

# Converting Colors

YUV(135.1880, -8.4737,  
11.2361)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(135.1880, -8.4737,  
11.2361)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	948476
RGB	148, 132, 118
RGB Percent	58%, 52%, 46%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4824, 0.5373
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.20, 0.42
HSL	28°, 12%, 52%
HSV	28°, 20%, 58%
XYZ	23.7340, 24.1064, 20.5416
YIQ	135.1880, 14.0300, -0.9620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

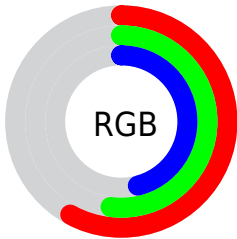
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	148, 144, 118
Decimal	9733238
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.19, 3.68, 9.77
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 10.435, 69.375
Yxy	24.1064, 0.3471, 0.3525
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287923318 (0xFF948476)
YUV	135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361
Hunter-Lab	49.0983, 0.3645, 9.5632

# Details

The YUV color  $[135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $[130.8120, 8.4737, -11.2361]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[135.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[188.3730, -9.0579, 11.9509]$ , and  $[85.7040, -7.7421, 9.9066]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[128.7820, -12.7105, 16.8542]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[141.5940, -4.2368, 5.6181]$ .

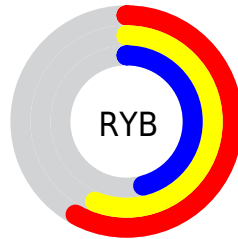
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (52%)

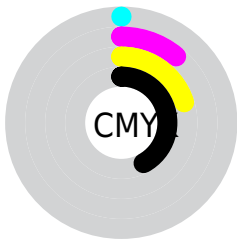
Blue (46%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (46%)

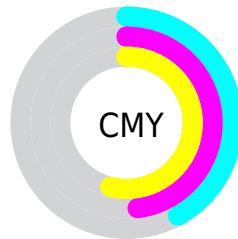


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361 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 135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 135.1880, -8.4737,  
11.2361

■ 135.1880, -8.4737,  
11.2361

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 109.8890, -8.3263,  
10.6213

■ 188.3730, -9.0579,  
11.9509

■ 85.7040, -7.7421,  
9.9066

■ 216.5580, -9.6421,  
12.6656

■ 62.4050, -7.5947,  
9.2918

■ 243.3620, -9.0525,  
10.2065

■ 40.2200, -7.0105,  
8.5771

254.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

■ 18.9490, -9.3419,  
9.6917

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 135.1880, -8.4737,  
11.2361

■ 135.1880, -8.4737,  
11.2361

■ 128.7820,  
-12.7105, 16.8542

■ 141.5940, -4.2368,  
5.6181

■ 122.3760,  
-16.9474, 22.4722

■ 148.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 116.0840,  
-20.7474, 27.9903

■ 154.2920, 3.8000,  
-5.5181

■ 109.6780,  
-24.9843, 33.6084

■ 160.6980, 8.0369,  
-11.1361

■ 103.8590,  
-29.5105, 38.7117

■ 166.5170, 12.5631,  
-16.2394

■ 97.4530, -33.7473,  
44.3297

■ 172.9230, 16.8000,  
-21.8575

■ 91.0470, -37.9842,  
49.9478

■ 179.3290, 21.0368,  
-27.4755

■ 84.7550, -41.7842,

■ 185.6210, 24.8368,

55.4659

-32.9936

■ 192.0270, 29.0737,  
-38.6117

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



136.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397



135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361



134.1440, -8.4520, 4.2587

# Triad

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



135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361



131.5850, 2.6696, -16.2990



136.3300, 6.2463, 3.2186

# Complementary

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



135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361



130.8120, 8.4737, -11.2361

# 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.



135.1440, 8.3100, -5.3883



135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361



131.7250, 7.0376, -17.2988

# Square

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



135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361



132.3530, -2.1460, -11.7106



132.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805



136.3480, 2.2934, 11.0958



# Rectangle

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



135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361



133.4530, -7.1253, -1.2743



132.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805



135.2480, 7.2727, 0.6595

# Sweetspot

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



135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361



186.2240, -3.0684, 4.1886



128.7940, 2.5666, 16.8437



93.8540, -1.9000, 2.7590



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.



135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361



171.6680, -13.1473, 16.9542



143.9930, -12.8145, 3.5141



70.8540, -1.9000, 2.7590



78.8300, -38.8632, 51.8921



5.9250, -2.9210, 3.5738



# Inverse Universe

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



130.8120, 8.4737, -11.2361



164.9190, 12.8579, -17.4690



122.0070, 12.8145, -3.5141



69.5590, 2.1894, -2.2442



58.5830, 39.1526, -51.3773



4.0750, 2.9210, -3.5738



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

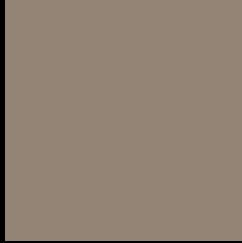
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361 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 135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 135.1880, -8.4737,



# 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

135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361

### Protanopia

134.3830, -7.5838, 5.8031

### Deuteranopia

135.8080, -8.7793, 15.9544



## Tritanopia

136.7180, 1.1250, 12.5253

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361

## Protanomaly

134.6930, -7.7366, 8.1622

## Deuteranomaly

135.7970, -8.7739, 14.2100

## Tritanomaly

136.0940, -2.5113, 12.1956

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361

## Achromatopsia

135.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

135.2240, -3.0684, 4.1886

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361 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, 132, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 132, 118)  
}
```

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, 132, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 132, 118) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361 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, 132, 118) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 132, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 132, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 132, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 132, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 132,  
118) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 135.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 132, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
132, 118) }
```

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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