

# Converting Colors

YUV(130.6930, 2.1234,  
-27.7948)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(130.6930, 2.1234,  
-27.7948)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	639287
RGB	99, 146, 135
RGB Percent	39%, 57%, 53%
CMY	0.6118, 0.4275, 0.4706
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.08, 0.43
HSL	166°, 19%, 48%
HSV	166°, 32%, 57%
XYZ	19.7976, 24.9597, 26.6959
YIQ	130.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

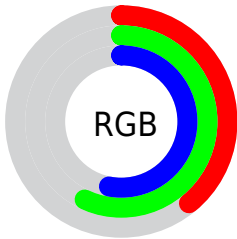
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	99, 126, 146
Decimal	6525575
CIE Lab	57.04, -18.42, 0.75
CIE LCh	57, 18.437, 177.677
Yxy	24.9597, 0.2771, 0.3493
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284715655 (0xFF639287)
YUV	130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948
Hunter-Lab	49.9597, -16.6948, 3.2902

# Details

The YUV color  $[130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $669999$ . A complement of this color would be  $[114.3070, -2.1234, 27.7948]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[131.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[183.9810, 1.9814, -28.9243]$ , and  $[80.1060, 2.4127, -27.2800]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[125.8660, 3.0241, -36.7165]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[135.5200, 1.2226, -18.8730]$ .

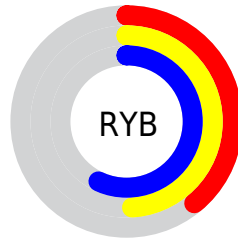
# Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (57%)

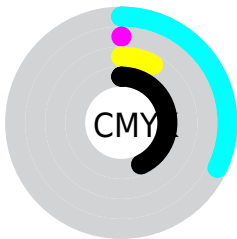
Blue (53%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (57%)

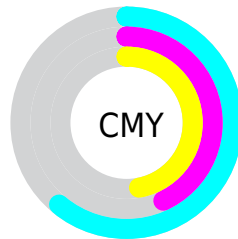


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948 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 130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 130.6930, 2.1234,  
-27.7948

■ 130.6930, 2.1234,  
-27.7948

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 105.1060, 2.4127,  
-27.2800

■ 183.9810, 1.9814,  
-28.9243

■ 80.1060, 2.4127,  
-27.2800

■ 211.6820, 2.1288,  
-29.5391

■ 56.2200, 2.8495,  
-27.3799

■ 239.0950, 2.4182,  
-29.0243

■ 33.3230, 3.2918,  
-29.2243

■ 249.0200, 2.9481,  
-12.2955

■ 19.3030, 0.3436,  
-16.9287

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 130.6930, 2.1234,  
-27.7948

■ 130.6930, 2.1234,  
-27.7948

■ 125.8660, 3.0241,  
-36.7165

■ 135.5200, 1.2226,  
-18.8730

■ 121.2240, 3.3406,  
-44.9234

■ 140.1620, 0.9061,  
-10.6661

■ 116.3970, 4.2413,  
-53.8452

■ 144.9890, 0.0054,  
-1.7444

■ 111.7550, 4.5578,  
-62.0521

■ 149.6310, -0.3111,  
6.4626

■ 106.9280, 5.4585,  
-70.9739

■ 154.4580, -1.2118,  
15.3843

■ 101.9870, 5.9224,  
-79.7956

■ 159.3990, -1.6757,  
24.2061

■ 98.4700, 6.6703,  
-86.3582

■ 163.9270, -2.4290,  
32.5130

■ 168.7540, -3.3297,

41.4347

■ 173.3960, -3.6462,  
49.6417

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



132.4790, -6.6451, -15.3291



130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948



130.4240, 10.1440, -33.6978

# Triad

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



130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948



138.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254



137.5870, -13.6004, 22.2872

# Complementary

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



130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948



114.3070, -2.1234, 27.7948

# 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.



138.8140, -7.7963, 27.3501



130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948



139.6350, 7.0819, 15.2291

# Square

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



130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948



135.5430, 16.4943, -17.1392



140.0400, -0.5127, 24.5209



136.0650, -15.3150, 12.2210



# Rectangle

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



130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948



131.1730, 14.2117, -31.7237



140.0400, -0.5127, 24.5209



138.3530, -12.0060, 24.2464

# Sweetspot

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



130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948



182.7490, 0.6167, -11.1809



130.1770, -15.3703, -16.8182



90.4830, 0.7479, -6.5626



222.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948



164.8220, 3.0458, -43.6939



124.9030, 10.4008, -22.7169



71.6790, 0.1583, -4.1035



92.9760, 5.9278, -81.5400



6.7820, 0.6005, -5.9478



# Inverse Universe

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



114.3070, -2.1234, 27.7948



139.0640, -3.4826, 43.7939



120.0970, -10.4008, 22.7169



69.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



44.9100, -6.3646, 81.6399



3.2180, -0.6005, 5.9478



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948 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 130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

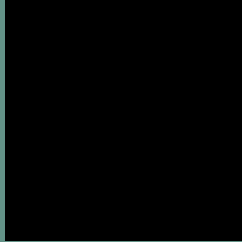
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948.



# 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

130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948

### Protanopia

136.3980, -3.6472, 3.1590

### Deuteranopia

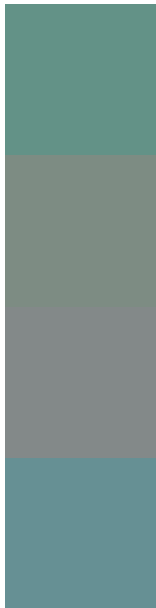
137.7670, 0.1149, 9.8513



## Tritanopia

132.4080, 11.1379, -25.7908

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948

## Protanomaly

134.4890, -1.7201, -8.3219

## Deuteranomaly

135.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887

## Tritanomaly

131.8980, 7.9383, -26.2205

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948

## Achromatopsia

131.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

130.4610, 0.7587, -10.0513

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948 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(99, 146, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 146, 135)  
}
```

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(99, 146, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 146, 135) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948 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(99, 146, 135) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 146, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 146, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 146, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 146, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 146,  
135) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 130.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 146, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 146,  
135) }
```

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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