

Converting Colors

YUV(126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(126.8860, -0.4368,
0.1000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7F7F7E
RGB	127, 127, 126
RGB Percent	50%, 50%, 49%
CMY	0.5020, 0.5020, 0.5059
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.01, 0.50
HSL	60°, 0%, 50%
HSV	60°, 1%, 50%
XYZ	20.1077, 21.1971, 22.7703
YIQ	126.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	126, 127, 126
Decimal	8355710
CIE Lab	53.16, -0.20, 0.54
CIE LCh	53, 0.570, 110.026
Yxy	21.1971, 0.3138, 0.3308
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286545790 (0xFF7F7F7E)
YUV	126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000
Hunter-Lab	46.0403, -2.6125, 2.9050

Details

The YUV color $126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $126.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000$, and the grayscale version is $127.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $179.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000$, and $77.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $125.4040, -6.1152, 1.3997$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $128.3680, 5.2416, -1.1997$.

Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (50%)

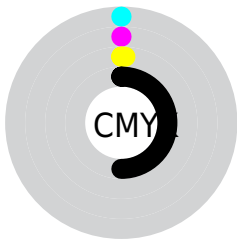
Blue (49%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (49%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000 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 126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 126.8860, -0.4368,
0.1000

■ 126.8860, -0.4368,
0.1000

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 101.8860, -0.4368,
0.1000

■ 179.8860, -0.4368,
0.1000

■ 77.8860, -0.4368,
0.1000

■ 206.8860, -0.4368,
0.1000

■ 54.8860, -0.4368,
0.1000

■ 234.8860, -0.4368,
0.1000

■ 33.8860, -0.4368,
0.1000

■ 11.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 126.8860, -0.4368,
0.1000

■ 126.8860, -0.4368,
0.1000

■ 125.4040, -6.1152,
1.3997

■ 128.3680, 5.2416,
-1.1997

■ 124.0360,
-11.3567, 2.5994

■ 129.7360, 10.4832,
-2.3995

■ 122.5540,
-17.0351, 3.8991

■ 131.2180, 16.1615,
-3.6992

■ 121.0720,
-22.7135, 5.1989

■ 132.7000, 21.8399,
-4.9989

■ 119.7040,
-27.9551, 6.3986

■ 134.1820, 27.5183,
-6.2986

■ 118.2220,
-33.6334, 7.6983

■ 135.5500, 32.7599,
-7.4983

■ 116.7400,
-39.3118, 8.9980

■ 137.0320, 38.4382,
-8.7981

■ 115.2580,

■ 138.5140, 44.1166,

-44.9902, 10.2977

-10.0978

■ 113.8900,
-50.2318, 11.4975

■ 139.8820, 49.3582,
-11.2975

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148



126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



126.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148

Triad

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



126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



126.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148



127.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

Complementary

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



126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



126.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000

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.



127.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000



126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



126.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148

Square

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



126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



126.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



127.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000



127.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

Rectangle

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



126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



126.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



127.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000



127.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

Sweetspot

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



126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



126.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



165.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



63.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



113.4080, -55.9101, 12.7972



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



126.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000



164.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



126.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148



63.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000



14.5920, 55.9101, -12.7972



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

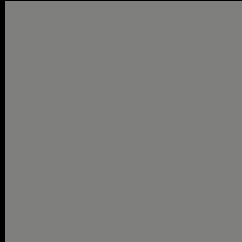
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

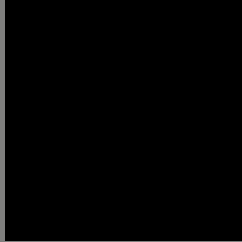
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 126.8860, -0.4368,

0.1000.

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

126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000

Protanopia

126.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443

Deuteranopia

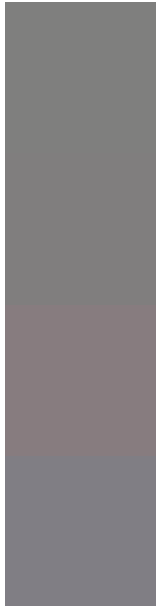
128.2400, -0.6113, 9.4365



Tritanopia

127.6240, 3.6364, 0.3298

Trichromacy



Original Color

126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000

Protanomaly

126.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296

Deuteranomaly

127.6310, -0.3111, 6.4626

Tritanomaly

127.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297

Monochromacy



Original Color

126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000

Achromatopsia

127.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

127.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000 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(127, 127, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 127, 126)  
}
```

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(127, 127, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 127, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000 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(127, 127, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 127, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 127, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 127, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 127, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 127,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 126.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 127, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
127, 126) }
```

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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