

# Converting Colors

YUV(142.5560, 3.1769,  
-39.0756)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(142.5560, 3.1769,  
-39.0756)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	62A495
RGB	98, 164, 149
RGB Percent	38%, 64%, 58%
CMY	0.6157, 0.3569, 0.4157
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.09, 0.36
HSL	166°, 27%, 51%
HSV	166°, 40%, 64%
XYZ	23.7373, 31.3175, 33.2276
YIQ	142.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

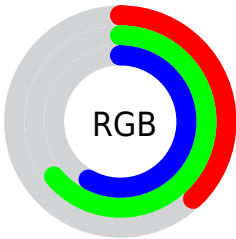
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	98, 135, 164
Decimal	6464661
CIE Lab	62.77, -24.67, 1.17
CIE LCh	63, 24.702, 177.291
Yxy	31.3175, 0.2689, 0.3547
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284654741 (0xFF62A495)
YUV	142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756
Hunter-Lab	55.9621, -22.2197, 3.9699

# Details

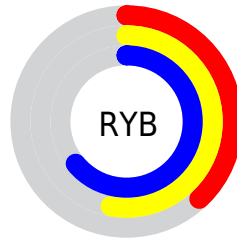
The YUV color **142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **119.4440, -3.1769, 39.0756**, and the grayscale version is **143.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197.1430, 2.8875, -39.5904**, and **90.3710, 3.7611, -39.7904** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137.3160, 3.7882, -48.5121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147.7960, 2.5656, -29.6391**.

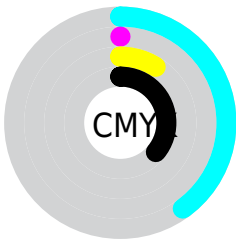
# Distribution



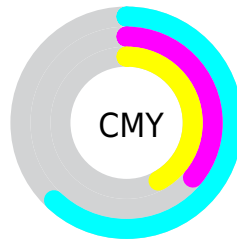
- Red (38%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756 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 142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 142.5560, 3.1769,  
-39.0756


 142.5560, 3.1769,  
-39.0756


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 116.5560, 3.1769,  
-39.0756


 197.1430, 2.8875,  
-39.5904

 90.3710, 3.7611,  
-39.7904


 225.4310, 2.7455,  
-40.7200


 63.8050, 5.5191,  
-43.6790

 240.9470, 6.9281,  
-28.8945

 42.9090, 4.4819,  
-37.6312

 249.3190, 2.8007,  
-11.6808

 27.6010, 1.6757,  
-24.2061

 11.3640, -2.1515,  
-9.9662

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 142.5560, 3.1769,  
-39.0756

■ 142.5560, 3.1769,  
-39.0756

■ 137.3160, 3.7882,  
-48.5121

■ 147.7960, 2.5656,  
-29.6391

■ 131.8910, 4.9837,  
-58.6634

■ 153.2210, 1.3700,  
-19.4878

■ 126.6510, 5.5951,  
-68.0999

■ 158.4610, 0.7587,  
-10.0513

■ 121.1120, 6.3538,  
-78.1512

■ 164.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 115.8720, 6.9651,  
-87.5877

■ 169.2400, -0.6113,  
9.4365

■ 110.7460, 8.0132,  
-97.1242

■ 174.3660, -1.6594,  
18.9730

■ 179.9050, -2.4182,  
29.0243

■ 185.1450, -3.0295,  
38.4608

■ 190.6840, -3.7882,  
48.5121

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



145.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066



142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756



141.1770, 14.7027, -49.2672

# Triad

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



142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756



153.8100, 18.3347, -0.7104



152.4910, -17.9901, 30.2644

# Complementary

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



142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756



119.4440, -3.1769, 39.0756

# 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.



154.1850, -10.4442, 36.6718



142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756



155.4660, 10.1233, 19.7623

# Square

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



142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756



148.8070, 22.7731, -24.3867



155.2090, -0.1030, 33.1427



151.1920, -21.2937, 16.4946



# Rectangle

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



142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756



142.5670, 19.9335, -46.9783



155.2090, -0.1030, 33.1427



153.0830, -15.8169, 33.2532

# Sweetspot

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



142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756



205.5420, 1.2118, -15.3843



141.2270, -21.3109, -24.7551



102.1730, 0.9007, -8.9217



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.



142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756



180.5810, 5.1366, -61.0225



133.7000, 14.9379, -31.3089



79.0810, 0.4531, -5.3330



97.8830, 6.9597, -85.8434



12.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661



# Inverse Universe

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



119.4440, -3.1769, 39.0756



144.5330, -4.6998, 60.9226



128.3000, -14.9379, 31.3089



75.9190, -0.4531, 5.3330



47.1170, -6.9597, 85.8434

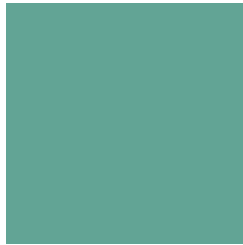


5.8380, -0.9061, 10.6661



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

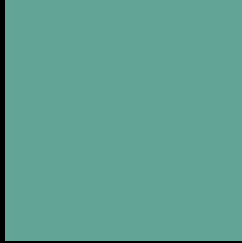
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

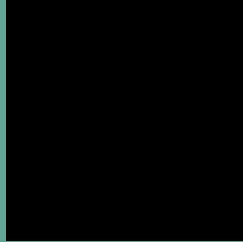
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756.



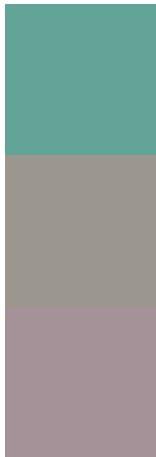
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756.

-39.0756.

# 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

142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756

### Protanopia

151.4690, -4.6682, 3.9737

### Deuteranopia

152.4790, 0.2569, 10.9809



## Tritanopia

144.7380, 13.9332, -35.7272

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756

## Protanomaly

148.4670, -1.7092, -11.8106

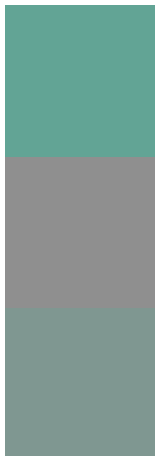
## Deuteranomaly

149.2980, 1.3321, -7.2773

## Tritanomaly

143.7010, 10.0074, -36.5718

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756

## Achromatopsia

143.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

143.1400, 0.9170, -14.1548

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756 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(98, 164, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 164, 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(98, 164, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 164, 149) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756 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(98, 164, 149) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 164, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 164, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 164, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 164, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 164,  
149) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 142.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 164, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 164,  
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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