

# Converting Colors

YUV(127.2310, 12.7041,  
-61.5926)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(127.2310, 12.7041,  
-61.5926)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	399E99
RGB	57, 158, 153
RGB Percent	22%, 62%, 60%
CMY	0.7765, 0.3804, 0.4000
CMYK	0.64, 0.00, 0.03, 0.38
HSL	177°, 47%, 42%
HSV	177°, 64%, 62%
XYZ	19.6640, 27.6235, 34.4325
YIQ	127.2310, -58.5910, -22.9670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

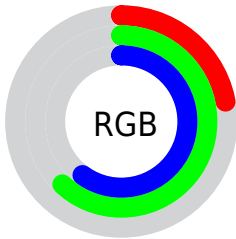
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	57, 109, 158
Decimal	3776153
CIELab	59.55, -29.91, -6.01
CIElCh	60, 30.511, 191.352
Yxy	27.6235, 0.2406, 0.3380
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281966233 (0xFF399E99)
YUV	127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926
Hunter-Lab	52.5580, -25.1929, -2.0521

# Details

The YUV color **127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **87.7690, -12.7041, 61.5926**, and the grayscale version is **127.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183.3130, 11.6777, -59.0335**, and **73.8500, 13.8780, -64.7664** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122.3330, 14.6258, -71.3290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132.1290, 10.7824, -51.8561**.

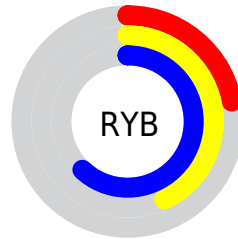
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (62%)

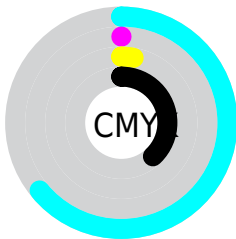
Blue (60%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (62%)

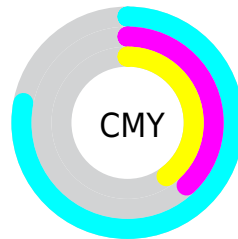


Cyan (64%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926 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 127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



127.2310, 12.7041,  
-61.5926

127.2310, 12.7041,  
-61.5926

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

97.0450, 14.7678,  
-70.1995

183.3130, 11.6777,  
-59.0335

73.8500, 13.8780,  
-64.7664

212.1990, 11.2409,  
-58.9335

56.4390, 10.6296,  
-49.4970

230.7810, 11.9400,  
-49.7969

40.3160, 7.2392,  
-35.3571

239.4520, 7.6652,  
-31.9684

25.5950, 4.1437,  
-22.4468

248.1230, 3.3904,  
-14.1399

1.4820, 5.6784,  
-1.2997

0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 127.2310, 12.7041,  
-61.5926

■ 127.2310, 12.7041,  
-61.5926

■ 122.3330, 14.6258,  
-71.3290

■ 132.1290, 10.7824,  
-51.8561

■ 117.4350, 16.5475,  
-81.0655

■ 137.0270, 8.8607,  
-42.1197

■ 112.9500, 18.7587,  
-90.2871

■ 141.5120, 6.6496,  
-32.8980

■ 109.8460, 19.7959,  
-96.3349

■ 146.4100, 4.7279,  
-23.1616

■ 151.3080, 2.8062,  
-13.4251

■ 156.2060, 0.8844,  
-3.6887

■ 160.9900, -1.4741,  
6.1478

■ 165.5890, -3.2484,  
15.2694

■ 170.4870, -5.1701,  
25.0059

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



133.0200, -3.9539, -38.6055



127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926



125.9170, 25.6769, -69.2102

# Triad

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



127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926



146.8870, 18.2967, 11.5001



143.0580, -24.6786, 28.8901

# Complementary

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



127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926



87.7690, -12.7041, 61.5926

# 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.



144.3830, -17.4438, 41.7601



127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926



147.0440, 6.8803, 33.2874

# Square

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



127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926



142.7630, 26.2458, -18.2092



146.0810, -5.9559, 43.7790



140.5240, -24.9083, 9.1875



# Rectangle

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



127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926



131.2050, 28.9859, -57.1848



146.0810, -5.9559, 43.7790



143.8460, -23.0951, 34.3381

# Sweetspot

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



127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926



194.8120, 5.0227, -24.3911



117.7820, -29.9655, -48.9208



97.5960, 2.6642, -14.5547



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.



127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926



158.5470, 19.9433, -96.9497



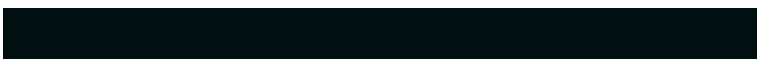
101.3860, 27.9107, -38.9265



76.6080, 1.1793, -4.9182



99.4450, 18.0216, -87.2133



10.5150, 2.2111, -9.2217



# Inverse Universe

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



87.7690, -12.7041, 61.5926



96.3390, -20.3801, 97.0497



113.6140, -27.9107, 38.9265



73.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



43.5550, -18.0216, 87.2133



4.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

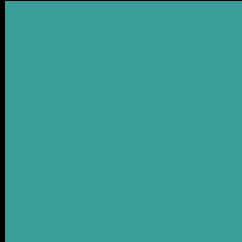
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

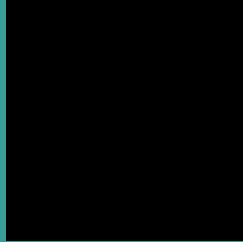
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926.



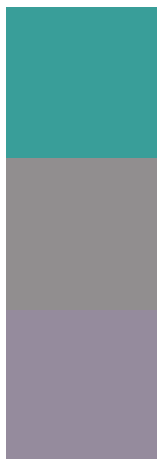
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926.



# 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

127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926

### Protanopia

143.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444

### Deuteranopia

144.0420, 6.3883, 4.3482



## Tritanopia

129.8600, 18.8030, -57.7592

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926

**Protanomaly**

137.4210, 4.7224, -21.4172

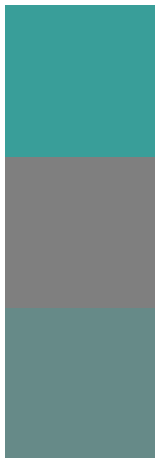
**Deuteranomaly**

138.1700, 8.7902, -19.4431

**Tritanomaly**

128.9800, 16.7719, -59.6185

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926

**Achromatopsia**

127.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

127.0080, 4.4331, -21.9320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926 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(57, 158, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(57, 158, 153)  
}
```

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(57, 158, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 158, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926 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(57, 158, 153) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 158, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 158, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 158, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 158, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 158,  
153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 127.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 158, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 158,  
153) }
```

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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