

# Converting Colors

YUV(150.1020, -48.3643,  
19.2045)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(150.1020, -48.3643,  
19.2045)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AC9E34
RGB	172, 158, 52
RGB Percent	67%, 62%, 20%
CMY	0.3255, 0.3804, 0.7961
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.70, 0.33
HSL	53°, 54%, 44%
HSV	53°, 70%, 67%
XYZ	29.8600, 33.4723, 8.1358
YIQ	150.1020, 42.3700, -29.9980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

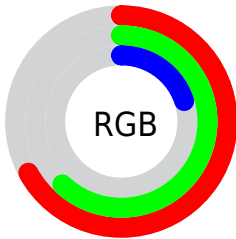
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	68, 172, 52
Decimal	11312692
CIELab	64.54, -7.26, 54.63
CIELCh	65, 55.107, 97.570
Yxy	33.4723, 0.4178, 0.4684
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289502772 (0xFFAC9E34)
YUV	150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045
Hunter-Lab	57.8553, -9.1202, 32.1611

# Details

The YUV color **150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999933**. A complement of this color would be **73.8980, 48.3643, -19.2045**, and the grayscale version is **151.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205.1840, -49.3907, 21.7636**, and **97.4930, -48.0640, 16.2306** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146.9900, -55.2111, 21.9338**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153.2140, -41.5175, 16.4753**.

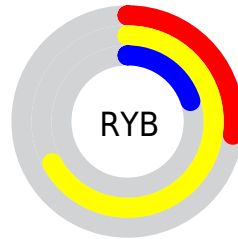
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (62%)

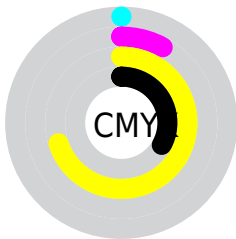
Blue (20%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (20%)

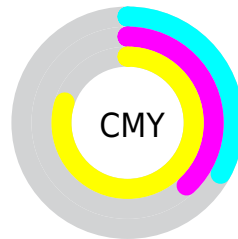


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (70%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045 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 150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 150.1020,  
-48.3643, 19.2045

■ 150.1020,  
-48.3643, 19.2045

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 123.1620,  
-49.3799, 18.2749

■ 205.1840,  
-49.3907, 21.7636

■ 97.4930, -48.0640,  
16.2306

■ 232.6460,  
-50.1115, 19.6045

■ 75.6310, -37.2861,  
12.6016

■ 244.0560,  
-41.9326, 9.5979

■ 54.0570, -26.6501,  
7.8430

■ 247.2480,  
-29.7023, 6.7985

■ 34.2550, -16.8877,  
3.2844

■ 250.4400,  
-17.4719, 3.9991

■ 13.2460, -6.5303,  
-5.4777

■ 253.7460, -4.8048,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

1.0998

0.0000

■ 150.1020,  
-48.3643, 19.2045

■ 150.1020,  
-48.3643, 19.2045

■ 146.9900,  
-55.2111, 21.9338

■ 153.2140,  
-41.5175, 16.4753

■ 143.8780,  
-62.0579, 24.6630

■ 156.3260,  
-34.6707, 13.7461

■ 140.6520,  
-69.3414, 27.4922

■ 159.5520,  
-27.3871, 10.9169

■ 162.6640,  
-20.5404, 8.1877

■ 165.7760,  
-13.6936, 5.4584

■ 168.8880, -6.8468,  
2.7292

■ 172.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 175.2260, 7.2836,  
-2.8292

■ 178.3380, 14.1304,  
-5.5584

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153.4620, -44.1048, 53.0918



150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045



144.6930, -34.8516, -21.6558

# Triad

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



150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045



129.5830, 42.1106, -113.6443



160.2440, 17.1347, 57.6680

# Complementary

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



150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045



73.8980, 48.3643, -19.2045

# 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.



160.4200, 36.7679, 13.6637



150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045



129.1220, 58.1139, -113.2400

# Square

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



150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045



125.3990, 21.0023, -109.9749



147.1170, 52.6933, -54.4766



156.2410, -5.0488, 79.5956



# Rectangle

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



150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045



136.6530, -17.5769, -55.8237



147.1170, 52.6933, -54.4766



161.0020, 24.1560, 45.6022

# Sweetspot

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



150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045



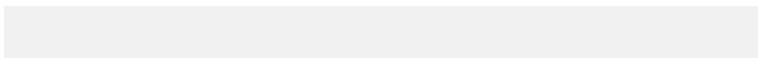
215.7070, -19.0826, 7.2730



89.4760, -11.5737, 72.3735



107.0470, -11.3622, 4.3438



240.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



112.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045



189.6540, -75.7514, 30.1214



144.5660, -45.6350, -16.2824



85.3870, -3.6418, 1.4146



122.9210, -60.6001, 23.7483



18.6170, -9.1782, 3.8439



# Inverse Universe

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



73.8980, 48.3643, -19.2045



70.3460, 75.7514, -30.1214



79.4340, 45.6350, 16.2824



79.6130, 3.6418, -1.4146



27.6660, 60.3107, -24.2631



4.3830, 9.1782, -3.8439



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045 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 150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045 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 150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045.



# 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

150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045

### Protanopia

150.4120, -48.5171, 21.5637

### Deuteranopia

152.3370, -47.9871, 38.2925



## Tritanopia

159.1210, -0.0597, 19.1879

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045

## Protanomaly

150.1130, -48.3697, 20.9489

## Deuteranomaly

151.2930, -47.9654, 31.3150

## Tritanomaly

156.1260, -17.8101, 19.1835

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045

## Achromatopsia

150.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

150.0490, -17.7722, 6.9730

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045 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(172, 158, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 158, 52)  
}
```

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(172, 158, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 158, 52) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045 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(172, 158, 52) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 158, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 158, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 158, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 158, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 158,  
52) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 150.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 158, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
158, 52) }
```

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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