

# Converting Colors

YUV(130.1970, -2.0691,  
10.3512)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(130.1970, -2.0691,  
10.3512)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8E7D7E
RGB	142, 125, 126
RGB Percent	56%, 49%, 49%
CMY	0.4431, 0.5098, 0.5059
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.11, 0.44
HSL	356°, 7%, 52%
HSV	356°, 12%, 56%
XYZ	22.2548, 21.9244, 22.7975
YIQ	130.1970, 9.8110, 3.9150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

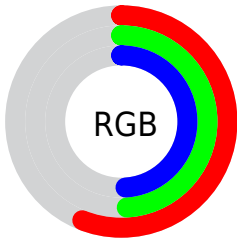
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	142, 125, 126
Decimal	9338238
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.95, 6.68, 1.84
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 6.930, 15.373
Yxy	21.9244, 0.3323, 0.3273
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287528318 (0xFF8E7D7E)
YUV	130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512
Hunter-Lab	46.8235, 2.8986, 3.9092

# Details

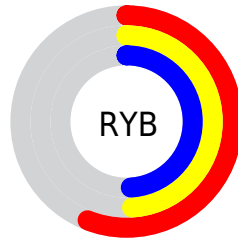
The YUV color  $[130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $[136.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[130.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[183.4960, -2.2165, 10.9660]$ , and  $[80.8980, -1.9217, 9.7365]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[120.4970, -3.6960, 18.8581]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[139.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443]$ .

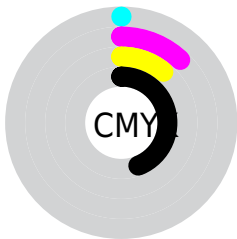
# Distribution



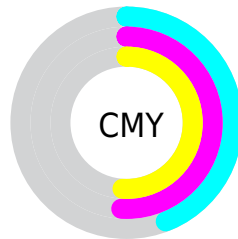
- Red (56%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512 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 130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 130.1970, -2.0691,  
10.3512

■ 130.1970, -2.0691,  
10.3512

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 104.8980, -1.9217,  
9.7365

■ 183.4960, -2.2165,  
10.9660

■ 80.8980, -1.9217,  
9.7365

■ 210.7950, -2.3639,  
11.5808

■ 57.5990, -1.7743,  
9.1217

■ 238.7950, -2.3639,  
11.5808

■ 36.3000, -1.6269,  
8.5069

■ 14.1970, -2.0691,  
10.3512

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

130.1970, -2.0691,  
10.3512

130.1970, -2.0691,  
10.3512

120.4970, -3.6960,  
18.8581

139.8970, -0.4422,  
1.8443

110.6830, -5.7597,  
27.4650

149.7110, 1.6215,  
-6.7625

100.3960, -7.0972,  
36.4867

159.9980, 2.9590,  
-15.7842

90.6960, -8.7241,  
44.9936

169.6980, 4.5859,  
-24.2911

80.8820, -10.7878,  
53.6005

179.5120, 6.6496,  
-32.8980

71.1820, -12.4147,  
62.1074

189.2120, 8.2765,  
-41.4049

61.3680, -14.4784,  
70.7143


199.0260, 10.3402,  
-50.0118


51.0810, -15.8159,

209.3130, 11.6777,

79.7360

-59.0335

 43.3700, -17.4374,  
86.4985

 219.0130, 13.3046,  
-67.5404

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



129.9840, 0.9939, 7.9070



130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



129.9150, -4.3951, 9.7215

# Triad

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



130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



127.6530, -3.7729, -3.2037



128.1500, 5.8420, -7.1476

# Complementary

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



130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



136.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512

# 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.



127.4870, 4.6899, -10.9511



130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



127.1300, -0.5571, -8.0070

# Square

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



130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



128.2300, -5.5364, 2.4293



127.2050, 2.3639, -11.5808



129.0690, 5.3890, -1.8145



# Rectangle

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



130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



129.5620, -5.7001, 8.2771



127.2050, 2.3639, -11.5808



128.1390, 5.8475, -8.8919

# Sweetspot

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



130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



178.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



131.7220, 5.0671, 8.1368



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.



130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



165.8880, -3.3958, 15.8842



134.1920, -4.5317, 6.8476



66.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



41.2770, -16.4056, 82.1951



2.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



# Inverse Universe

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



130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



165.8880, -3.3958, 15.8842



132.8080, 4.5317, -6.8476



66.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



41.2770, -16.4056, 82.1951



2.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

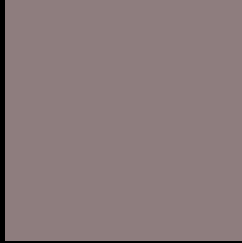
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

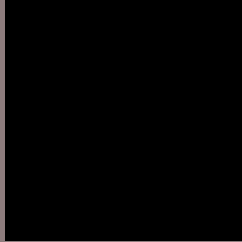
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 130.1970, -2.0691,



# 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

130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512

### Protanopia

128.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443

### Deuteranopia

130.4960, -2.2165, 10.9660



## Tritanopia

130.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512

## Protanomaly

129.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182

## Deuteranomaly

130.4960, -2.2165, 10.9660

## Tritanomaly

130.4790, 0.2569, 10.9809

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512

## Achromatopsia

130.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

129.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512 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, 125, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 125, 126)  
}
```

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, 125, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 125, 126) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512 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, 125, 126) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 125, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 125, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 125, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 125, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 125,  
126) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 130.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 125, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
125, 126) }
```

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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