

Converting Colors

YUV(138.8140, -68.4353,
16.8261)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(138.8140, -68.4353,
16.8261)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E9C00
RGB	158, 156, 0
RGB Percent	62%, 61%, 0%
CMY	0.3804, 0.3882, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 1.00, 0.38
HSL	59°, 100%, 31%
HSV	59°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	25.9890, 31.0460, 4.6227
YIQ	138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

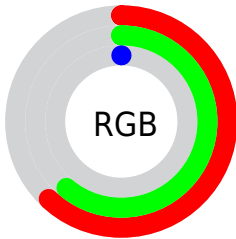
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 158, 0
Decimal	10394624
CIE _{Lab}	62.55, -14.03, 65.65
CIE _{LCh}	63, 67.137, 102.065
Yxy	31.0460, 0.4215, 0.5035
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288584704 (0xFF9E9C00)
YUV	138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261
Hunter-Lab	55.7190, -14.2504, 34.0843

Details

The YUV color **138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **19.1860, 68.4353, -16.8261**, and the grayscale version is **139.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196.1760, -60.7258, 17.3856**, and **92.1330, -45.4216, 8.6534** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140.6380, -61.4465, 15.2265**.

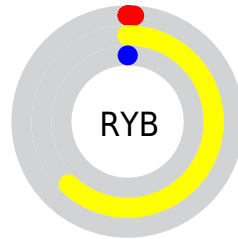
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (61%)

Blue (0%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (0%)

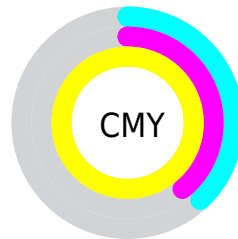


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261 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 138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 138.8140,
-68.4353, 16.8261

■ 138.8140,
-68.4353, 16.8261

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 115.1800,
-56.7837, 12.9971

■ 196.1760,
-60.7258, 17.3856

■ 92.1330, -45.4216,
8.6534

■ 224.7740,
-61.0206, 18.6152

■ 69.9720, -34.4962,
4.4096

■ 240.6360,
-55.0365, 12.5972

■ 48.6970, -24.0076,
0.2657

■ 243.8280,
-42.8062, 9.7978

■ 28.8950, -14.2452,
-4.2929

■ 247.0200,
-30.5759, 6.9985

■ 9.3920, -4.6303,
-8.2368

■ 250.3260,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-17.9087, 4.0991

0.0000

■ 253.6320, -5.2416,
1.1997

■ 138.8140,
-68.4353, 16.8261

■ 140.6380,
-61.4465, 15.2265

■ 142.4620,
-54.4578, 13.6268

■ 144.7590,
-48.1952, 11.6124

■ 146.5830,
-41.2064, 10.0127

■ 148.4070,
-34.2177, 8.4131

■ 150.2310,
-27.2289, 6.8134

■ 152.0550,
-20.2401, 5.2138

■ 154.3520,
-13.9775, 3.1993

■ 156.1760, -6.9888,
1.5996

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144.4720, -59.3927, 56.5911



138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261



133.2690, -38.5866, -37.0699

Triad

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



138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261



130.1190, 49.2413, -114.1144



151.4190, 18.5274, 77.6855

Complementary

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



138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261



19.1860, 68.4353, -16.8261

Split Complementary

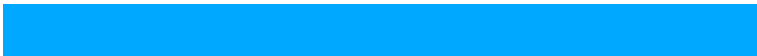
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



155.1640, 41.8241, 25.2892



138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261



127.6860, 62.7658, -111.9806

Square

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



138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261



124.9090, 24.2019, -109.5452



136.2560, 58.5408, -63.3685



145.0690, -7.4290, 96.4095

Rectangle

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



138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261



113.2130, -10.4580, -99.2878



136.2560, 58.5408, -63.3685



153.5080, 26.8646, 63.5755

Sweetspot

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



138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261



199.3450, -26.7921, 6.7134



47.5840, -21.9799, 96.8348



100.0810, -16.3089, 4.3140



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.



138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261



181.6410, -89.5490, 22.2398



117.2640, -57.8112, -30.9265



78.0880, -3.4944, 0.7998



125.5240, -61.8833, 15.3265



13.2900, -6.5520, 1.4997

Inverse Universe

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



19.1860, 68.4353, -16.8261



25.3590, 89.5490, -22.2398



40.7360, 57.8112, 30.9265



71.9120, 3.4944, -0.7998



17.4760, 61.8833, -15.3265



1.7100, 6.5520, -1.4997

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

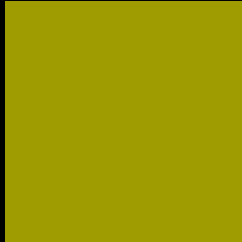
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261 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 138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261.

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

138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261

Protanopia

140.3530, -69.1940, 26.8774

Deuteranopia

143.6720, -59.4913, 41.5067



Tritanopia

153.1310, 1.4144, 13.0401

Trichromacy



Original Color

138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261

Protanomaly

139.4450, -68.7464, 23.2887

Deuteranomaly

142.1070, -62.6638, 32.3552

Tritanomaly

147.7850, -24.0510, 14.2206

Monochromacy



Original Color

138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261

Achromatopsia

139.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

138.8010, -25.0449, 6.3135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261 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(158, 156, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 156, 0)  
}
```

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(158, 156, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 156, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261 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(158, 156, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 156, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(158, 156, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 156, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 156, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 156,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 156, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
156, 0) }
```

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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