

# Converting Colors

YUV(133.9800, -2.9481,  
12.2955)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(133.9800, -2.9481,  
12.2955)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	948080
RGB	148, 128, 128
RGB Percent	58%, 50%, 50%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4980, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.14, 0.42
HSL	0°, 9%, 54%
HSV	0°, 14%, 58%
XYZ	23.8282, 23.2928, 23.6621
YIQ	133.9800, 11.9200, 4.2400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

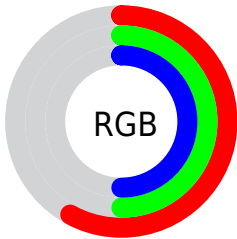
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	148, 128, 128
Decimal	9732224
CIE Lab	55.37, 7.63, 2.81
CIE LCh	55, 8.135, 20.229
Yxy	23.2928, 0.3366, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287922304 (0xFF948080)
YUV	133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955
Hunter-Lab	48.2626, 3.6695, 4.7151

# Details

The YUV color  $[133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $[142.0200, 2.9481, -12.2955]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[134.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[187.2790, -3.0955, 12.9103]$ , and  $[84.3820, -2.6533, 11.0660]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[123.4650, -5.1592, 21.5172]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[144.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739]$ .

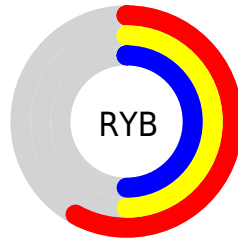
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (50%)

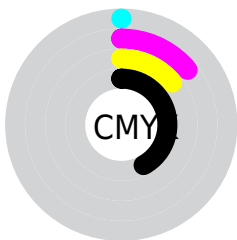
Blue (50%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (50%)

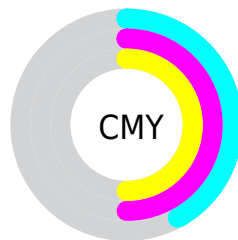


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955 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 133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 133.9800, -2.9481,  
12.2955

■ 133.9800, -2.9481,  
12.2955

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 108.6810, -2.8007,  
11.6808

■ 187.2790, -3.0955,  
12.9103

■ 84.3820, -2.6533,  
11.0660

■ 214.5780, -3.2430,  
13.5251

■ 61.0830, -2.5059,  
10.4512

■ 242.3820, -2.6533,  
11.0660

■ 38.8980, -1.9217,  
9.7365

■ 18.0830, -2.5059,  
10.4512

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

133.9800, -2.9481,  
12.2955

133.9800, -2.9481,  
12.2955

123.4650, -5.1592,  
21.5172

144.4950, -0.7370,  
3.0739

112.9500, -7.3703,  
30.7389

155.0100, 1.4741,  
-6.1478

103.1360, -9.4340,  
39.3457

164.8240, 3.5378,  
-14.7546

92.6210, -11.6452,  
48.5674

175.3390, 5.7489,  
-23.9763

82.1060, -13.8563,  
57.7890

185.8540, 7.9600,  
-33.1980

71.5910, -16.0674,  
67.0107

196.3690, 10.1711,  
-42.4196

61.0760, -18.2785,  
76.2323


206.8840, 12.3822,  
-51.6413


51.2620, -20.3422,

216.6980, 14.4459,

84.8392

-60.2481

 44.2520, -21.8162,  
90.9870

 223.0070, 15.7725,  
-65.7811

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



134.1800, 0.4043, 10.3661



133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955



133.2850, -5.5635, 11.1511

# Triad

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



133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955



131.2290, -4.0569, -5.4628



132.0790, 6.8631, -7.9623

# Complementary

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



133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955



142.0200, 2.9481, -12.2955

# 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.



131.1170, 5.8583, -12.3806



133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955



130.5210, -0.2569, -10.9809

# Square

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



133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955



131.9910, -6.4046, 0.8849



130.4220, 3.2430, -13.5251



133.2970, 6.2626, -2.0145



# Rectangle

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



133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955



133.3340, -6.5737, 8.4771



130.4220, 3.2430, -13.5251



131.7690, 7.0159, -10.3214

# Sweetspot

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



133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955



186.0930, -1.0318, 4.3034



136.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960



93.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



224.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955



169.9700, -4.4222, 18.4433



139.8500, -5.8420, 7.1476



69.0930, -1.0318, 4.3034



41.2620, -20.3422, 84.8392



2.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478



# Inverse Universe

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



142.0200, 2.9481, -12.2955



182.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433



136.1500, 5.8421, -7.1475



71.9070, 1.0318, -4.3034



96.7380, 20.3422, -84.8392



7.0100, 1.4741, -6.1478



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

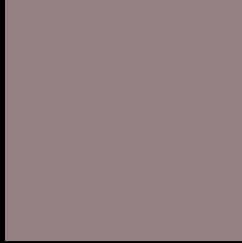
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

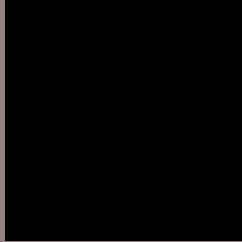
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 133.9800, -2.9481,



# 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

133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955

### Protanopia

132.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591

### Deuteranopia

133.6810, -2.8007, 11.6808



## Tritanopia

134.7180, 1.1250, 12.5253

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955

## Protanomaly

133.4630, -2.2003, 5.7329

## Deuteranomaly

133.6810, -2.8007, 11.6808

## Tritanomaly

134.3760, -0.1854, 12.8252

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955

## Achromatopsia

134.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

134.0930, -1.0318, 4.3034

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955 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(148, 128, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 128, 128)  
}
```

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(148, 128, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 128, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955 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(148, 128, 128) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 128, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 128, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 128, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 128, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 128,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 133.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 128, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
128, 128) }
```

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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