

# Converting Colors

YUV(127.3930, -2.6587,  
12.8103)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103)  
contains.

<b>YUV(127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(127.3930, -2.6587,  
12.8103)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8E797A
RGB	142, 121, 122
RGB Percent	56%, 47%, 48%
CMY	0.4431, 0.5255, 0.5216
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.14, 0.44
HSL	357°, 9%, 52%
HSV	357°, 15%, 56%
XYZ	21.5056, 20.8307, 21.2996
YIQ	127.3930, 12.1950, 4.7630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

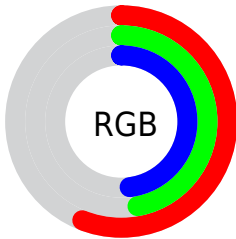
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	142, 121, 122
Decimal	9337210
CIE Lab	52.76, 8.28, 2.46
CIE LCh	53, 8.640, 16.527
Yxy	20.8307, 0.3379, 0.3273
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287527290 (0xFF8E797A)
YUV	127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103
Hunter-Lab	45.6406, 4.2369, 4.2789

# Details

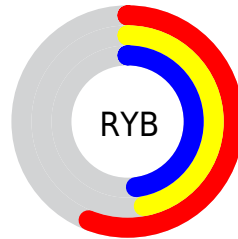
The YUV color  $[127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[135.6070, 2.6587, -12.8103]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[127.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[179.9910, -2.9536, 14.0399]$ , and  $[78.0940, -2.5113, 12.1956]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[117.5790, -4.7224, 21.4172]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[137.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035]$ .

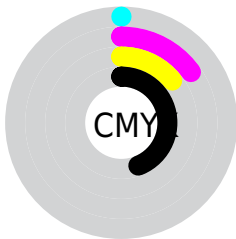
# Distribution



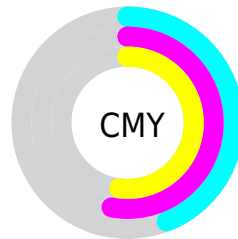
- Red (56%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103 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 127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 127.3930, -2.6587,  
12.8103

■ 127.3930, -2.6587,  
12.8103

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 102.0940, -2.5113,  
12.1956

■ 179.9910, -2.9536,  
14.0399

■ 78.0940, -2.5113,  
12.1956

■ 207.9910, -2.9536,  
14.0399

■ 55.4960, -2.2165,  
10.9660

■ 236.2900, -3.1010,  
14.6547

■ 33.8980, -1.9217,  
9.7365

■ 9.9910, -2.9536,  
14.0399

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

127.3930, -2.6587,  
12.8103

127.3930, -2.6587,  
12.8103

117.5790, -4.7224,  
21.4172

137.2070, -0.5951,  
4.2035

107.8790, -6.3493,  
29.9241

146.9070, 1.0318,  
-4.3034

97.4780, -8.1237,  
39.0458

157.3080, 2.8062,  
-13.4251

87.7780, -9.7506,  
47.5527

167.0080, 4.4331,  
-21.9320

77.9640, -11.8143,  
56.1596

176.8220, 6.4968,  
-30.5389

68.2640, -13.4412,  
64.6665

186.5220, 8.1237,  
-39.0458

58.4500, -15.5049,  
73.2733


196.3360, 10.1874,  
-47.6527

48.1630, -16.8424,

206.6230, 11.5249,

82.2950

-56.6744

 43.2560, -17.8742,  
86.5985

 216.4370, 13.5886,  
-65.2812

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



127.4080, 1.2779, 10.1662



127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103



126.8830, -5.8583, 12.3806

# Triad

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



127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103



124.5280, -4.2043, -4.8481



125.1820, 7.3053, -9.8066

# Complementary

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



127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103



135.6070, 2.6587, -12.8103

# 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.



123.8180, 6.0057, -12.9954



127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103



123.7060, -0.8411, -10.2662

# Square

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



127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103



125.5890, -6.6994, 2.1144



123.4220, 3.2430, -13.5251



126.1120, 6.8468, -2.7292



# Rectangle

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



127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103



126.0460, -6.4317, 9.6067



123.4220, 3.2430, -13.5251



124.4700, 7.1633, -10.9362

# Sweetspot

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



127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103



178.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



129.3740, 6.2246, 10.1960



88.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



219.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103



160.9810, -4.4276, 20.1877



132.5620, -5.7001, 8.2771



66.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



41.0490, -17.2792, 82.3950



2.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



# Inverse Universe

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



127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103



160.9810, -4.4276, 20.1877



130.4380, 5.7001, -8.2771



66.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



41.0490, -17.2792, 82.3950



2.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

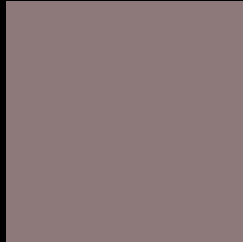
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103 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 127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 127.3930, -2.6587,



# 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

127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103

### Protanopia

126.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591

### Deuteranopia

127.3820, -2.6533, 11.0660



## Tritanopia

127.9030, 0.5408, 13.2401

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103

## Protanomaly

126.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478

## Deuteranomaly

127.6810, -2.8007, 11.6808

## Tritanomaly

127.5610, -0.7696, 13.5400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103

## Achromatopsia

127.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

127.0930, -1.0318, 4.3034

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103 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(142, 121, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 121, 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(142, 121, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 121, 122) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103 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(142, 121, 122) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 121, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(142, 121, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 121, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 121, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 121,  
122) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 127.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 121, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
121, 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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