

# Converting Colors

YUV(127.0850, -5.9579,  
-49.1865)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(127.0850, -5.9579,  
-49.1865)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	479E73
RGB	71, 158, 115
RGB Percent	28%, 62%, 45%
CMY	0.7216, 0.3804, 0.5490
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.27, 0.38
HSL	150°, 38%, 45%
HSV	150°, 55%, 62%
XYZ	17.9199, 27.0311, 20.4927
YIQ	127.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

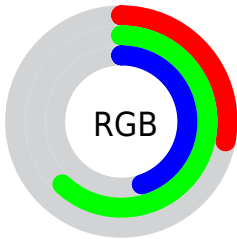
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	71, 129, 158
Decimal	4693619
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.00, -36.58, 14.70
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 39.427, 158.109
Yxy	27.0311, 0.2738, 0.4130
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282883699 (0xFF479E73)
YUV	127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865
Hunter-Lab	51.9915, -29.4614, 13.0246

# Details

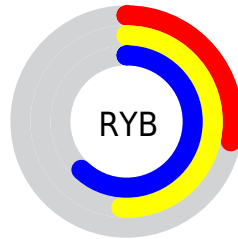
The YUV color **127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **101.9150, 5.9579, 49.1865**, and the grayscale version is **127.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181.7430, -7.2683, -48.8866**, and **69.8600, -1.4100, -61.2672** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121.3890, -7.0938, -58.2232**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132.7810, -4.8220, -40.1499**.

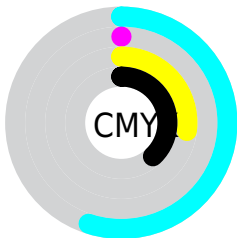
# Distribution



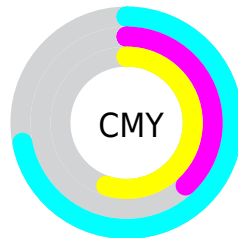
- Red (28%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865 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 127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 127.0850, -5.9579,  
-49.1865


 127.0850, -5.9579,  
-49.1865


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 99.7150, -4.7895,  
-50.6161


 181.7430, -7.2683,  
-48.8866

 69.8600, -1.4100,  
-61.2672


 210.2160, -7.9945,  
-49.3014


 52.5630, -4.2216,  
-46.0978

 229.4110, -3.6536,  
-41.5794

 36.0810, -6.4489,  
-31.6430

 241.3880, 4.7387,  
-26.6503

 21.7190, -10.7075,  
-19.0476

 250.5150, 2.2111,  
-9.2217

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 127.0850, -5.9579,  
-49.1865

■ 127.0850, -5.9579,  
-49.1865

■ 121.3890, -7.0938,  
-58.2232

■ 132.7810, -4.8220,  
-40.1499

■ 115.6930, -8.2296,  
-67.2598

■ 138.4770, -3.6862,  
-31.1133

■ 110.4100, -9.0761,  
-75.7816

■ 143.7600, -2.8397,  
-22.5915

■ 104.7140,  
-10.2120, -84.8182

■ 149.4560, -1.7038,  
-13.5549

■ 101.8660,  
-10.7799, -89.3365

■ 155.1520, -0.5679,  
-4.5183

■ 160.8480, 0.5679,  
4.5183

■ 166.5440, 1.7038,  
13.5549

■ 171.8270, 2.5503,

22.0767

■ 177.5230, 3.6862,  
31.1133

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



134.0110, -23.6694, -14.9186



127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865



111.1340, 19.6539, -97.4645

# Triad

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



127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865



138.0910, 35.4511, -30.7748



142.3630, -20.3920, 54.0556

# Complementary

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



127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865



101.9150, 5.9579, 49.1865

# 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.



144.3860, -5.1203, 55.7895



127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865



145.4230, 25.4275, 11.0300

# Square

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



127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865



113.2950, 45.7036, -99.3597



146.2390, 11.2212, 41.0094



140.8050, -30.9629, 37.8820



# Rectangle

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



127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865



113.0550, 29.5529, -99.1492



146.2390, 11.2212, 41.0094



143.2260, -15.8874, 55.9298

# Sweetspot

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



127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865



194.1840, -2.5557, -20.3324



135.2250, -31.6629, -17.7373



97.4670, -1.7092, -11.8106



232.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865



158.2850, -9.5075, -77.4259



131.9870, 12.8244, -53.4856



76.1520, -0.5679, -4.5183



92.1490, -9.9335, -80.8147



9.7170, -0.8465, -8.5218



# Inverse Universe

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



101.9150, 5.9579, 49.1865



118.7150, 9.5075, 77.4259



97.0130, -12.8244, 53.4856



73.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



50.8510, 9.9335, 80.8147



5.3970, 1.2833, 8.4218



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

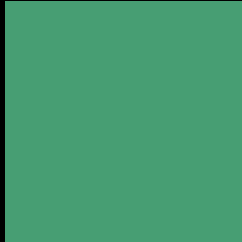
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

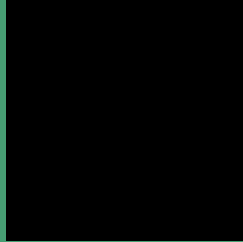
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865.

-49.1865.

# 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

127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865

### Protanopia

140.1140, -16.3252, 9.5470

### Deuteranopia

141.9500, -10.8213, 17.5839



## Tritanopia

133.3350, 15.1178, -42.3898

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865

## Protanomaly

135.3070, -12.4764, -11.6702

## Deuteranomaly

136.5510, -9.1456, -6.6222

## Tritanomaly

130.9620, 7.4137, -44.6937

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865

## Achromatopsia

127.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

127.0210, -1.9824, -17.5584

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865 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(71, 158, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 158, 115)  
}
```

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(71, 158, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 158, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865 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(71, 158, 115) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 158, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 158, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 158, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 158, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 158,  
115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 127.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 158, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 158,  
115) }
```

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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