

# Converting Colors

YUV(143.1570, -14.8674,  
8.6323)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(143.1570, -14.8674,  
8.6323)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	999071
RGB	153, 144, 113
RGB Percent	60%, 56%, 44%
CMY	0.4000, 0.4353, 0.5569
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.26, 0.40
HSL	47°, 16%, 52%
HSV	47°, 26%, 60%
XYZ	26.0908, 27.9111, 19.6350
YIQ	143.1570, 15.3150, -7.7330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

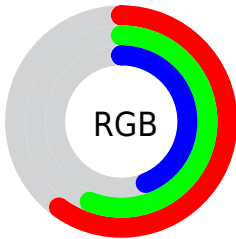
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	125, 153, 113
Decimal	10063985
CIELab	59.81, -1.81, 17.71
CIELCh	60, 17.802, 95.828
Yxy	27.9111, 0.3543, 0.3790
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288254065 (0xFF999071)
YUV	143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323
Hunter-Lab	52.8309, -4.3012, 14.9461

# Details

The YUV color  $[143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999966$ . A complement of this color would be  $[122.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[143.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[197.2280, -15.8884, 9.4470]$ , and  $[92.7870, -13.6990, 7.2028]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[139.6860, -20.5512, 11.6764]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[146.6280, -9.1836, 5.5882]$ .

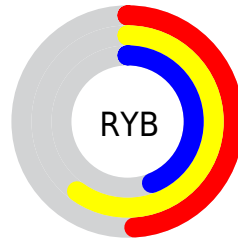
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (56%)

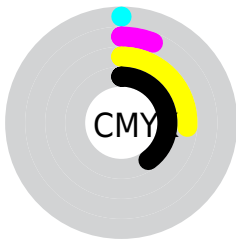
Blue (44%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (44%)

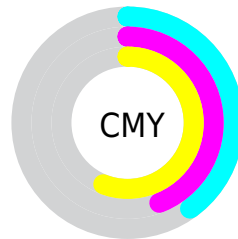


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323 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 143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 143.1570,  
-14.8674, 8.6323

■ 143.1570,  
-14.8674, 8.6323

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 117.2710,  
-14.4306, 8.5323

■ 197.2280,  
-15.8884, 9.4470

■ 92.7870, -13.6990,  
7.2028

■ 225.1140,  
-16.3252, 9.5470

■ 69.0150, -12.8254,  
7.0028

■ 250.4230,  
-14.9985, 4.0140

■ 46.8300, -12.2412,  
6.2881

■ 254.3160, -2.6208,  
0.5999

■ 25.7160, -12.6780,  
6.3881

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 143.1570,  
-14.8674, 8.6323

■ 143.1570,  
-14.8674, 8.6323

■ 139.6860,  
-20.5512, 11.6764

■ 146.6280, -9.1836,  
5.5882

■ 135.5140,  
-26.3824, 15.3352

■ 150.8000, -3.3524,  
1.9294

■ 132.0430,  
-32.0662, 18.3793

■ 154.2710, 2.3314,  
-1.1147

■ 127.9850,  
-37.4606, 21.9382

■ 158.3290, 7.7258,  
-4.6735

■ 124.4000,  
-43.5812, 25.0822

■ 161.9140, 13.8464,  
-7.8176

■ 120.3420,  
-48.9756, 28.6411

■ 165.9720, 19.2408,  
-11.3764

■ 116.8710,  
-54.6594, 31.6851

■ 169.4430, 24.9246,  
-14.4205

■ 115.6000,

■ 173.5010, 30.3190,

-56.9908, 32.7998

-17.9794

■ 177.0860, 36.4396,  
-21.1234

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



144.7500, -14.1737, 19.5133



143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323



141.5790, -11.6244, -4.8928

# Triad

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



143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323



137.8910, 11.8857, -32.3534



147.0760, 4.8925, 17.4733

# Complementary

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



143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323



122.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323

# 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.



146.0080, 11.3351, 4.3780



143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323



140.2600, 15.6478, -25.6610

# Square

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



143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323



137.9640, 4.4547, -28.9094



143.3480, 15.6044, -11.7062



146.8830, -2.4073, 25.5356



# Rectangle

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



143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323



140.0770, -6.9400, -14.0995



143.3480, 15.6044, -11.7062



146.7380, 7.5242, 13.3848

# Sweetspot

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



143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323



194.8280, -5.8312, 3.6588



125.9860, -1.9651, 23.6913



96.8000, -3.3524, 1.9294



227.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323



183.7140, -23.0300, 13.4058



145.1510, -15.8504, -2.7634



74.9140, -2.9156, 1.8294



105.8430, -52.1806, 29.9557



9.7570, -4.8102, 2.8441



# Inverse Universe

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



122.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323



152.2860, 23.0300, -13.4058



120.8490, 15.8504, 2.7634



71.0860, 2.9156, -1.8294



34.7440, 51.8912, -30.4705



3.2430, 4.8102, -2.8441



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323 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 143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

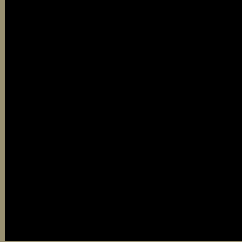
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323.



# 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

143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323

### Protanopia

143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323

### Deuteranopia

144.2340, -14.9054, 20.8428



## Tritanopia

145.9350, 2.0040, 10.5810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323

## Protanomaly

143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323

## Deuteranomaly

143.9130, -14.7471, 16.7393

## Tritanomaly

145.0290, -3.9583, 9.6216

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323

## Achromatopsia

143.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

142.9420, -5.3944, 3.5589

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323 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(153, 144, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 144, 113)  
}
```

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(153, 144, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 144, 113) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323 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(153, 144, 113) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 144, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 144, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 144, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 144, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 144,  
113) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 143.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 144, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
144, 113) }
```

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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