

# Converting Colors

YUV(128.8660, 16.3351,  
-59.5185)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(128.8660, 16.3351,  
-59.5185)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D9DA2
RGB	61, 157, 162
RGB Percent	24%, 62%, 64%
CMY	0.7608, 0.3843, 0.3647
CMYK	0.62, 0.03, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	183°, 45%, 44%
HSV	183°, 62%, 64%
XYZ	20.5030, 27.7147, 38.4513
YIQ	128.8660, -58.8210, -18.7970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

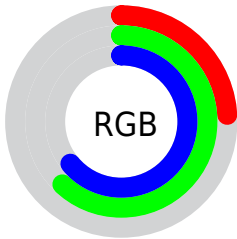
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	61, 110, 162
Decimal	4038050
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.63, -26.12, -10.97
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 28.334, 202.778
Yxy	27.7147, 0.2366, 0.3198
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282228130 (0xFF3D9DA2)
YUV	128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185
Hunter-Lab	52.6447, -22.6096, -6.4536

# Details

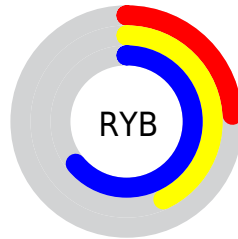
The YUV color **128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **94.1340, -16.3351, 59.5185**, and the grayscale version is **129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185.0620, 15.7454, -57.0594**, and **74.1750, 17.6617, -65.0515** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123.4950, 18.9830, -68.8401**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134.2370, 13.6872, -50.1968**.

# Distribution



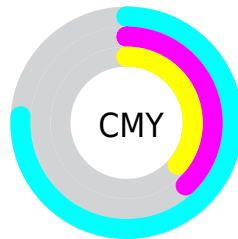
- Red (24%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185 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 128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 128.8660, 16.3351,  
-59.5185

■ 128.8660, 16.3351,  
-59.5185

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 99.5770, 17.9565,  
-66.2810

■ 185.0620, 15.7454,  
-57.0594

■ 74.1750, 17.6617,  
-65.0515

■ 213.3610, 15.5980,  
-56.4446

■ 57.3510, 14.1240,  
-50.2968

■ 231.6780, 11.4977,  
-47.9526

■ 40.6410, 11.0230,  
-35.6422

■ 240.6480, 7.0755,  
-29.5093

■ 25.8060, 7.4906,  
-22.6319

■ 249.3190, 2.8007,  
-11.6808

■ 2.9810, 8.8834,  
-2.6143

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 128.8660, 16.3351,  
-59.5185

■ 128.8660, 16.3351,  
-59.5185

■ 123.4950, 18.9830,  
-68.8401

■ 134.2370, 13.6872,  
-50.1968

■ 118.1240, 21.6309,  
-78.1617

■ 139.6080, 11.0393,  
-40.8752

■ 113.0410, 24.1368,  
-88.6130

■ 144.6910, 8.5333,  
-30.4240

■ 108.8660, 26.1951,  
-95.4755

■ 150.0620, 5.8854,  
-21.1024

■ 155.4330, 3.2375,  
-11.7807

■ 160.8040, 0.5896,  
-2.4591

■ 166.1750, -2.0583,  
6.8625

■ 171.2580, -4.5642,  
17.3137

■ 176.6290, -7.2121,  
26.6354

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



132.5940, 2.1722, -43.4939



128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185



131.5920, 25.3441, -55.7702

# Triad

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



128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185



147.5630, 13.0334, 19.6772



142.5300, -23.9253, 20.5832

# Complementary

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



128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185



94.1340, -16.3351, 59.5185

# 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.



144.7690, -19.6061, 35.2826



128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185



146.8010, 2.0701, 36.1315

# Square

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



128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185



144.7000, 21.8399, -4.9989



146.0330, -9.8763, 41.1901



140.0930, -21.2448, 0.7954



# Rectangle

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



128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185



136.1360, 27.0480, -42.2153



146.0330, -9.8763, 41.1901



143.0900, -23.2154, 26.2311

# Sweetspot

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



128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185



198.5670, 6.6225, -24.1763



120.6290, -27.9181, -52.2946



98.9380, 3.9746, -14.8546



235.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185



159.7630, 25.7528, -93.6312



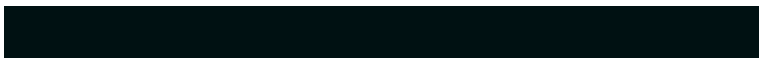
100.1030, 30.5152, -34.2933



78.7220, 1.6161, -5.0182



97.5360, 23.3998, -85.5391



12.0310, 2.9427, -10.5512



# Inverse Universe

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



102.1430, 27.0445, 52.4946



117.7550, 42.5188, 82.6529



122.8970, -30.5152, 34.2933



76.6030, 2.1677, 4.7332



59.0870, 38.9041, 75.3457

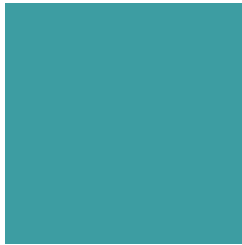


7.3200, 4.7722, 9.3664



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185 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 128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185 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

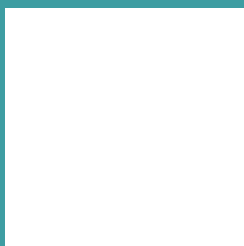
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185.



# 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

128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185

### Protanopia

143.1400, 4.3680, -0.9998

### Deuteranopia

143.8720, 10.9091, 0.9893



## Tritanopia

129.9740, 19.2398, -57.8592

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185

## Protanomaly

137.8600, 8.9430, -21.8022

## Deuteranomaly

138.5980, 13.0162, -21.5724

## Tritanomaly

129.3330, 18.0768, -58.1740

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185

## Achromatopsia

129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

128.7630, 6.0328, -21.7172

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185 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(61, 157, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 157, 162)  
}
```

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(61, 157, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 157, 162) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185 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(61, 157, 162) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 157, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 157, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 157, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 157, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 157,  
162) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 128.8660, 16.3351, -59.5185 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 157, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 157,  
162) }
```

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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