

# Converting Colors

YUV(142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(142.4360, -4.6519,  
-1.2594)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8D9185
RGB	141, 145, 133
RGB Percent	55%, 57%, 52%
CMY	0.4471, 0.4314, 0.4784
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.08, 0.43
HSL	80°, 5%, 55%
HSV	80°, 8%, 57%
XYZ	25.3435, 27.6070, 26.1832
YIQ	142.4360, 1.4680, -4.5800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

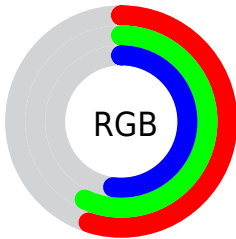
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	133, 145, 137
Decimal	9277829
CIE Lab	59.53, -3.75, 5.86
CIE LCh	60, 6.954, 122.623
Yxy	27.6070, 0.3203, 0.3489
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287467909 (0xFF8D9185)
YUV	142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594
Hunter-Lab	52.5423, -5.8505, 7.2339

# Details

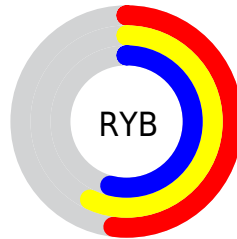
The YUV color  $[142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $[135.5640, 4.6519, 1.2594]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[142.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[196.3220, -5.0887, -1.1594]$ , and  $[92.5500, -4.2151, -1.3593]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[139.3450, -10.0301, -2.9336]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[145.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148]$ .

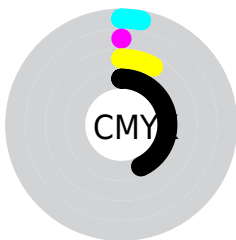
# Distribution



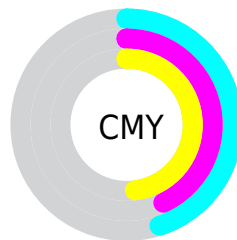
- Red (55%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594 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 142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 142.4360, -4.6519,  
-1.2594

■ 142.4360, -4.6519,  
-1.2594

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 116.5500, -4.2151,  
-1.3593

■ 196.3220, -5.0887,  
-1.1594

■ 92.5500, -4.2151,  
-1.3593

■ 224.3220, -5.0887,  
-1.1594

■ 68.5500, -4.2151,  
-1.3593

■ 252.3220, -5.0887,  
-1.1594

■ 46.6640, -3.7784,  
-1.4593

■ 25.9630, -3.9258,  
-0.8446

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 142.4360, -4.6519,  
-1.2594

■ 142.4360, -4.6519,  
-1.2594

■ 139.3450,  
-10.0301, -2.9336

■ 145.6410, 1.1630,  
0.3148

■ 136.1400,  
-15.8450, -4.5078

■ 148.7320, 6.5411,  
1.9890

■ 133.3480,  
-21.3706, -5.5672

■ 151.6380, 12.5035,  
2.9485

■ 130.1430,  
-27.1855, -7.1414

■ 154.7290, 17.8816,  
4.6227

■ 127.0520,  
-32.5636, -8.8156

■ 157.9340, 23.6965,  
6.1969

■ 123.8470,  
-38.3786, -10.3898

■ 161.0250, 29.0747,  
7.8711

■ 120.7560,  
-43.7567, -12.0640


■ 164.2300, 34.8896,  
9.4453


■ 117.5510,

■ 167.3210, 40.2677,

-49.5716, -13.6382

11.1195

 114.7590,  
-55.0972, -14.6976

 169.2010, 42.2989,  
12.9787

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



143.1270, -5.9786, 4.2736



142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594



141.5000, -1.7255, -6.5775

# Triad

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



142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594



142.7260, 5.5581, -9.4067



144.5390, -0.7587, 10.0513

# Complementary

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



142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594



135.5640, 4.6519, 1.2594

# 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.



144.6140, 2.1623, 6.4775



142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594



143.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884

# Square

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



142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594



141.6610, 4.1111, -11.9807



144.2650, 4.7994, 0.6446



144.7410, -3.8163, 10.7511



# Rectangle

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



142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594



141.6460, 0.1745, -9.3365



144.2650, 4.7994, 0.6446



144.4680, 0.2623, 9.2366

# Sweetspot

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



142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594



187.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



138.9360, -2.9264, 5.3181



93.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



222.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594



184.7410, -7.2673, -2.4039



140.6420, -3.7675, -4.9480



69.6040, -2.7628, -0.5297



106.1550, -52.3344, -14.1679



6.1910, -3.0522, -1.0445



# Inverse Universe

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



135.5640, 4.6519, 1.2594



173.9600, 7.4147, 1.7891



137.3580, 3.7675, 4.9480



65.6950, 2.6154, 1.1445



28.8450, 52.3344, 14.1679



1.8090, 3.0522, 1.0445



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

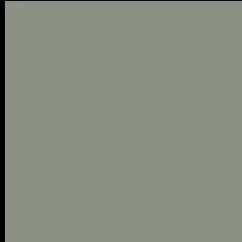
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

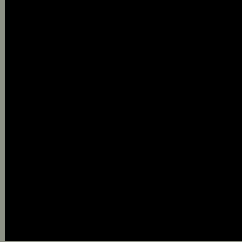
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 142.4360, -4.6519,

-1.2594.

# 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

142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594

### Protanopia

143.2410, -5.5418, 4.1736

### Deuteranopia

144.1220, -4.9901, 13.9250



## Tritanopia

143.8520, 4.5100, 0.1298

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594

## Protanomaly

142.9310, -5.3890, 1.8145

## Deuteranomaly

143.7900, -4.8265, 8.0772

## Tritanomaly

143.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594

## Achromatopsia

142.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

142.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594 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(141, 145, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 145, 133)  
}
```

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(141, 145, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 145, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594 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(141, 145, 133) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 145, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(141, 145, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 145, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 145, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 145,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 142.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 145, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
145, 133) }
```

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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