

# Converting Colors

YUV(140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(140.0410, 7.8678,  
-3.5440)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	888B9C
RGB	136, 139, 156
RGB Percent	53%, 55%, 61%
CMY	0.4667, 0.4549, 0.3882
CMYK	0.13, 0.11, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	231°, 9%, 57%
HSV	231°, 13%, 61%
XYZ	25.3867, 26.0998, 35.1522
YIQ	140.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

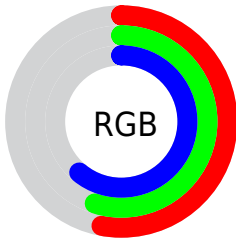
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	136, 139, 156
Decimal	8948636
CIE Lab	58.13, 2.47, -9.39
CIE LCh	58, 9.708, 284.737
Yxy	26.0998, 0.2930, 0.3012
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287138716 (0xFF888B9C)
YUV	140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440
Hunter-Lab	51.0879, -0.7034, -5.0343

# Details

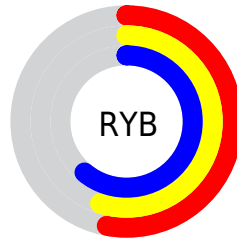
The YUV color  $[140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $[151.9590, -7.8678, 3.5440]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[193.1550, 8.3046, -3.6439]$ , and  $[89.9270, 7.4310, -3.4440]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[127.6260, 13.9884, -6.6880]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[152.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999]$ .

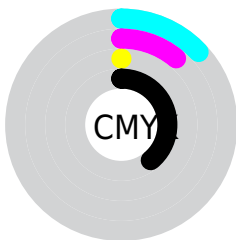
# Distribution



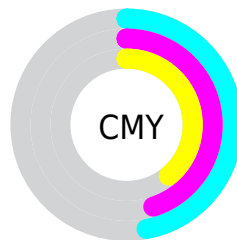
- Red (53%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440 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 140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 140.0410, 7.8678,  
-3.5440

■ 140.0410, 7.8678,  
-3.5440

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 114.9270, 7.4310,  
-3.4440

■ 193.1550, 8.3046,  
-3.6439

■ 89.9270, 7.4310,  
-3.4440

■ 221.2690, 8.7414,  
-3.7439

■ 66.8130, 6.9942,  
-3.3440

■ 248.7870, 3.0630,  
-2.4442

■ 44.6990, 6.5574,  
-3.2440

■ 23.5850, 6.1206,  
-3.1440

■ 2.1830, 5.8258,  
-1.9145

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 140.0410, 7.8678,  
-3.5440

■ 140.0410, 7.8678,  
-3.5440

■ 127.6260, 13.9884,  
-6.6880

■ 152.4560, 1.7472,  
-0.3999

■ 114.9230, 20.2510,  
-8.7025

■ 165.1590, -4.5154,  
1.6146

■ 102.5080, 26.3716,  
-11.8465

■ 177.5740,  
-10.6360, 4.7586

■ 90.3920, 32.3447,  
-14.3758

■ 189.6900,  
-16.6092, 7.2879

■ 77.9770, 38.4653,  
-17.5198

■ 202.1050,  
-22.7298, 10.4319

■ 64.9750, 44.8753,  
-20.1491

■ 215.1070,  
-29.1398, 13.0612

■ 52.8590, 50.8485,  
-22.6783

■ 227.2230,  
-35.1129, 15.5904

■ 40.4440, 56.9691,  
-25.8224

■ 237.8440,  
-40.3491, 15.0458

■ 31.2850, 61.4845,  
-27.4369

■ 243.7140,  
-43.2430, 9.8978

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



138.8120, 8.4737, -11.2361



140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440



140.8140, 5.5147, 4.5481

# Triad

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



140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440



140.7800, -6.3005, 14.2249



136.9940, -0.9830, -11.3957

# Complementary

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



140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440



151.9590, -7.8678, 3.5440

# 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.



138.0010, -4.9305, -5.2629



140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440



140.2910, -8.0315, 9.3918

# Square

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



140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440



141.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547



138.6600, -7.7204, 2.9292



137.1120, 3.3958, -15.8842



# Rectangle

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



140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440



141.4510, 2.7357, 9.2515



138.6600, -7.7204, 2.9292



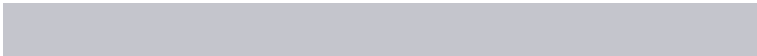
137.2500, -2.5882, -9.8663

# Sweetspot

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



140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440



197.4990, 3.2050, -1.3146



149.6780, 1.6377, -11.9956



98.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147



230.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440



179.4690, 12.0938, -5.6733



140.3730, 7.7041, 2.3039



72.4990, 3.2050, -1.3146



28.6290, 56.3849, -25.1076



2.8840, 5.9732, -2.5293



# Inverse Universe

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



142.3220, -1.6377, 11.9956



182.8390, -2.3856, 18.5582



151.6270, -7.7041, -2.3039



73.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



45.1510, -11.9064, 85.8136



4.7130, -1.3375, 9.0217



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

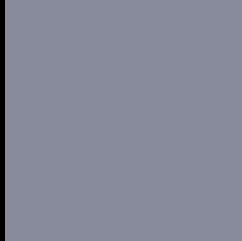
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

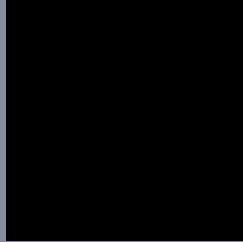
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

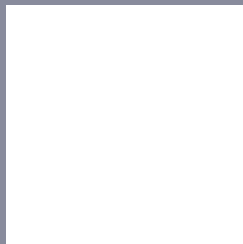
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 140.0410, 7.8678,

-3.5440.

# 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

140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440

### Protanopia

140.3400, 7.7204, -2.9292

### Deuteranopia

141.0850, 7.8461, 3.4335



## Tritanopia

139.7590, 5.5418, -4.1736

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440

## Protanomaly

140.3400, 7.7204, -2.9292

## Deuteranomaly

140.7750, 7.9989, 1.0743

## Tritanomaly

139.9870, 6.4154, -4.3736

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440

## Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

140.3850, 2.7682, -1.2146

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440 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(136, 139, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 139, 156)  
}
```

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(136, 139, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 139, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440 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(136, 139, 156) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 139, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 139, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 139, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 139, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 139,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 140.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 139, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
139, 156) }
```

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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