

# Converting Colors

YUV(140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(140.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8C8C8C
RGB	140, 140, 140
RGB Percent	55%, 55%, 55%
CMY	0.4510, 0.4510, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	0°, 0%, 55%
HSV	0°, 0%, 55%
XYZ	24.9269, 26.2251, 28.5591

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	140, 140, 140
Decimal	9211020
CIE Lab	58.25, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	58, 0.007, 296.813
Yxy	26.2251, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287401100 (0xFF8C8C8C)
YUV	140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Details

The YUV color `140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000` is a dark color, and the **websafe** version is hex `999999`, and the color name is **philippine gray**. A complement of this color would be `140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000`, and the grayscale version is `140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `193.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000`, and `90.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `130.1860, -2.0637, 8.6069`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `149.8140, 2.0637, -8.6069`.

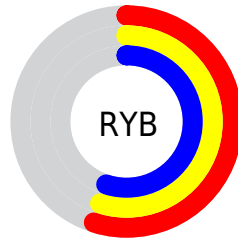
# Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (55%)

Blue (55%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (55%)

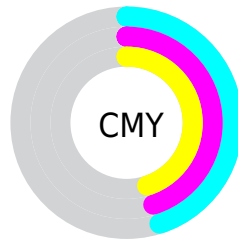


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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 140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 140.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 193.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

■ 221.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 250.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 140.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 115.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 90.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 67.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 45.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 24.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 140.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 130.1860, -2.0637,  
8.6069

■ 120.3720, -4.1274,

■ 140.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 149.8140, 2.0637,  
-8.6069

■ 159.6280, 4.1274,

17.2138

■ 110.5580, -6.1911,  
25.8206

■ 100.7440, -8.2548,  
34.4275

■ 90.9300, -10.3185,  
43.0344

■ 81.1160, -12.3822,  
51.6413

■ 71.3020, -14.4459,  
60.2481

■ 61.4880, -16.5096,  
68.8550

■ 51.6740, -18.5733,  
77.4619

-17.2138

■ 169.4420, 6.1911,  
-25.8206

■ 179.2560, 8.2548,  
-34.4275

■ 189.0700, 10.3185,  
-43.0344

■ 198.8840, 12.3822,  
-51.6413

■ 208.6980, 14.4459,  
-60.2481

■ 218.5120, 16.5096,  
-68.8550

■ 220.6150, 16.9518,  
-70.6994

# Harmonies

# Sweetspot

The sweet spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



181.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



219.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

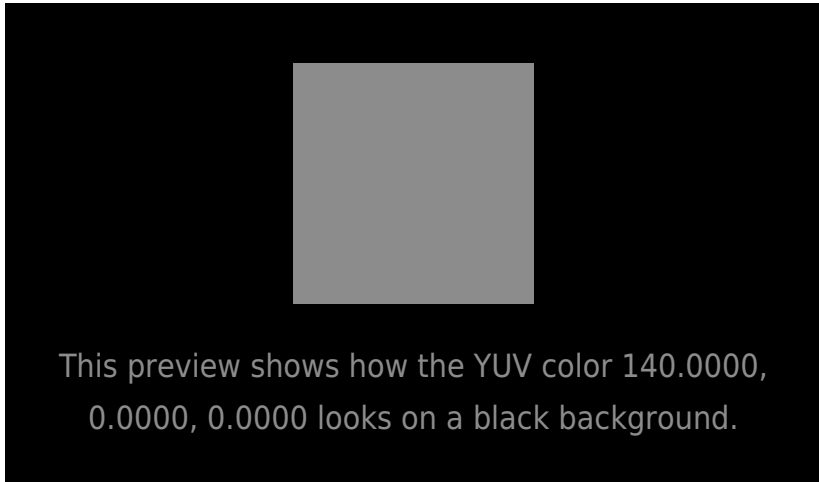
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

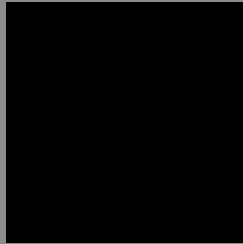
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

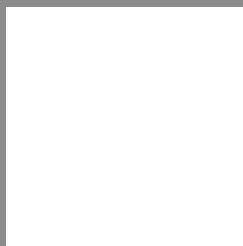
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 140.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000.



# 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

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

### Protanopia

140.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444

### Deuteranopia

141.6530, -0.3219, 9.9513



## Tritanopia

140.7380, 4.0732, 0.2298

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Protanomaly

139.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296

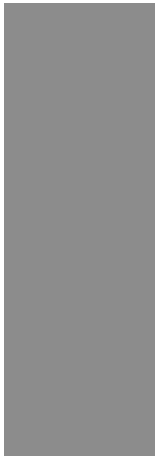
## Deuteranomaly

140.7450, 0.1257, 6.3626

## Tritanomaly

140.3960, 2.7628, 0.5297

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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(140, 140, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 140, 140)  
}
```

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(140, 140, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 140, 140) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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(140, 140, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 140, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(140, 140, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 140, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 140, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 140,  
140) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 140, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
140, 140) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Have a look at my other booklet HOWCOLORS.WORK – A CSS color notation guide.



## **HOWCOLORS.WORK**

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