

# Converting Colors

YUV(128.0030, -4.9315,  
-51.7456)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(128.0030, -4.9315,  
-51.7456)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	45A076
RGB	69, 160, 118
RGB Percent	27%, 63%, 46%
CMY	0.7294, 0.3725, 0.5373
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.26, 0.37
HSL	152°, 40%, 45%
HSV	152°, 57%, 63%
XYZ	18.2951, 27.7148, 21.5248
YIQ	128.0030, -40.7540, -32.3540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

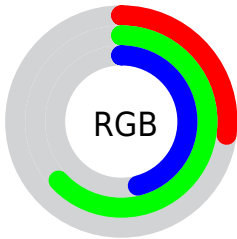
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	69, 128, 160
Decimal	4563062
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.63, -37.30, 13.89
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 39.802, 159.577
Y <sub>xy</sub>	27.7148, 0.2709, 0.4104
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282753142 (0xFF45A076)
YUV	128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456
Hunter-Lab	52.6449, -30.0965, 12.6096

# Details

The YUV color **128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **100.9970, 4.9315, 51.7456**, and the grayscale version is **128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **182.9600, -6.3893, -50.8309**, and **71.3760, -0.6784, -62.5968** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122.4210, -5.6306, -60.8822**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133.5850, -4.2324, -42.6090**.

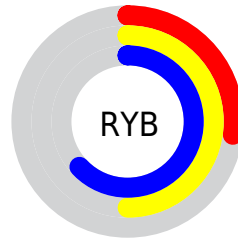
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (63%)

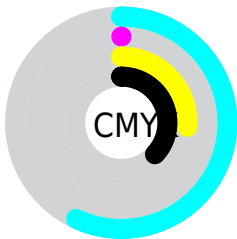
Blue (46%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (63%)

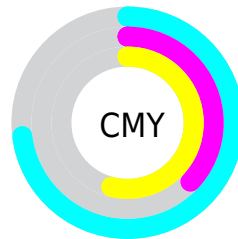


Cyan (57%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (37%)


Yellow (54%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456 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 128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 128.0030, -4.9315,  
-51.7456

 128.0030, -4.9315,  
-51.7456


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 100.3340, -3.6157,  
-53.7899


 182.9600, -6.3893,  
-50.8309

 71.3760, -0.6784,  
-62.5968


 211.2480, -6.5313,  
-51.9605


 54.0790, -3.4899,  
-47.4273

 229.5680, -1.7590,  
-42.5941

 37.5970, -5.7173,  
-32.9726

 241.1320, 6.3439,  
-28.1798

 22.3060, -10.9969,  
-19.5624

 250.2160, 2.3585,  
-9.8364

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 128.0030, -4.9315,  
-51.7456

■ 128.0030, -4.9315,  
-51.7456

■ 122.4210, -5.6306,  
-60.8822

■ 133.5850, -4.2324,  
-42.6090

■ 116.7250, -6.7664,  
-69.9188

■ 139.2810, -3.0965,  
-33.5724

■ 111.1430, -7.4655,  
-79.0554

■ 144.8630, -2.3975,  
-24.4359

■ 105.4470, -8.6014,  
-88.0920

■ 150.5590, -1.2616,  
-15.3992

■ 103.7240, -8.7379,  
-90.9659

■ 156.1410, -0.5625,  
-6.2627

■ 161.7230, 0.1366,  
2.8739

■ 167.4190, 1.2724,  
11.9105

■ 173.0010, 1.9715,

21.0471

■ 178.5830, 2.6706,  
30.1837

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



135.1140, -23.2272, -16.7630



128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456



112.6500, 20.3856, -98.7940

# Triad

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



128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456



140.4010, 35.2983, -28.4157



143.8360, -21.1181, 53.6408

# Complementary

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



128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456



100.9970, 4.9315, 51.7456

# 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.



145.5710, -5.7045, 56.5042



128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456



147.3200, 24.9852, 12.8744

# Square

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



128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456



117.2140, 45.2505, -94.0267



147.7230, 10.4896, 42.3389



142.2780, -31.6891, 37.4672



# Rectangle

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



128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456



114.6850, 30.7213, -100.5787



147.7230, 10.4896, 42.3389



144.4110, -16.4716, 56.6446

# Sweetspot

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



128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456



196.7110, -1.8295, -19.9175



134.9750, -32.5257, -21.0261



97.5810, -1.2724, -11.9105



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.



128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456



159.0180, -7.8969, -80.6998



131.0300, 14.2822, -54.4003



76.1520, -0.5679, -4.5183



92.7190, -7.7495, -81.3146



9.7170, -0.8465, -8.5218



# Inverse Universe

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



100.9970, 4.9315, 51.7456



116.9820, 7.8969, 80.6998



97.9700, -14.2822, 54.4003



73.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



50.2810, 7.7495, 81.3146



5.2830, 0.8465, 8.5218



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456 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 128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456 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 128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456.

-51.7456.

# 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

128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456

### Protanopia

141.3420, -15.4516, 9.3471

### Deuteranopia

143.4770, -10.0952, 17.9987



## Tritanopia

134.4380, 15.5601, -44.2341

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456

## Protanomaly

136.8230, -11.7447, -12.9998

## Deuteranomaly

137.4800, -8.1246, -7.4370

## Tritanomaly

132.1790, 8.2928, -46.6380

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456

## Achromatopsia

128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

128.3090, -2.1243, -18.6880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456 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(69, 160, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 160, 118)  
}
```

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(69, 160, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 160, 118) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456 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(69, 160, 118) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 160, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 160, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 160, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 160, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 160,  
118) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 128.0030, -4.9315, -51.7456 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 160, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 160,  
118) }
```

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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