

# Converting Colors

YUV(136.8340, -1.8902,  
-47.2124)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(136.8340, -1.8902,  
-47.2124)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	53A585
RGB	83, 165, 133
RGB Percent	33%, 65%, 52%
CMY	0.6745, 0.3529, 0.4784
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.19, 0.35
HSL	157°, 33%, 49%
HSV	157°, 50%, 65%
XYZ	21.2561, 30.4427, 26.9460
YIQ	136.8340, -38.6000, -27.3360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

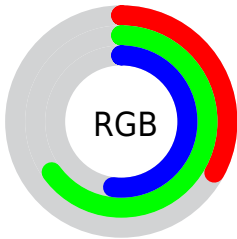
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	83, 134, 165
Decimal	5481861
CIELab	62.03, -32.86, 8.98
CIELCh	62, 34.064, 164.723
Yxy	30.4427, 0.2703, 0.3871
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283671941 (0xFF53A585)
YUV	136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124
Hunter-Lab	55.1749, -27.7893, 9.6667

# Details

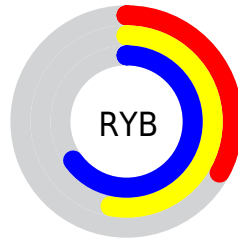
The YUV color **136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **111.1660, 1.8902, 47.2124**, and the grayscale version is **137.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192.1930, -3.0531, -47.5273**, and **82.9690, 0.0153, -51.7158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131.0670, -2.0050, -57.0638**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142.3020, -1.6279, -37.9759**.

# Distribution



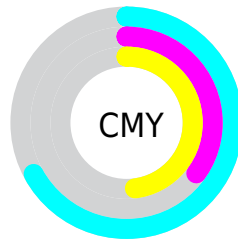
- Red (33%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124 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 136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 136.8340, -1.8902,  
-47.2124

■ 136.8340, -1.8902,  
-47.2124

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 109.7630, -0.8692,  
-48.0272

■ 192.1930, -3.0531,  
-47.5273

■ 82.9690, 0.0153,  
-51.7158

■ 219.8940, -2.9057,  
-48.1420

■ 58.4960, 0.7415,  
-51.3010

■ 235.2790, 3.3135,  
-36.2017

■ 42.0140, -1.4859,  
-36.8463

■ 245.1330, 4.8644,  
-20.2876

■ 26.1190, -4.0027,  
-22.9064

■ 254.1030, 0.4422,  
-1.8443

■ 8.2180, -4.0515,  
-7.2072

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 136.8340, -1.8902,  
-47.2124

■ 136.8340, -1.8902,  
-47.2124

■ 131.0670, -2.0050,  
-57.0638

■ 142.3020, -1.6279,  
-37.9759

■ 125.4850, -2.7041,  
-66.2003

■ 148.1830, -1.0762,  
-28.2245

■ 119.7180, -2.8190,  
-76.0517

■ 153.6510, -0.8139,  
-18.9879

■ 114.1360, -3.5180,  
-85.1883

■ 159.5320, -0.2623,  
-9.2366

■ 108.3690, -3.6329,  
-95.0396

■ 165.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 170.8810, 0.5517,  
9.7514

■ 176.3490, 0.8139,  
18.9879

■ 182.2300, 1.3656,  
28.7393

■ 187.6980, 1.6279,  
37.9759

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



142.7700, -18.1276, -19.0923



136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124



128.0980, 17.6997, -77.2619

# Triad

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



136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124



149.7570, 28.7138, -16.4499



151.1940, -20.8016, 45.4339

# Complementary

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



136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124



111.1660, 1.8902, 47.2124

# 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.



152.5440, -8.1562, 49.5119



136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124



153.8490, 19.3014, 15.9184

# Square

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



136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124



139.4920, 33.7744, -53.0515



153.6750, 6.5692, 39.7500



149.1460, -28.1730, 29.6900



# Rectangle

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



136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124



123.6970, 29.2364, -90.9423



153.6750, 6.5692, 39.7500



151.2420, -16.8813, 48.0228

# Sweetspot

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



136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124



203.0640, -0.5246, -18.4731



141.0010, -28.5945, -21.9259



100.5210, -0.2569, -10.9809



235.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124



170.0280, -2.9718, -73.6926



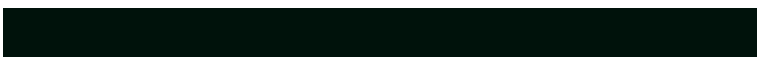
135.7860, 14.4025, -46.2933



78.8530, -0.4205, -5.1331



95.2610, -3.0867, -83.5439



11.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661



# Inverse Universe

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



111.1660, 1.8902, 47.2124



129.9720, 2.9718, 73.6926



112.2140, -14.4025, 46.2933



76.1470, 0.4205, 5.1331



49.8530, 3.5235, 83.4439



6.1800, 0.4043, 10.3661



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124 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 ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124.



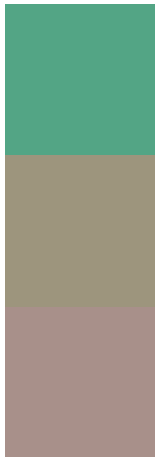
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124.

-47.2124.

# 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

136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124

### Protanopia

148.6560, -11.6624, 7.3177

### Deuteranopia

150.4920, -6.1586, 15.3545



## Tritanopia

141.6340, 14.9704, -41.7750

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124

## Protanomaly

144.4470, -8.1084, -12.6700

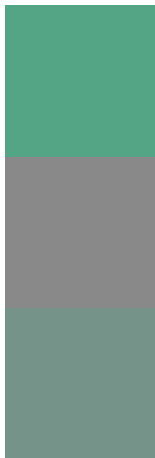
## Deuteranomaly

145.6910, -4.7777, -7.6220

## Tritanomaly

140.0160, 8.8661, -43.8640

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124

## Achromatopsia

137.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

136.7760, -0.3826, -17.3436

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124 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(83, 165, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 165, 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(83, 165, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 165, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124 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(83, 165, 133) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 165, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 165, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 165, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 165, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 165,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 136.8340, -1.8902, -47.2124 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 165, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 165,  
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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