

# Converting Colors

YUV(148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(148.7500, 2.5882,  
9.8663)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A08E9A
RGB	160, 142, 154
RGB Percent	63%, 56%, 60%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4431, 0.3961
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.04, 0.37
HSL	320°, 9%, 59%
HSV	320°, 11%, 63%
XYZ	30.0029, 29.1527, 34.6176
YIQ	148.7500, 6.8760, 7.5480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

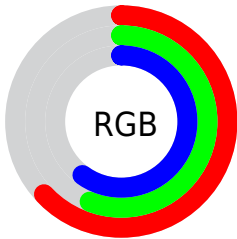
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	160, 142, 154
Decimal	10522266
CIELab	60.92, 8.91, -3.89
CIELCh	61, 9.720, 336.417
Yxy	29.1527, 0.3200, 0.3109
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288712346 (0xFFA08E9A)
YUV	148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663
Hunter-Lab	53.9932, 4.7007, -0.2183

# Details

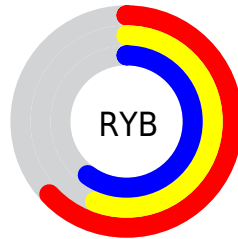
The YUV color **148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **153.2500, -2.5882, -9.8663**, and the grayscale version is **149.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203.0490, 2.4408, 10.4810**, and **98.0380, 2.4463, 8.7367** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138.7880, 5.0345, 18.6029**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296**.

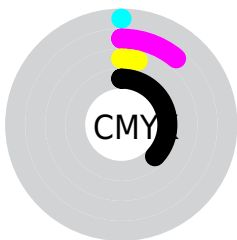
# Distribution



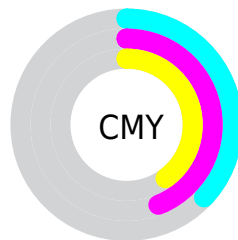
- Red (63%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663 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 148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 148.7500, 2.5882,  
9.8663

■ 148.7500, 2.5882,  
9.8663

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 122.7500, 2.5883,  
9.8663

■ 203.0490, 2.4408,  
10.4810

■ 98.0380, 2.4463,  
8.7367

■ 231.1630, 2.8776,  
10.3810

■ 74.0380, 2.4463,  
8.7367

■ 253.2390, 0.8682,  
1.5444

■ 51.6250, 2.1569,  
8.2219

■ 30.3260, 2.3043,  
7.6071

■ 7.1630, 2.8776,  
10.3810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 148.7500, 2.5882,  
9.8663

■ 148.7500, 2.5882,  
9.8663

■ 138.7880, 5.0345,  
18.6029

■ 158.7120, 0.1420,  
1.1296

■ 128.7120, 7.0440,  
27.4396

■ 168.7880, -1.8675,  
-7.7071

■ 118.7500, 9.4902,  
36.1763

■ 178.7500, -4.3137,  
-16.4437

■ 108.7880, 11.9365,  
44.9129

■ 188.7120, -6.7600,  
-25.1804

■ 98.7120, 13.9460,  
53.7496

■ 198.7880, -8.7695,  
-34.0171

■ 88.7500, 16.3923,  
62.4862

■ 208.7500,  
-11.2157, -42.7537

■ 78.7880, 18.8385,  
71.2229

■ 218.7120,  
-13.6620, -51.4904

■ 68.7120, 20.8480,  
80.0596

■ 219.9830,  
-11.3306, -52.6051

■ 60.0380, 23.1523,  
87.6667

■ 220.5530, -9.1466,  
-53.1050

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



148.0310, 6.3937, 2.6038



148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663



148.6320, -1.7906, 14.3547

# Triad

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



148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663



146.5570, -8.1626, 4.7735



144.7960, 6.0166, -16.4841

# Complementary

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



148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663



153.2500, -2.5882, -9.8663

# 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.



144.1830, 2.3748, -15.0695



148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663



145.6700, -6.2463, -3.2186

# Square

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



148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663



147.4160, -7.6001, 11.0362



144.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662



145.6870, 8.0423, -12.8805



# Rectangle

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



148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663



148.9480, -4.4114, 14.9546



144.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662



144.1550, 4.8536, -16.7989

# Sweetspot

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



148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663



205.2500, 0.8628, 3.2887



145.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891



101.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740



232.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663



190.8370, 4.0244, 15.9290



147.7240, -1.3429, 10.7661



73.9620, 1.0047, 4.4183



53.5870, 20.4166, 78.4152



5.6250, 2.1569, 8.2219



# Inverse Universe

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



148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663



190.8370, 4.0244, 15.9290



154.2760, 1.3429, -10.7661



73.9620, 1.0047, 4.4183



53.5870, 20.4166, 78.4152



5.6250, 2.1569, 8.2219



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

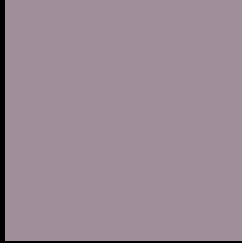
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

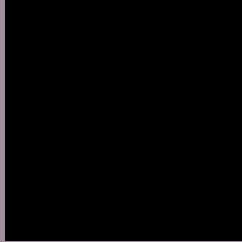
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 148.7500, 2.5882,



# 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

148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663

### Protanopia

147.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850

### Deuteranopia

148.7390, 2.5937, 8.1219



## Tritanopia

148.6360, 2.1515, 9.9662

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663

## Protanomaly

148.3470, 3.7729, 3.2037

## Deuteranomaly

149.0380, 2.4463, 8.7367

## Tritanomaly

148.6360, 2.1515, 9.9662

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663

## Achromatopsia

149.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

148.6630, 1.1521, 3.8035

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663 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(160, 142, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 142, 154)  
}
```

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(160, 142, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 142, 154) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663 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(160, 142, 154) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 142, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 142, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 142, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 142, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 142,  
154) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 148.7500, 2.5882, 9.8663 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 142, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
142, 154) }
```

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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