

# Converting Colors

YUV(141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(141.1800, 3.8553,  
23.5211)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A87E95
RGB	168, 126, 149
RGB Percent	66%, 49%, 58%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5059, 0.4157
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.11, 0.34
HSL	327°, 19%, 58%
HSV	327°, 25%, 66%
XYZ	29.0341, 25.4165, 31.8094
YIQ	141.1800, 17.6490, 16.0570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

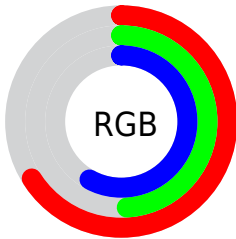
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	168, 126, 149
Decimal	11042453
CIE Lab	57.48, 20.02, -6.02
CIE LCh	57, 20.905, 343.265
Yxy	25.4165, 0.3366, 0.2946
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289232533 (0xFFA87E95)
YUV	141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211
Hunter-Lab	50.4147, 14.5733, -2.1189

# Details

The YUV color **141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **152.8200, -3.8553, -23.5211**, and the grayscale version is **141.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195.1910, 3.8498, 25.2655**, and **90.7560, 3.5713, 21.2620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130.2890, 5.2805, 33.0725**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152.0710, 2.4300, 13.9697**.

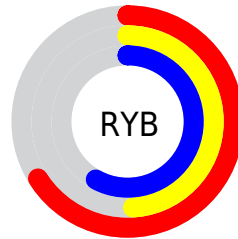
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (49%)

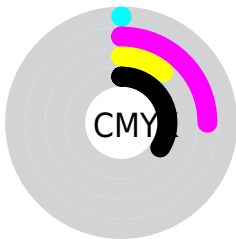
Blue (58%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (58%)

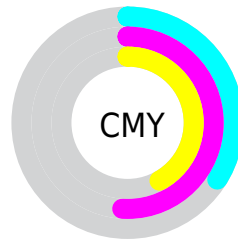


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (51%)


Yellow (42%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211 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 141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 141.1800, 3.8553,  
23.5211


 141.1800, 3.8553,  
23.5211


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 115.4680, 3.7133,  
22.3916

 195.1910, 3.8498,  
25.2655


 90.7560, 3.5713,  
21.2620


 223.1910, 3.8498,  
25.2655

 66.5710, 4.1555,  
20.5472

 243.2600, 5.7878,  
10.2960

 43.8590, 4.0135,  
19.4177

 22.2610, 4.3083,  
18.1881

 6.1370, -1.0535,  
11.2809

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 141.1800, 3.8553,  
23.5211

■ 141.1800, 3.8553,  
23.5211

■ 130.2890, 5.2805,  
33.0725

■ 152.0710, 2.4300,  
13.9697

■ 119.5120, 7.1426,  
42.5240

■ 162.8480, 0.5679,  
4.5183

■ 109.2080, 8.2785,  
51.5606

■ 173.1520, -0.5679,  
-4.5183

■ 98.4310, 10.1405,  
61.0120

■ 183.9290, -2.4300,  
-13.9697

■ 87.5400, 11.5658,  
70.5634

■ 194.8200, -3.8553,  
-23.5211

■ 76.6490, 12.9910,  
80.1148

■ 205.7110, -5.2805,  
-33.0725

■ 65.8720, 14.8531,  
89.5663

■ 216.4880, -7.1426,  
-42.5240

■ 60.7200, 15.4210,  
94.0846

■ 223.8570, -6.8315,  
-48.9866

■ 224.6550, -3.7739,  
-49.6864

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



140.8560, 11.9030, 8.8963



141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211



140.5200, -5.1864, 30.2390

# Triad

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



141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211



135.9780, -16.7512, 6.1583



130.7700, 15.3964, -38.3863

# Complementary

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



141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211



152.8200, -3.8553, -23.5211

# 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.



129.8320, 7.9708, -36.6867



141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211



133.9590, -11.3188, -9.6110

# Square

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



141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211



137.9520, -17.2313, 20.2131



131.8520, -2.3920, -26.1802



134.0470, 18.7108, -28.1052



# Rectangle

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



141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211



139.5540, -10.1331, 30.2091



131.8520, -2.3920, -26.1802



130.1890, 13.2178, -39.6308

# Sweetspot

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



141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211



208.1090, 1.4253, 9.5514



136.4690, 15.5448, 7.4817



102.9730, 0.9993, 6.1627



237.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211



177.5390, 6.1433, 36.3613



138.7860, -5.3175, 25.6207



78.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



53.4860, 13.5644, 82.8888



7.2340, 1.8566, 11.1958



# Inverse Universe

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



141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211



177.5390, 6.1433, 36.3613



155.2140, 5.3175, -25.6207



78.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



53.4860, 13.5644, 82.8888

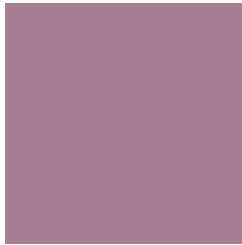


7.2340, 1.8566, 11.1958



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

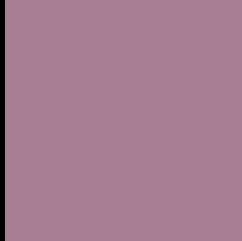
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

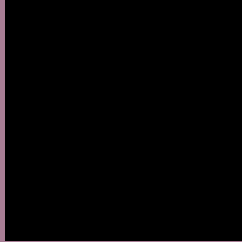
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 141.1800, 3.8553,



# 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

141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211

### Protanopia

138.5680, 8.5940, -3.1291

### Deuteranopia

139.6680, 3.6147, 7.3072



## Tritanopia

140.8010, -1.3809, 22.9765

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211

## Protanomaly

139.4660, 6.6723, 6.6073

## Deuteranomaly

140.1140, 3.8878, 13.0550

## Tritanomaly

140.6700, 0.6557, 23.0914

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211

## Achromatopsia

141.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

141.3970, 1.2833, 8.4218

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211 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(168, 126, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 126, 149)  
}
```

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(168, 126, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 126, 149) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211 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(168, 126, 149) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 126, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 126, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 126, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 126, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 126,  
149) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 141.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 126, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
126, 149) }
```

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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