

# Converting Colors

YUV(132.7850, -0.3870,  
30.8836)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(132.7850, -0.3870,  
30.8836)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A87384
RGB	168, 115, 132
RGB Percent	66%, 45%, 52%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5490, 0.4824
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.21, 0.34
HSL	341°, 23%, 55%
HSV	341°, 32%, 66%
XYZ	26.4440, 22.2522, 24.7312
YIQ	132.7850, 26.1310, 16.5230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

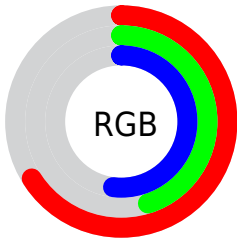
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	168, 115, 132
Decimal	11039620
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	54.29, 23.42, -0.83
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 23.437, 357.966
Yxy	22.2522, 0.3601, 0.3031
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289229700 (0xFFA87384)
YUV	132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836
Hunter-Lab	47.1723, 17.5128, 1.9364

# Details

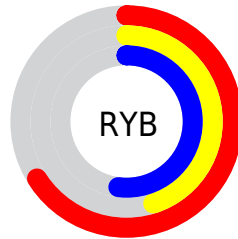
The YUV color **132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **150.2150, 0.3870, -30.8836**, and the grayscale version is **133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186.0950, -0.5398, 33.2427**, and **82.5890, 0.2026, 28.4244** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121.5520, -0.2721, 40.7349**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144.0180, -0.5019, 21.0322**.

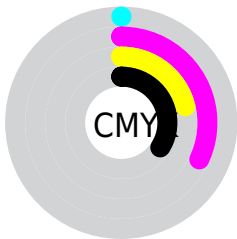
# Distribution



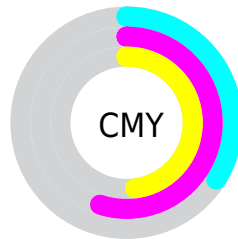
- Red (66%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (48%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836 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 132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 132.7850, -0.3870,  
30.8836


 132.7850, -0.3870,  
30.8836


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 107.1870, -0.0922,  
29.6540

 186.0950, -0.5398,  
33.2427

 82.5890, 0.2026,  
28.4244

 214.3940, -0.6872,  
33.8575


 58.6920, 0.6448,  
26.5801

 234.6200, 3.1453,  
17.8733

 36.0940, 0.9397,  
25.3506

 253.2390, 0.8682,  
1.5444

 14.4960, 1.2345,  
24.1210

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

132.7850, -0.3870,  
30.8836

132.7850, -0.3870,  
30.8836

121.5520, -0.2721,  
40.7349

144.0180, -0.5019,  
21.0322

110.2050, -0.5941,  
50.6862

155.3650, -0.1799,  
11.0809

99.5590, -0.7686,  
60.0228

166.0110, -0.0054,  
1.7444

88.2120, -1.0905,  
69.9741

177.3580, 0.3165,  
-8.2070

76.9790, -0.9756,  
79.8254

188.5910, 0.2016,  
-18.0583

65.7460, -0.8608,  
89.6768

199.8240, 0.0868,  
-27.9096

56.3880, -1.1773,  
97.8837

211.1710, 0.4087,  
-37.8610

221.8170, 0.5832,

-47.1975

 226.7070, 4.0884,  
-51.4860

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



133.2270, 9.2551, 18.2179



132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836



131.6900, -9.7072, 33.5979

# Triad

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



132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836



126.4500, -15.9979, -2.1487



122.4260, 20.4960, -40.7156

# Complementary

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



132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836



150.2150, 0.3870, -30.8836

# 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.



119.6720, 13.9657, -46.1933



132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836



124.1040, -7.9393, -20.2622

# Square

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



132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836



128.9360, -19.6884, 14.9651



120.9800, 3.4609, -36.8165



127.3620, 21.0205, -22.2425



# Rectangle

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



132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836



131.0010, -14.7905, 30.6941



120.9800, 3.4609, -36.8165



120.6490, 18.9070, -44.4192

# Sweetspot

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



132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836



206.3650, -0.1799, 11.0809



131.5070, 17.9910, 16.2184



101.9300, -0.4585, 7.0774



237.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836



163.8950, -0.4412, 48.3271



136.1300, -10.4171, 27.9500



78.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



49.6100, -1.2867, 86.2880



6.7780, 0.1094, 11.5957



# Inverse Universe

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



132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836



163.8950, -0.4412, 48.3271



146.8700, 10.4171, -27.9500



78.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



49.6100, -1.2867, 86.2880

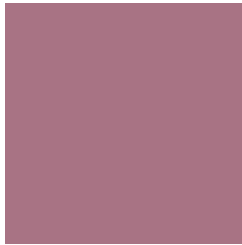


6.7780, 0.1094, 11.5957



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

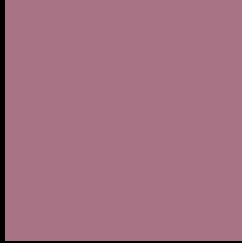
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

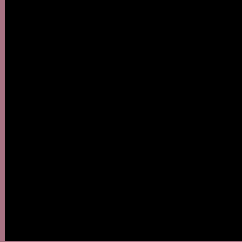
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 132.7850, -0.3870,



# 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

132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836

### Protanopia

130.3680, 5.2416, -1.1997

### Deuteranopia

131.5390, -0.7587, 10.0513



## Tritanopia

132.2750, -3.5866, 30.4538

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836

## Protanomaly

131.2770, 3.3144, 10.2811

## Deuteranomaly

131.9960, -0.4910, 17.5435

## Tritanomaly

132.6170, -2.2762, 30.1539

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836

## Achromatopsia

133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

132.7780, 0.1094, 11.5957

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836 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(168, 115, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 115, 132)  
}
```

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(168, 115, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 115, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836 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(168, 115, 132) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 115, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 115, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 115, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 115, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 115,  
132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 132.7850, -0.3870, 30.8836 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 115, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
115, 132) }
```

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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