

# Converting Colors

YUV(149.5550, 8.1074,  
-33.8127)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(149.5550, 8.1074,  
-33.8127)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6FA6A6
RGB	111, 166, 166
RGB Percent	44%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.5647, 0.3490, 0.3490
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	180°, 24%, 54%
HSV	180°, 33%, 65%
XYZ	27.0747, 33.4051, 41.0972
YIQ	149.5550, -32.7800, -11.6600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

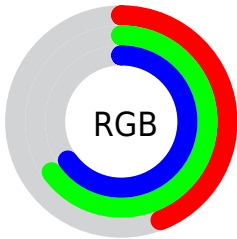
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	111, 139, 166
Decimal	7317158
CIELab	64.49, -17.94, -5.77
CIELCh	64, 18.846, 197.815
Yxy	33.4051, 0.2665, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285507238 (0xFF6FA6A6)
YUV	149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127
Hunter-Lab	57.7972, -17.5279, -1.7007

# Details

The YUV color **149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **127.4450, -8.1074, 33.8127**, and the grayscale version is **150.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.2560, 8.2548, -34.4275**, and **97.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144.4720, 10.6133, -44.2639**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154.6380, 5.6015, -23.3615**.

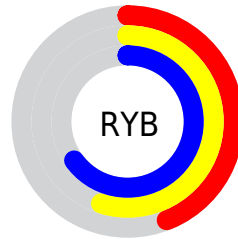
# Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (65%)

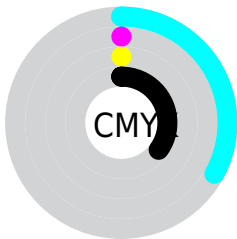
Blue (65%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (65%)

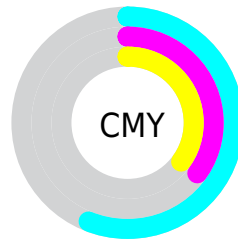


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127 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 149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 149.5550, 8.1074,  
-33.8127


 149.5550, 8.1074,  
-33.8127


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 123.5550, 8.1074,  
-33.8127


 204.2560, 8.2548,  
-34.4275


 97.5550, 8.1074,  
-33.8127

 232.9570, 8.4022,  
-35.0423


 72.3700, 8.6916,  
-34.5275

 244.8340, 5.0118,  
-20.9024

 46.2660, 9.7289,  
-40.5753

 253.5050, 0.7370,  
-3.0739

 30.2570, 6.7753,  
-26.5354

 16.8240, 3.5378,  
-14.7546

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 149.5550, 8.1074,  
-33.8127

■ 149.5550, 8.1074,  
-33.8127

■ 144.4720, 10.6133,  
-44.2639

■ 154.6380, 5.6015,  
-23.3615

■ 139.6880, 12.9718,  
-54.1004

■ 159.4220, 3.2430,  
-13.5251

■ 134.6050, 15.4777,  
-64.5516

■ 164.5050, 0.7370,  
-3.0739

■ 129.8210, 17.8362,  
-74.3880

■ 169.2890, -1.6215,  
6.7625

■ 124.7380, 20.3422,  
-84.8392

■ 174.3720, -4.1274,  
17.2138

■ 119.6550, 22.8481,  
-95.2904

■ 179.4550, -6.6333,  
27.6650

■ 116.3660, 24.4696,  
-102.0530

■ 184.2390, -8.9918,  
37.5014

■ 189.3220,  
-11.4977, 47.9526

■ 192.6110,  
-13.1192, 54.7152

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



150.9060, -0.9397, -25.3506



149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127



150.6890, 14.9433, -33.0533

# Triad

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



149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127



158.9980, 9.8610, 10.5258



156.5710, -16.0575, 17.0392

# Complementary

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



149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127



127.4450, -8.1074, 33.8127

# 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.



158.1360, -12.8850, 26.1907



149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127



159.4250, 2.2555, 23.3063

# Square

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



149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127



156.6800, 15.4408, -5.8584



158.9820, -5.9071, 28.0798



154.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140



# Rectangle

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



149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127



152.8900, 16.8162, -27.0905



158.9820, -5.9071, 28.0798



156.8210, -15.1948, 20.3280

# Sweetspot

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



149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127



210.4220, 3.2430, -13.5251



143.2850, -15.9165, -28.3139



105.8140, 2.0637, -8.6069



237.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127



190.9870, 12.8244, -53.4856



133.1190, 16.2103, -19.3984



81.6080, 1.1793, -4.9182



103.7480, 21.8162, -90.9870



14.0200, 2.9481, -12.2955



# Inverse Universe

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



133.7150, 15.9165, 28.3139



165.9310, 25.1770, 44.7875



143.2940, -15.9209, 19.9132



79.3040, 2.3151, 4.1184



61.1240, 42.8299, 76.1903



8.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

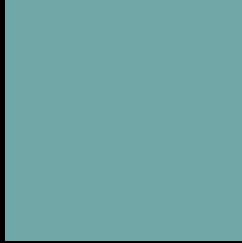
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

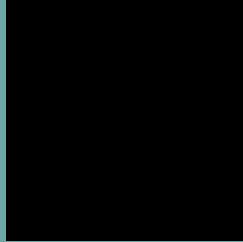
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127.



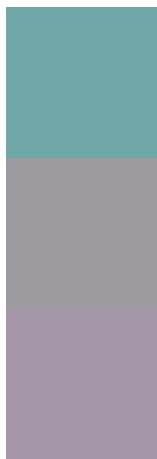
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 149.5550, 8.1074,



# 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

149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127

### Protanopia

156.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296

### Deuteranopia

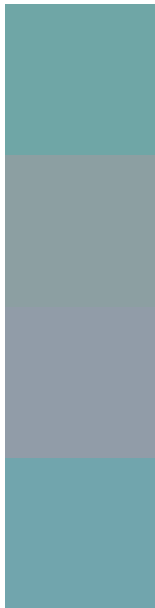
157.2380, 5.7987, 6.8073



## Tritanopia

150.5320, 13.0487, -32.0386

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127

## Protanomaly

153.6610, 4.1111, -11.9807

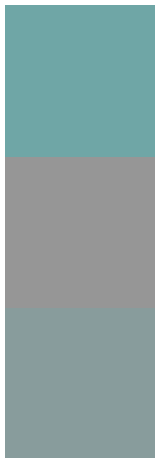
## Deuteranomaly

154.0790, 6.8631, -7.9623

## Tritanomaly

150.3640, 11.1595, -32.7682

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127

## Achromatopsia

150.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

150.0200, 2.9481, -12.2955

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127 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(111, 166, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 166, 166)  
}
```

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(111, 166, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 166, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127 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(111, 166, 166) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 166, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 166, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 166, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 166, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 166,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 149.5550, 8.1074, -33.8127 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 166, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
166, 166) }
```

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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