

# Converting Colors

YUV(140.9490, -2.9329,  
-39.4203)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(140.9490, -2.9329,  
-39.4203)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60A587
RGB	96, 165, 135
RGB Percent	38%, 65%, 53%
CMY	0.6235, 0.3529, 0.4706
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.18, 0.35
HSL	154°, 28%, 51%
HSV	154°, 42%, 65%
XYZ	22.6522, 31.1463, 27.7396
YIQ	140.9490, -31.4940, -23.9580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

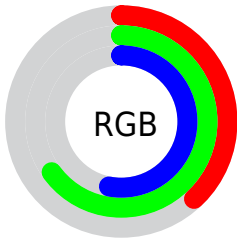
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	96, 140, 165
Decimal	6333831
CIELab	62.63, -28.93, 8.78
CIELCh	63, 30.231, 163.111
Yxy	31.1463, 0.2778, 0.3820
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284523911 (0xFF60A587)
YUV	140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203
Hunter-Lab	55.8089, -25.2145, 9.5963

# Details

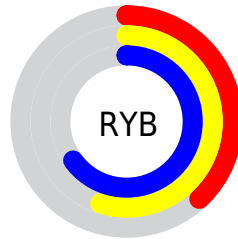
The YUV color **140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **120.0510, 2.9329, 39.4203**, and the grayscale version is **141.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195.4220, -3.6590, -39.8351**, and **88.8780, -1.9119, -40.2350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135.0680, -3.4845, -49.1716**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146.8300, -2.3812, -29.6689**.

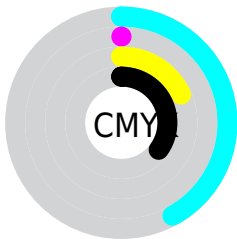
# Distribution



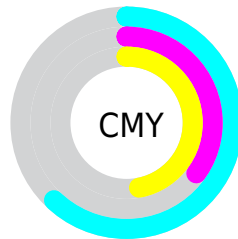
- Red (38%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203 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 140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 140.9490, -2.9329,  
-39.4203


 140.9490, -2.9329,  
-39.4203


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 114.4760, -2.2067,  
-39.0055


 195.4220, -3.6590,  
-39.8351

 88.8780, -1.9119,  
-40.2350


 223.7100, -3.8010,  
-40.9647


 62.0130, -0.0064,  
-44.7384

 238.7960, 2.5656,  
-29.6391

 42.1280, -1.0491,  
-36.9463

 248.7210, 3.0955,  
-12.9103

 26.3470, -3.1291,  
-23.1063

 9.9790, -4.9196,  
-8.7516

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 140.9490, -2.9329,  
-39.4203

■ 140.9490, -2.9329,  
-39.4203

■ 135.0680, -3.4845,  
-49.1716

■ 146.8300, -2.3812,  
-29.6689

■ 129.4860, -4.1836,  
-58.3082

■ 152.4120, -1.6821,  
-20.5323

■ 123.7900, -5.3195,  
-67.3448

■ 158.4070, -0.6937,  
-10.8809

■ 117.9090, -5.8711,  
-77.0962

■ 163.9890, 0.0054,  
-1.7444

■ 112.3270, -6.5702,  
-86.2328

■ 169.5710, 0.7045,  
7.3922

■ 107.4570, -7.1273,  
-94.2398

■ 175.4520, 1.2562,  
17.1436

■ 181.0340, 1.9552,  
26.2802

■ 186.9150, 2.5069,  
36.0315

■ 192.6110, 3.6428,  
45.0682

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



145.4330, -16.9755, -15.2887



140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203



136.0570, 13.2829, -60.5630

# Triad

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



140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203



150.9590, 25.6562, -15.7500



152.8560, -18.1700, 41.3453

# Complementary

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



140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203



120.0510, 2.9329, 39.4203

# 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.



154.2660, -6.5401, 44.4937



140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203



154.7840, 17.8545, 13.3444

# Square

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



140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203



143.2820, 28.9480, -44.9743



155.5280, 6.1487, 34.6169



151.2320, -25.2574, 27.8605



# Rectangle

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



140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203



134.7170, 22.3245, -67.2808



155.5280, 6.1487, 34.6169



153.3770, -14.9759, 43.5194

# Sweetspot

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



140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203



204.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140



145.7720, -24.5376, -16.4630



101.1190, -0.5517, -9.7514



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.



140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203



176.7630, -4.3202, -61.1822



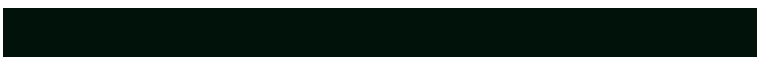
142.6080, 11.0393, -40.8752



78.8530, -0.4205, -5.1331



94.4630, -6.1443, -82.8441



11.7060, -0.8411, -10.2662



# Inverse Universe

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



120.0510, 2.9329, 39.4203



144.3510, 4.7570, 61.0822



118.3920, -11.0393, 40.8752



76.1470, 0.4205, 5.1331



50.5370, 6.1443, 82.8441

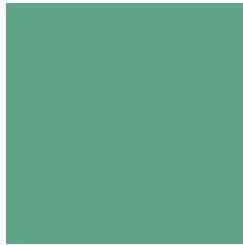


6.2940, 0.8411, 10.2662



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203 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 140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

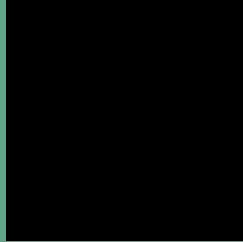
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203.

-39.4203.

# 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

140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203

### Protanopia

150.1830, -10.9362, 7.7325

### Deuteranopia

151.7910, -6.3060, 15.9693



## Tritanopia

145.0370, 13.7858, -35.1124

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203

## Protanomaly

146.5830, -7.6824, -9.2813

## Deuteranomaly

147.7130, -4.7885, -4.1333

## Tritanomaly

143.7180, 7.5340, -36.5867

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203

## Achromatopsia

141.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

141.2710, -1.1196, -14.2697

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203 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(96, 165, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 165, 135)  
}
```

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(96, 165, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 165, 135) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203 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(96, 165, 135) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 165, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 165, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 165, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 165, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 165,  
135) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 140.9490, -2.9329, -39.4203 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 165, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 165,  
135) }
```

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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