

# Converting Colors

YUV(136.3550, -1.6540,  
17.2287)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(136.3550, -1.6540,  
17.2287)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	9C7F85
RGB	156, 127, 133
RGB Percent	61%, 50%, 52%
CMY	0.3882, 0.5020, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.15, 0.39
HSL	348°, 13%, 55%
HSV	348°, 19%, 61%
XYZ	25.5333, 23.9401, 25.4655
YIQ	136.3550, 15.3580, 8.0140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

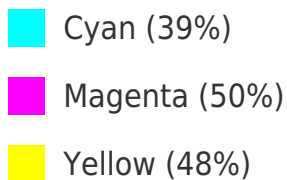
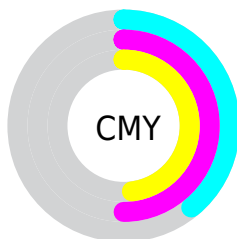
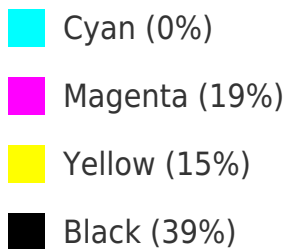
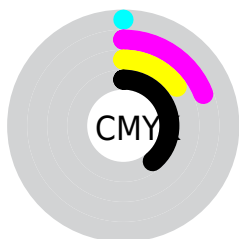
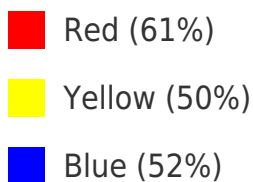
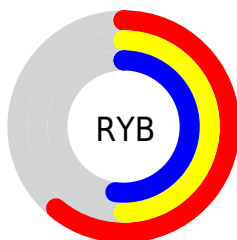
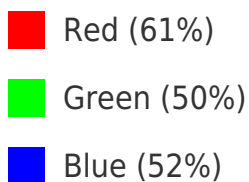
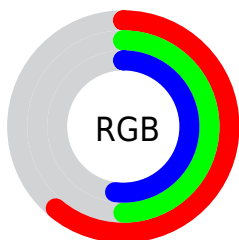
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">156, 127, 133</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10256261</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">56.03, 12.16, 0.96</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">56, 12.195, 4.526</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">23.9401, 0.3407, 0.3195</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288446341</a> (0xFF9C7F85)
YUV	<a href="#">136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">48.9286, 7.5247, 3.3919</a>

# Details

The YUV color  $136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $996666$ . A complement of this color would be  $146.6450, 1.6540, -17.2287$ , and the grayscale version is  $136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $189.9530, -1.9488, 18.4582$ , and  $86.4580, -1.2118, 15.3843$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $125.5950, -2.2653, 26.6652$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $147.1150, -1.0427, 7.7921$ .

# Distribution




# Brightness & Saturation

## Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287 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 136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 136.3550, -1.6540,  
17.2287

 136.3550, -1.6540,  
17.2287


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 111.0560, -1.5066,  
16.6139


 189.9530, -1.9488,  
18.4582


 86.4580, -1.2118,  
15.3843


 217.3660, -1.6594,  
18.9730


 63.1590, -1.0644,  
14.7696

 242.3650, -0.1799,  
11.0809


 40.8600, -0.9170,  
14.1548


 19.5610, -0.7696,  
13.5400

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 136.3550, -1.6540,  
17.2287


 136.3550, -1.6540,  
17.2287


 125.5950, -2.2653,  
26.6652


 147.1150, -1.0427,  
7.7921

 115.3080, -3.6028,  
35.6869


 157.4020, 0.2948,  
-1.2296


 104.5480, -4.2142,  
45.1234


 168.1620, 0.9061,  
-10.6661

 94.3750, -5.1149,  
54.0451

 178.3350, 1.8068,  
-19.5878

 83.5010, -6.1630,  
63.5816

 189.2090, 2.8550,  
-29.1243

 72.7410, -6.7743,  
73.0181

 199.9690, 3.4663,  
-38.5608

 62.4540, -8.1118,  
82.0398


 210.2560, 4.8038,  
-47.5825


 51.6940, -8.7231,

 221.0160, 5.4151,

91.4764

-57.0190

 50.2920, -9.0180,  
92.7059

 224.1450, 9.7885,  
-59.7632

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



136.4020, 3.7458, 11.9254



136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287



135.8020, -6.3114, 17.7136

# Triad

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



136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287



132.3280, -7.5567, -2.9187



132.2350, 10.2371, -16.8691

# Complementary

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



136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287



146.6450, 1.6540, -17.2287

# 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.



130.8170, 7.4852, -20.8875



136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287



131.4130, -3.1616, -12.6402

# Square

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



136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287



133.6990, -10.2046, 6.4030



130.8620, 2.5330, -19.1730



134.2900, 10.2100, -8.1473

# Rectangle

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



136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287



135.3950, -9.0687, 15.4396



130.8620, 2.5330, -19.1730



131.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283

# Sweetspot

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



136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287



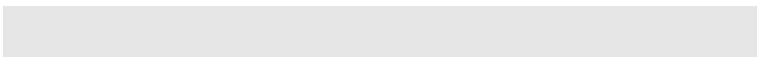
195.8160, -0.8953, 7.1774



137.1830, 9.2768, 11.2405



97.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



230.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287



173.4810, -2.7021, 26.7652



140.3670, -6.5899, 13.7101



73.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



46.1770, -7.9753, 84.9138



4.8270, -0.9007, 8.9217



# Inverse Universe

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



136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287



173.4810, -2.7021, 26.7652



142.6330, 6.5899, -13.7101



73.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



46.1770, -7.9753, 84.9138

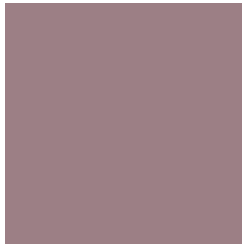


4.8270, -0.9007, 8.9217



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

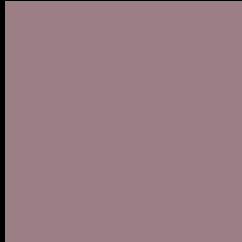
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287 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 136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 136.3550, -1.6540,



# 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

136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287

### Protanopia

134.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296

### Deuteranopia

135.6100, -1.7797, 10.8660



## Tritanopia

136.1100, -0.0542, 17.4435

# Trichromacy



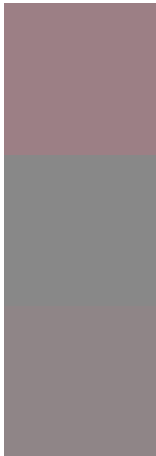
**Original Color**  
136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287

**Protanomaly**  
135.1580, 0.4151, 6.8774

**Deuteranomaly**  
135.9200, -1.9326, 13.2252

**Tritanomaly**  
135.9960, -0.4910, 17.5435

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287

**Achromatopsia**  
136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**  
136.2180, -0.6005, 5.9478

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287 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(156, 127, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 127, 133)  
}
```

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(156, 127, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 127, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287 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(156, 127, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 127, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 127, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 127, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 127, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 127,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 136.3550, -1.6540, 17.2287 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 127, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
127, 133) }
```

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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