

# Converting Colors

YUV(137.6610, -5.7489,  
23.9763)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(137.6610, -5.7489,  
23.9763)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A57E7E
RGB	165, 126, 126
RGB Percent	65%, 49%, 49%
CMY	0.3529, 0.5059, 0.5059
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.24, 0.35
HSL	0°, 18%, 57%
HSV	0°, 24%, 65%
XYZ	26.7438, 24.4274, 23.0441
YIQ	137.6610, 23.2440, 8.2680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

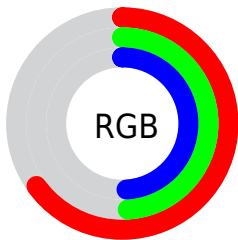
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	165, 126, 126
Decimal	10845822
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.51, 15.08, 5.84
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	57, 16.174, 21.150
Yxy	24.4274, 0.3604, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289035902 (0xFFA57E7E)
YUV	137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763
Hunter-Lab	49.4241, 10.0958, 6.9528

# Details

The YUV color **137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **153.3390, 5.7489, -23.9763**, and the grayscale version is **138.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191.5580, -6.1911, 25.8206**, and **87.4650, -5.1592, 21.5172** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125.7440, -8.2548, 34.4275**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148.8770, -3.3904, 14.1399**.

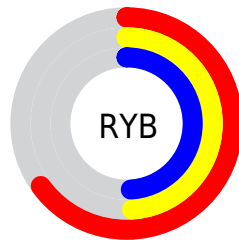
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (49%)

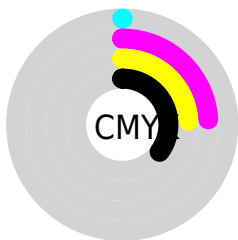
Blue (49%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (49%)

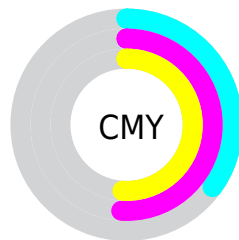


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (51%)


Yellow (51%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763 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 137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 137.6610, -5.7489,  
23.9763

 137.6610, -5.7489,  
23.9763


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 112.0630, -5.4541,  
22.7467


 191.5580, -6.1911,  
25.8206


 87.4650, -5.1592,  
21.5172


 218.8570, -6.3385,  
26.4354

 63.8670, -4.8644,  
20.2876

 240.8660, -3.3849,  
12.3955

 41.3830, -4.1328,  
18.9581

 19.8560, -4.8590,  
18.5433

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 137.6610, -5.7489,  
23.9763

■ 137.6610, -5.7489,  
23.9763

■ 125.7440, -8.2548,  
34.4275

■ 148.8770, -3.3904,  
14.1399

■ 114.5280,  
-10.6133, 44.2639

■ 160.7940, -0.8844,  
3.6887

■ 102.6110,  
-13.1192, 54.7152

■ 172.7110, 1.6215,  
-6.7625

■ 91.3950, -15.4777,  
64.5516

■ 183.9270, 3.9800,  
-16.5990

■ 79.4780, -17.9837,  
75.0028

■ 195.1430, 6.3385,  
-26.4354

■ 68.2620, -20.3422,  
84.8392

■ 207.0600, 8.8444,  
-36.8866

■ 56.3450, -22.8481,  
95.2904

■ 218.2760, 11.2029,  
-46.7231

■ 49.3350, -24.3222,

■ 228.0900, 13.2666,

101.4382

-55.3299

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



138.0610, 0.9559, 20.1175



137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763



136.8580, -11.2690, 21.1725

# Triad

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



137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763



132.0990, -6.9508, -10.6108



133.6740, 14.4577, -17.2541

# Complementary

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



137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763



153.3390, 5.7489, -23.9763

# 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.



131.4510, 12.5957, -26.7055



137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763



130.2700, 0.3599, -22.1618

# Square

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



137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763



134.0960, -12.3723, 1.6698



130.3600, 7.2175, -28.3797



136.3060, 12.6671, -2.8994



# Rectangle

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



137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763



136.2550, -13.4367, 16.4394



130.3600, 7.2175, -28.3797



132.6520, 14.4686, -20.7428

# Sweetspot

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



137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763



203.4850, -2.2111, 9.2217



142.1070, 11.2862, 20.0772



101.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



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.



137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763



171.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866



149.4010, -11.5367, 13.6803



75.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330



43.3550, -21.3740, 89.1427



5.3820, -2.6533, 11.0660



# Inverse Universe

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



153.3390, 5.7489, -23.9763



196.0600, 8.8444, -36.8866



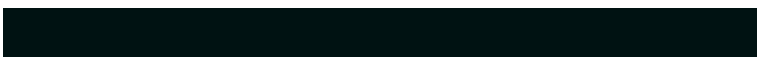
142.1860, 11.2473, -14.1951



79.3090, 1.3267, -5.5330



101.6450, 21.3740, -89.1427

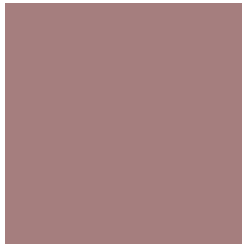


12.6180, 2.6533, -11.0660



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

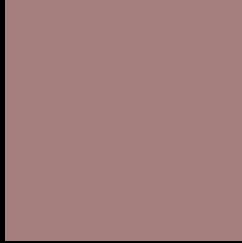
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

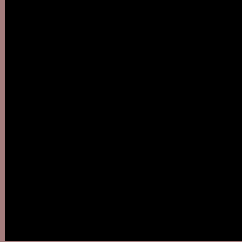
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 137.6610, -5.7489,

23.9763.

# 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

137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763

### Protanopia

135.7400, -2.3368, 2.8590

### Deuteranopia

136.8940, -5.8637, 14.1250



## Tritanopia

138.2850, -2.1125, 24.3061

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763

## Protanomaly

136.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364

## Deuteranomaly

136.9160, -5.8746, 17.6137

## Tritanomaly

137.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763

## Achromatopsia

138.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

138.1860, -2.0637, 8.6069

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763 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(165, 126, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 126, 126)  
}
```

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(165, 126, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 126, 126) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763 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(165, 126, 126) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 126, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 126, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 126, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 126, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 126,  
126) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 137.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 126, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
126, 126) }
```

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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