.9151


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 92.6510, 2.1441,  
-81.2549


 183.3390, -4.6041,  
-63.4413

 74.6530, -0.8149,  
-65.4707


 212.2250, -5.0409,  
-63.3413

 57.3560, -3.6265,  
-50.3012


 226.4360, 1.7571,  
-50.3714

 40.2870, -5.5645,  
-35.3317

 237.9570, 8.4022,  
-35.0423

 25.2240, -9.9704,  
-22.1214

 246.9270, 3.9800,  
-16.5990

 4.1090, -2.0257,  
-3.6036

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 126.3000, -2.1199,  
-66.9151

■ 126.3000, -2.1199,  
-66.9151

■ 120.5330, -2.2348,  
-76.7664

■ 132.0670, -2.0050,  
-57.0638

■ 114.9510, -2.9338,  
-85.9030

■ 137.6490, -1.3060,  
-47.9272

■ 109.1840, -3.0487,  
-95.7544

■ 143.4160, -1.1911,  
-38.0758

■ 148.8840, -0.9288,  
-28.8393

■ 154.6510, -0.8139,  
-18.9879

■ 160.5320, -0.2623,  
-9.2366

■ 166.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 171.7670, 0.1149,  
9.8513

■ 177.3490, 0.8139,  
18.9879

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



137.3260, -24.8107, -22.2109



126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151



117.1980, 22.5804, -102.7826

# Triad

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



126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151



144.5410, 39.6663, -29.4155



147.4300, -25.3550, 59.2589

# Complementary

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



126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151



89.7000, 2.1199, 66.9151

# 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.



148.4580, -7.6208, 64.4963



126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151



151.8090, 26.7162, 17.7075

# Square

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



126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151



118.0540, 51.2454, -103.5334



151.4790, 10.6099, 50.4459



145.6220, -36.7886, 39.7965



# Rectangle

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



126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151



119.5750, 34.2265, -104.8673



151.4790, 10.6099, 50.4459



147.5320, -19.9823, 62.6774

# Sweetspot

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



126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151



201.1940, -1.0816, -26.4801



131.2480, -40.0553, -32.6665



100.3740, -0.6774, -16.1140



237.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151



154.7160, -3.3110, -104.9909



123.0980, 21.1507, -64.1069



81.2660, -0.1311, -4.6183



97.3640, -2.6445, -85.3882



13.2220, -0.1094, -11.5957



# Inverse Universe

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



89.7000, 2.1199, 66.9151



97.2840, 3.3110, 104.9909



92.9020, -21.1507, 64.1069



78.7340, 0.1311, 4.6183



50.6360, 2.6445, 85.3882



6.8920, 0.5462, 11.4957



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151 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 126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

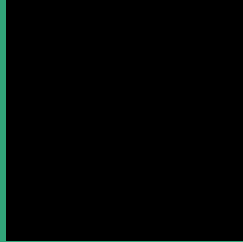
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151.

-66.9151.

# 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

126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151

### Protanopia

145.2280, -15.8884, 9.4470

### Deuteranopia

147.2920, -9.5110, 17.2839



## Tritanopia

134.1700, 18.6502, -55.4001

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151

## Protanomaly

138.0180, -10.8549, -18.4328

## Deuteranomaly

139.4900, -6.6506, -13.5847

## Tritanomaly

131.4870, 11.0989, -60.0631

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151

## Achromatopsia

126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

126.3190, -0.6503, -24.8358

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151 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(50, 166, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 166, 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(50, 166, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 166, 122) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151 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(50, 166, 122) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 166, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 166, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 166, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 166, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 166,  
122) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 126.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 166, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 166,  
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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