

# Converting Colors

YUV(135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(135.4850, -5.6621,  
-3.9333)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	838C7C
RGB	131, 140, 124
RGB Percent	51%, 55%, 49%
CMY	0.4863, 0.4510, 0.5137
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.11, 0.45
HSL	94°, 7%, 52%
HSV	94°, 11%, 55%
XYZ	22.3762, 25.0367, 22.7220
YIQ	135.4850, -0.2280, -6.8840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

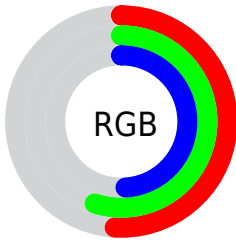
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	124, 140, 133
Decimal	8621180
CIELab	57.11, -6.40, 7.42
CIElCh	57, 9.801, 130.758
Yxy	25.0367, 0.3190, 0.3570
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286811260 (0xFF838C7C)
YUV	135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333
Hunter-Lab	50.0367, -7.7396, 8.1017

# Details

The YUV color  $[135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $[128.5150, 5.6621, 3.9333]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[189.0720, -5.9515, -4.4481]$ , and  $[85.8980, -5.3727, -3.4185]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[131.4970, -10.5980, -7.4519]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[139.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148]$ .

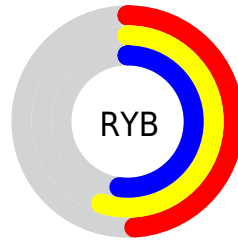
# Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (55%)

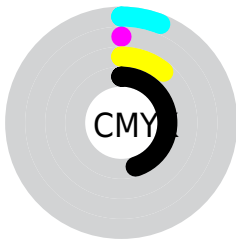
Blue (49%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (52%)

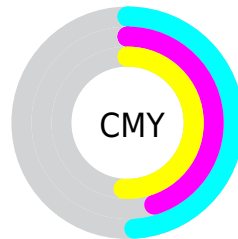


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (49%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333 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 135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 135.4850, -5.6621,  
-3.9333

■ 135.4850, -5.6621,  
-3.9333

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 110.4850, -5.6621,  
-3.9333

■ 189.0720, -5.9515,  
-4.4481

■ 85.8980, -5.3727,  
-3.4185

■ 216.3710, -6.0989,  
-3.8334

■ 63.0120, -4.9359,  
-3.5185

■ 244.9580, -6.3883,  
-4.3482

■ 40.4250, -4.6465,  
-3.0037

■ 20.0830, -5.9569,  
-2.7038

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 135.4850, -5.6621,  
-3.9333

■ 135.4850, -5.6621,  
-3.9333

■ 131.4970,  
-10.5980, -7.4519

■ 139.4730, -0.7262,  
-0.4148

■ 127.5090,  
-15.5339, -10.9704

■ 143.4610, 4.2097,  
3.1037

■ 123.5210,  
-20.4699, -14.4889

■ 147.4490, 9.1456,  
6.6222

■ 119.5330,  
-25.4058, -18.0074

■ 151.4370, 14.0816,  
10.1408

■ 115.8440,  
-30.4891, -20.9112

■ 155.1260, 19.1649,  
13.0445

■ 111.8560,  
-35.4250, -24.4297

■ 159.1140, 24.1008,  
16.5630

■ 107.8680,  
-40.3609, -27.9482


■ 163.1020, 29.0367,  
20.0815


■ 103.8800,

■ 167.0900, 33.9726,

-45.2968, -31.4668

23.6001

 100.4190,  
-49.5066, -34.5705

 171.0780, 38.9085,  
27.1186

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



136.2580, -8.0152, 4.1587



135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333



134.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958

# Triad

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



135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333



135.5130, 8.6211, -11.8509



138.5180, -2.2274, 14.4547

# Complementary

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



135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333



128.5150, 5.6621, 3.9333

# 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.



138.9350, 2.0040, 10.5810



135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333



137.4430, 8.1626, -4.7735

# Square

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



135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333



134.3230, 6.7428, -16.0693



138.5150, 5.6621, 3.9333



138.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397



# Rectangle

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



135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333



134.2540, 1.3538, -14.2548



138.5150, 5.6621, 3.9333



138.5610, -0.7696, 13.5400

# Sweetspot

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



135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333



179.5330, -1.7418, -1.3444



134.0670, -4.9630, 5.2032



90.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



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.



135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333



173.9640, -8.8563, -6.1074



133.5060, -4.1935, -8.3368



67.0060, -2.4680, -1.7593



95.4130, -47.0386, -32.8112



3.5330, -1.7418, -1.3444



# Inverse Universe

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



128.5150, 5.6621, 3.9333



163.0360, 8.8563, 6.1074



130.4940, 4.1935, 8.3368



63.9940, 2.4680, 1.7593



37.5870, 47.0386, 32.8112



1.4670, 1.7418, 1.3444



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

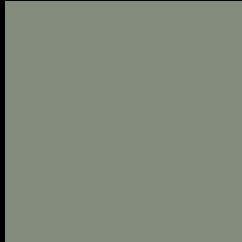
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333 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

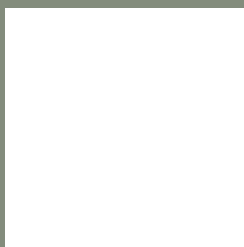
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333.

-3.9333.

# 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

135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333

### Protanopia

136.4970, -7.1470, 5.7031

### Deuteranopia

137.8940, -5.8637, 14.1250



## Tritanopia

137.5420, 4.6628, -2.2293

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333

## Protanomaly

136.0020, -6.4100, 2.6292

## Deuteranomaly

137.1490, -5.9895, 7.7623

## Tritanomaly

136.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333

## Achromatopsia

135.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

135.4190, -2.1786, -1.2445

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333 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(131, 140, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 140, 124)  
}
```

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(131, 140, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 140, 124) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333 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(131, 140, 124) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 140, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 140, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 140, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 140, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 140,  
124) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 135.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 140, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
140, 124) }
```

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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