

# Converting Colors

YUV(129.5640, -2.7431,  
-100.4726)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(129.5640, -2.7431,  
-100.4726)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0FBD7C
RGB	15, 189, 124
RGB Percent	6%, 74%, 49%
CMY	0.9412, 0.2588, 0.5137
CMYK	0.92, 0.00, 0.34, 0.26
HSL	158°, 85%, 40%
HSV	158°, 92%, 74%
XYZ	22.0327, 37.9520, 25.2330
YIQ	129.5640, -82.8390, -57.1030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

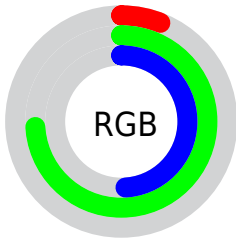
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	15, 122, 189
Decimal	1031548
CIELab	67.99, -54.86, 21.95
CIElCh	68, 59.088, 158.188
Yxy	37.9520, 0.2585, 0.4454
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279221628 (0xFF0FBD7C)
YUV	129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726
Hunter-Lab	61.6052, -43.9697, 18.8389

# Details

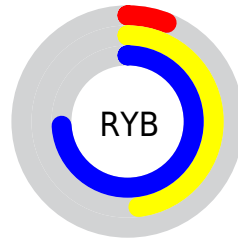
The YUV color **129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC99**. A complement of this color would be **74.4360, 2.7431, 100.4726**, and the grayscale version is **130.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194.4800, -8.6176, -82.8590**, and **87.2080, -6.0185, -76.4814** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124.3950, -3.1527, -109.0944**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136.0430, -2.4862, -89.4917**.

# Distribution



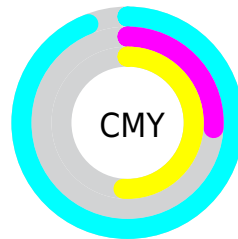
- Red (6%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726 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 129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 129.5640, -2.7431,  
-100.4726

 129.5640, -2.7431,  
-100.4726


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 105.7930, -3.3489,  
-92.7805


 194.4800, -8.6176,  
-82.8590


 87.2080, -6.0185,  
-76.4814


 212.4090, -4.1456,  
-70.5187


 69.2100, -8.9775,  
-60.6972


 224.6850, 4.0993,  
-54.9747

 51.4400, -11.0629,  
-45.1129

 236.1630, 9.2866,  
-38.7310

 34.7300, -14.1639,  
-30.4582

 245.4320, 4.7170,  
-19.6729

 20.5450, -10.1287,  
-18.0180

254.4020, 0.2948,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.2296

0.0000

■ 129.5640, -2.7431,  
-100.4726

■ 129.5640, -2.7431,  
-100.4726

■ 124.3950, -3.1527,  
-109.0944

■ 136.0430, -2.4862,  
-89.4917

■ 142.5220, -2.2293,  
-78.5108

■ 149.0010, -1.9725,  
-67.5299

■ 155.4800, -1.7156,  
-56.5490

■ 161.9590, -1.4588,  
-45.5680

■ 168.1390, -1.0545,  
-35.2019

■ 174.6180, -0.7977,  
-24.2210

■ 181.0970, -0.5408,  
-13.2401

■ 187.6900, 0.1528,  
-2.3591

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



152.1010, -37.0248, -24.6446



129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726



133.1100, 22.6238, -116.7375

# Triad

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



129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726



153.7100, 49.9360, -56.7507



163.0090, -30.0774, 80.6761

# Complementary

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



129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726



74.4360, 2.7431, 100.4726

# 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.



162.3660, -4.6174, 81.2400



129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726



169.8270, 39.5253, 15.9377

# Square

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



129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726



135.9040, 58.7143, -119.1878



169.2170, 18.1340, 63.8307



162.3330, -48.4782, 55.8360



# Rectangle

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



129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726



136.6270, 38.6379, -119.8219



169.2170, 18.1340, 63.8307



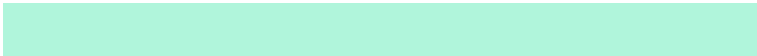
161.8980, -21.6417, 81.6505

# Sweetspot

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



129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726



221.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202



137.1710, -60.2303, -48.3850



108.0310, -0.5083, -23.7062



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726



161.2570, -4.0707, -141.4224



125.2340, 31.4366, -96.6752



90.9670, 0.0163, -5.2331



104.0320, -2.4808, -91.2361



20.3630, -0.6720, -17.8584



# Inverse Universe

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



74.4360, 2.7431, 100.4726



83.6290, 3.6339, 141.5224



78.7660, -31.4366, 96.6752



88.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



53.9680, 2.4808, 91.2361

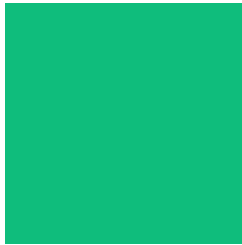


10.5230, 0.2352, 17.9583



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726 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 ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726.

-100.4726.

# 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

129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726

### Protanopia

162.3720, -24.3404, 13.7058

### Deuteranopia

165.0880, -16.8054, 23.6018



## Tritanopia

147.9230, 23.2090, -70.9695

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726



## Protanomaly

150.4700, -16.5007, -27.5992



## Deuteranomaly

152.0670, -11.8650, -21.1068



## Tritanomaly

141.0390, 13.7848, -81.5952

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726



## Achromatopsia

130.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

129.5410, -0.7597, -36.4315

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726 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(15, 189, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 189, 124)  
}
```

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(15, 189, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 189, 124) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726 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(15, 189, 124) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 189, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 189, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 189, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 189, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 189,  
124) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 129.5640, -2.7431, -100.4726 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 189, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 189,  
124) }
```

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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