

# Converting Colors

YUV(136.3920, 5.2297,  
-44.1938)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(136.3920, 5.2297,  
-44.1938)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56A093
RGB	86, 160, 147
RGB Percent	34%, 63%, 58%
CMY	0.6627, 0.3725, 0.4235
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.08, 0.37
HSL	169°, 30%, 48%
HSV	169°, 46%, 63%
XYZ	21.6750, 29.2266, 32.1027
YIQ	136.3920, -39.9310, -19.7310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

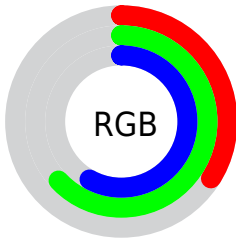
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	86, 127, 160
Decimal	5677203
CIELab	60.98, -26.34, -0.39
CIElCh	61, 26.342, 180.844
Yxy	29.2266, 0.2611, 0.3521
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283867283 (0xFF56A093)
YUV	136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938
Hunter-Lab	54.0617, -23.0416, 2.6358

# Details

The YUV color **136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **109.6080, -5.2297, 44.1938**, and the grayscale version is **136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190.9790, 4.9404, -44.7086**, and **83.1250, 6.8404, -47.4676** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131.2660, 6.2779, -53.7303**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141.5180, 4.1816, -34.6573**.

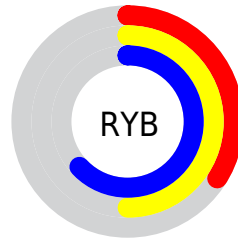
# Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (63%)

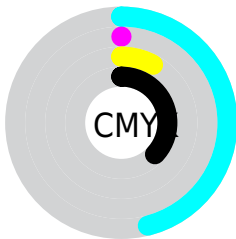
Blue (58%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (63%)

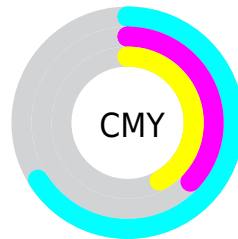


Cyan (46%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938 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 136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 136.3920, 5.2297,  
-44.1938

 136.3920, 5.2297,  
-44.1938

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 110.0930, 5.3772,  
-44.8086

 190.9790, 4.9404,  
-44.7086

 83.1250, 6.8404,  
-47.4676


 219.5660, 4.6510,  
-45.2234

 57.0430, 7.8668,  
-50.0267


 237.3590, 8.6970,  
-36.2718

 40.9200, 4.4764,  
-35.8868

 246.0300, 4.4222,  
-18.4433

 25.6120, 1.6703,  
-22.4617

254.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

 4.5650, -0.2785,  
-4.0035

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 136.3920, 5.2297,  
-44.1938

■ 136.3920, 5.2297,  
-44.1938

■ 131.2660, 6.2779,  
-53.7303

■ 141.5180, 4.1816,  
-34.6573

■ 126.1400, 7.3260,  
-63.2668

■ 146.6440, 3.1335,  
-25.1208

■ 121.1280, 8.8109,  
-72.9033

■ 151.6560, 1.6486,  
-15.4843

■ 116.0020, 9.8590,  
-82.4398

■ 156.7820, 0.6005,  
-5.9478

■ 110.8760, 10.9071,  
-91.9763

■ 161.9080, -0.4476,  
3.5887

■ 108.9680, 11.3548,  
-95.5649

■ 167.0340, -1.4958,  
13.1252

■ 172.1600, -2.5439,  
22.6617

■ 177.1720, -4.0288,  
32.2982

■ 182.2980, -5.0769,  
41.8347

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



140.0710, -7.9230, -25.4953



136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938



134.5400, 17.4818, -53.9706

# Triad

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



136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938



149.2340, 18.6186, 1.5488



147.6220, -20.0266, 30.1495

# Complementary

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



136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938



109.6080, -5.2297, 44.1938

# 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.



149.3270, -12.4862, 38.3012



136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938



150.9610, 9.3862, 22.8362

# Square

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



136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938



144.7470, 23.7887, -23.4571



150.4760, -1.7137, 36.4165



145.9530, -22.1618, 14.9502



# Rectangle

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



136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938



136.5280, 22.4177, -50.4521



150.4760, -1.7137, 36.4165



148.5130, -18.0009, 33.7531

# Sweetspot

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



136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938



199.7590, 2.0908, -17.3286



133.6240, -23.4786, -29.4882



99.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661



232.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938



171.7370, 8.5107, -69.9293



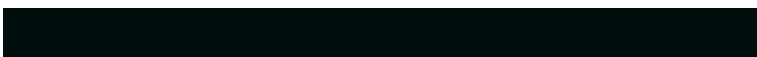
124.3730, 17.5641, -33.6531



76.4940, 0.7425, -4.8182



97.3930, 10.1593, -85.4137



10.2870, 1.3375, -9.0217



# Inverse Universe

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



109.6080, -5.2297, 44.1938



129.3770, -8.0739, 69.8294



121.6270, -17.5641, 33.6531



73.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



45.6070, -10.1593, 85.4137



4.8270, -0.9007, 8.9217



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938 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 136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

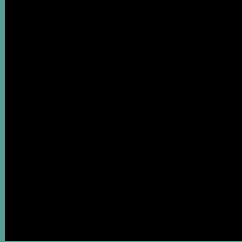
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938.



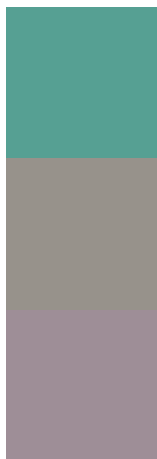
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 136.3920, 5.2297,



# 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

136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938

### Protanopia

146.6970, -3.7946, 3.7737

### Deuteranopia

147.8100, 1.5727, 8.9366



## Tritanopia

139.2320, 14.6756, -40.5455

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938

## Protanomaly

142.7980, -0.3934, -13.8548

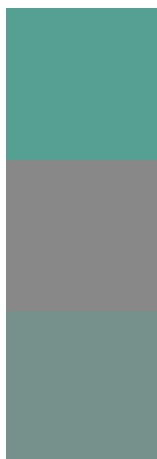
## Deuteranomaly

144.0310, 2.9427, -10.5512

## Tritanomaly

138.0100, 11.3341, -42.1048

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938

## Achromatopsia

136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

136.3570, 1.7960, -16.0991

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938 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(86, 160, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 160, 147)  
}
```

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(86, 160, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 160, 147) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938 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(86, 160, 147) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 160, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 160, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 160, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 160, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 160,  
147) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 136.3920, 5.2297, -44.1938 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 160, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 160,  
147) }
```

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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