

# Converting Colors

YUV(126.5820, 0.2061,  
-66.2854)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(126.5820, 0.2061,  
-66.2854)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	33A57F
RGB	51, 165, 127
RGB Percent	20%, 65%, 50%
CMY	0.8000, 0.3529, 0.5020
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.23, 0.35
HSL	160°, 53%, 42%
HSV	160°, 69%, 65%
XYZ	18.6511, 29.1464, 24.7215
YIQ	126.5820, -55.7460, -35.9860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

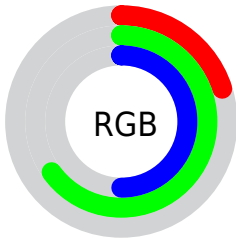
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	51, 119, 165
Decimal	3384703
CIELab	60.91, -40.96, 10.59
CIELCh	61, 42.306, 165.500
Yxy	29.1464, 0.2572, 0.4019
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281574783 (0xFF33A57F)
YUV	126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854
Hunter-Lab	53.9874, -32.8111, 10.6416

# Details

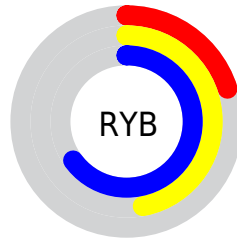
The YUV color  $126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $339966$ . A complement of this color would be  $89.4180, -0.2061, 66.2854$ , and the grayscale version is  $127.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $183.7350, -1.8414, -62.9116$ , and  $74.6360, 1.6585, -65.4558$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $121.1140, -0.0562, -75.5220$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $131.9360, 0.0316, -56.9489$ .

# Distribution



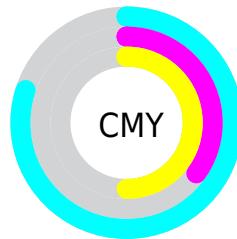
- Red (20%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854 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 126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 126.5820, 0.2061,  
-66.2854

 126.5820, 0.2061,  
-66.2854


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 92.9330, 4.4700,  
-80.6252


 183.7350, -1.8414,  
-62.9116

 74.6360, 1.6585,  
-65.4558


 212.5070, -2.7150,  
-62.7116

 57.3390, -1.1531,  
-50.2863


 227.1200, 4.3778,  
-50.9712

 40.8570, -3.3805,  
-35.8316

 238.2560, 8.2548,  
-34.4275

 25.4350, -6.6235,  
-22.3065

 246.9270, 3.9800,  
-16.5990

 3.5220, -1.7363,  
-3.0888

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 126.5820, 0.2061,  
-66.2854

■ 126.5820, 0.2061,  
-66.2854

■ 121.1140, -0.0562,  
-75.5220

■ 131.9360, 0.0316,  
-56.9489

■ 115.4610, 0.2657,  
-85.4733

■ 137.7030, 0.1464,  
-47.0975

■ 109.6940, 0.1509,  
-95.3246

■ 143.3560, -0.1755,  
-37.1462

■ 109.3950, 0.2983,  
-95.9394

■ 148.8240, 0.0868,  
-27.9096

■ 154.1780, -0.0878,  
-18.5731

■ 159.9450, 0.0271,  
-8.7218

■ 165.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 171.0660, -0.0325,  
10.4661

■ 176.5340, 0.2297,  
19.7027

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



137.1130, -21.7477, -24.6551



126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854



116.3660, 24.4696, -102.0530

# Triad

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



126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854



145.6730, 36.1502, -21.6382



146.6960, -25.4861, 54.6406

# Complementary

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



126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854



89.4180, -0.2061, 66.2854

# 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.



148.5670, -9.6465, 60.8927



126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854



151.4350, 23.9425, 20.6665

# Square

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



126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854



124.9100, 46.3864, -84.9901



150.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162



144.7570, -34.8832, 35.2931



# Rectangle

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



126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854



118.4010, 34.8053, -103.8377



150.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162



147.0970, -20.2608, 58.6739

# Sweetspot

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



126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854



198.8350, 0.0813, -26.1653



129.2800, -38.5920, -35.3256



97.9010, 0.0488, -15.6992



235.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854



154.0520, 0.4674, -103.5316



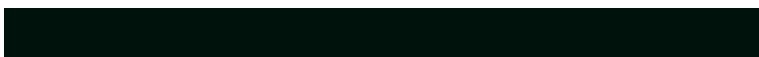
119.7610, 22.3028, -60.3034



78.9670, 0.0163, -5.2331



96.1730, 0.4077, -84.3437



11.9340, 0.0325, -10.4661



# Inverse Universe

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



89.4180, -0.2061, 66.2854



96.0620, -0.0306, 103.4316



96.2390, -22.3028, 60.3034



76.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



48.8270, -0.4077, 84.3437



6.0660, -0.0325, 10.4661



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854 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 126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

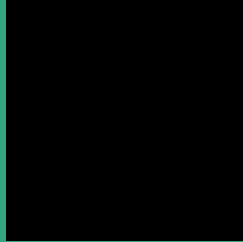
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 126.5820, 0.2061,

-66.2854.

# 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

126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854

### Protanopia

145.4990, -13.5570, 8.3324

### Deuteranopia

147.1500, -7.4690, 15.6544



## Tritanopia

133.8710, 18.7976, -56.0149

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854

**Protanomaly**

138.5880, -8.6709, -18.9327

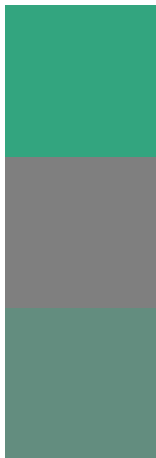
**Deuteranomaly**

139.9460, -4.9034, -13.9846

**Tritanomaly**

131.1280, 12.2619, -59.7483

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854

**Achromatopsia**

127.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

126.8460, 0.0759, -24.4209

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854 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(51, 165, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 165, 127)  
}
```

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(51, 165, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 165, 127) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854 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(51, 165, 127) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 165, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 165, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 165, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 165, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 165,  
127) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 126.5820, 0.2061, -66.2854 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 165, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 165,  
127) }
```

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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