

# Converting Colors

YUV(143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(143.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	908F8F
RGB	144, 143, 143
RGB Percent	56%, 56%, 56%
CMY	0.4353, 0.4392, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.44
HSL	0°, 0%, 56%
HSV	0°, 1%, 56%
XYZ	26.2820, 27.5574, 29.9205
YIQ	143.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	144, 143, 143
Decimal	9473935
CIE Lab	59.49, 0.37, 0.12
CIE LCh	59, 0.390, 18.340
Yxy	27.5574, 0.3138, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287664015 (0xFF908F8F)
YUV	143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148
Hunter-Lab	52.4951, -2.4994, 2.9532

# Details

The YUV color  $143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $143.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148$ , and the grayscale version is  $143.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $197.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148$ , and  $93.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $133.4850, -2.2111, 9.2217$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $153.1130, 1.9163, -7.9921$ .

# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (56%)

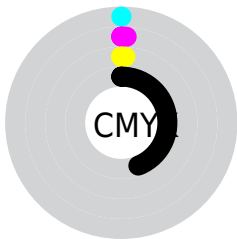
Blue (56%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (56%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148 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 143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 143.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

 143.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 117.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148


 197.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148


 93.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148


 225.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

 69.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

 253.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

 47.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

 26.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 143.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 143.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 133.4850, -2.2111,  
9.2217

■ 153.1130, 1.9163,  
-7.9921

■ 122.9700, -4.4222,  
18.4433

■ 163.6280, 4.1274,  
-17.2138

■ 113.1560, -6.4859,  
27.0502

■ 173.4420, 6.1911,  
-25.8206

■ 102.6410, -8.6970,  
36.2718

■ 183.9570, 8.4022,  
-35.0423

■ 92.8270, -10.7607,  
44.8787

■ 193.7710, 10.4659,  
-43.6492

■ 83.0130, -12.8244,  
53.4856

■ 203.5850, 12.5296,  
-52.2560

■ 72.4980, -15.0355,  
62.7073

■ 214.1000, 14.7407,  
-61.4777

■ 62.6840, -17.0992,

■ 221.8110, 16.3622,

71.3141

-68.2402

■ 52.1690, -19.3103,  
80.5358

# Harmonies

# Triad

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



143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



143.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



143.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000

# Complementary

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



143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



143.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148

# 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.



142.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148



143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



143.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Square

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



143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



143.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



142.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



143.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000



# Rectangle

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



143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



142.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



143.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000

# Sweetspot

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



143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



143.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



222.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

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



143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



184.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



143.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



40.3650, -19.8999, 82.9949



2.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



# Inverse Universe

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



143.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



185.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



94.6350, 19.8999, -82.9949



5.6080, 1.1793, -4.9182

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148 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 143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

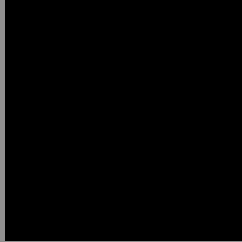
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 143.2990, -0.1474,



0.6148.

# 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

143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

### Protanopia

143.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591

### Deuteranopia

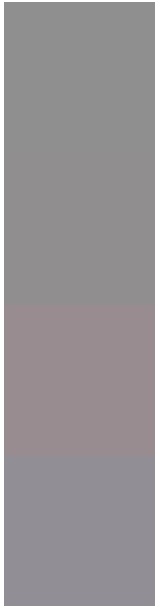
144.9520, -0.4693, 10.5661



## Tritanopia

144.1510, 4.3626, 0.7446

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

## Protanomaly

143.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444

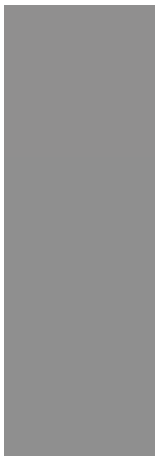
## Deuteranomaly

144.0440, -0.0217, 6.9774

## Tritanomaly

143.6950, 2.6154, 1.1445

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

## Achromatopsia

143.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

143.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148 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(144, 143, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 143, 143)  
}
```

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(144, 143, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 143, 143) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148 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(144, 143, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 143, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 143, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 143, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 143, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 143,  
143) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 143.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 143, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
143, 143) }
```

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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