

# Converting Colors

YUV(139.5600, -9.1501,  
41.6049)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(139.5600, -9.1501,  
41.6049)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BB7779
RGB	187, 119, 121
RGB Percent	73%, 47%, 47%
CMY	0.2667, 0.5333, 0.5255
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.35, 0.27
HSL	358°, 33%, 60%
HSV	358°, 36%, 73%
XYZ	30.5415, 25.1389, 21.3317
YIQ	139.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

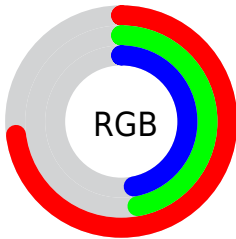
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	187, 119, 121
Decimal	12285817
CIELab	57.21, 26.91, 10.07
CIElCh	57, 28.727, 20.512
Yxy	25.1389, 0.3966, 0.3264
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290475897 (0xFFBB7779)
YUV	139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049
Hunter-Lab	50.1387, 20.9888, 9.8719

# Details

The YUV color **139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **166.4400, 9.1501, -41.6049**, and the grayscale version is **140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193.9410, -10.3239, 44.7787**, and **88.2930, -7.5394, 38.3310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126.3550, -11.5140, 53.1857**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152.7650, -6.7861, 30.0241**.

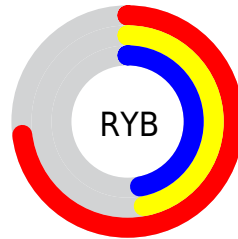
# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (47%)

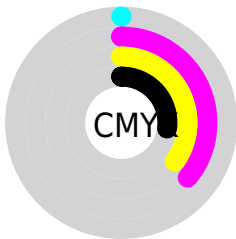
Blue (47%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (47%)

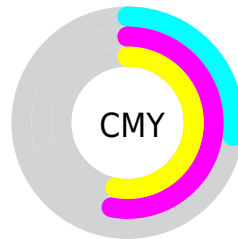


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049 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 139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 139.5600, -9.1501,  
41.6049

 139.5600, -9.1501,  
41.6049


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 113.6630, -8.7079,  
39.7605


 193.9410,  
-10.3239, 44.7787


 88.2930, -7.5394,  
38.3310


 216.5590, -7.6706,  
33.7128

 64.0970, -6.9498,  
35.8719

 236.1870, -3.5432,  
16.4990

 40.4280, -5.6340,  
33.8276

 16.4880, -6.6496,  
32.8980

 8.4860, -3.6906,  
17.1138

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 139.5600, -9.1501,  
41.6049

■ 139.5600, -9.1501,  
41.6049

■ 126.3550,  
-11.5140, 53.1857

■ 152.7650, -6.7861,  
30.0241

■ 113.7370,  
-14.1673, 64.2517

■ 165.3830, -4.1328,  
18.9581

■ 100.5320,  
-16.5313, 75.8324

■ 178.5880, -1.7689,  
7.3773

■ 87.2130, -19.3320,  
87.5132

■ 191.9070, 1.0318,  
-4.3034

■ 74.0080, -21.6959,  
99.0940

■ 205.1120, 3.3958,  
-15.8842

■ 61.3900, -24.3493,  
110.1600

■ 217.7300, 6.0491,  
-26.9502

■ 56.4830, -25.3811,  
114.4634

■ 230.9350, 8.4130,  
-38.5310

■ 234.6680, 10.0237,  
-41.8048

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



140.6160, 2.6543, 35.4168



139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049



138.5950, -19.0273, 36.3122

# Triad

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



139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049



130.5510, -12.5966, -19.7772



131.4680, 26.8843, -36.3674

# Complementary

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



139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049



166.4400, 9.1501, -41.6049

# 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.



123.5700, 25.3550, -59.2589



139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049



125.9640, 1.0037, -42.0644

# Square

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



139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049



133.9900, -21.6871, 2.6398



121.7410, 15.9037, -61.1629



138.2050, 22.5769, -8.0728



# Rectangle

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



139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049



137.2150, -22.7840, 27.8754



121.7410, 15.9037, -61.1629



128.5270, 27.3482, -45.1892

# Sweetspot

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



139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049



223.7740, -3.8326, 15.9842



146.4860, 19.9734, 33.7768



110.8980, -1.9217, 9.7365



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049



168.0360, -14.3147, 64.8664



158.1160, -19.2842, 25.3313



87.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330



47.8120, -21.1063, 96.6349



9.3830, -4.1328, 18.9581



# Inverse Universe

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



139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049



168.0360, -14.3147, 64.8664



147.8840, 19.2842, -25.3313



87.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330



47.8120, -21.1063, 96.6349

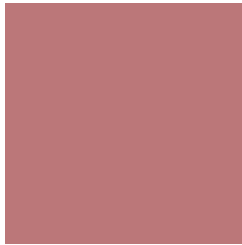


9.3830, -4.1328, 18.9581



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

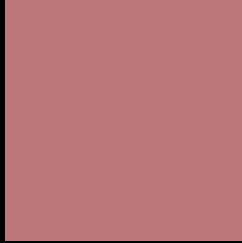
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

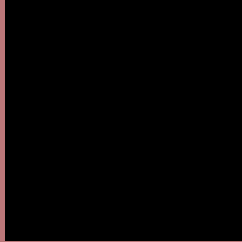
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 139.5600, -9.1501,



# 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

139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049

### Protanopia

137.8110, -3.3578, 3.6738

### Deuteranopia

138.8790, -9.8003, 16.7691



## Tritanopia

139.9560, -6.3873, 42.1346

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049

## Protanomaly

138.0300, -5.4378, 17.5137

## Deuteranomaly

139.3470, -9.5381, 26.0057

## Tritanomaly

139.7280, -7.2609, 42.3345

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049

## Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

139.5890, -3.2484, 15.2694

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049 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(187, 119, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(187, 119, 121)  
}
```

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(187, 119, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(187, 119, 121) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049 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(187, 119, 121) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(187, 119, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(187, 119, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(187, 119, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 119, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 119,  
121) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 139.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(187, 119, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(187,  
119, 121) }
```

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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