

Converting Colors

YUV(150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(150.4460, 0.2731,
5.7479)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D9397
RGB	157, 147, 151
RGB Percent	62%, 58%, 59%
CMY	0.3843, 0.4235, 0.4078
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.04, 0.38
HSL	336°, 5%, 60%
HSV	336°, 6%, 62%
XYZ	29.9243, 30.2699, 33.5437
YIQ	150.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

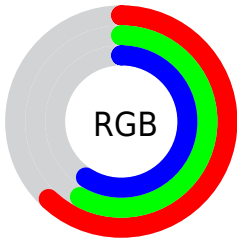
Format	Color
RYB	157, 147, 151
Decimal	10326935
CIELab	61.89, 4.43, -0.79
CIElCh	62, 4.498, 349.889
Yxy	30.2699, 0.3192, 0.3229
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288517015 (0xFF9D9397)
YUV	150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479
Hunter-Lab	55.0181, 0.8042, 2.3645

Details

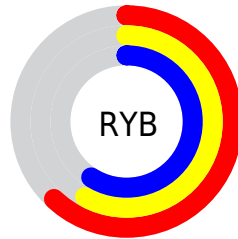
The YUV color $150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $153.5540, -0.2731, -5.7479$, and the grayscale version is $150.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $204.7450, 0.1257, 6.3626$, and $99.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $140.0280, 0.9722, 14.8844$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $160.8640, -0.4260, -3.3887$.

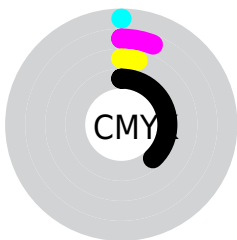
Distribution



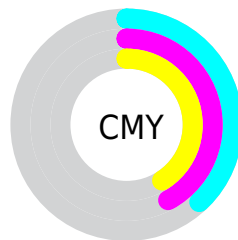
- Red (62%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (38%)




- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479 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 150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150.4460, 0.2731,
5.7479


 150.4460, 0.2731,
5.7479


255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 124.4460, 0.2731,
5.7479


 204.7450, 0.1257,
6.3626


 99.4460, 0.2731,
5.7479

 232.7450, 0.1257,
6.3626

 76.0330, -0.0163,
5.2331

 53.1470, 0.4205,
5.1331

 31.7340, 0.1311,
4.6183

 8.1580, 0.4151,
6.8774

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 150.4460, 0.2731,
5.7479

■ 150.4460, 0.2731,
5.7479

■ 140.0280, 0.9722,
14.8844

■ 160.8640, -0.4260,
-3.3887

■ 130.0830, 0.9451,
23.6062

■ 170.8090, -0.3988,
-12.1105

■ 119.6650, 1.6442,
32.7428

■ 181.2270, -1.0979,
-21.2471

■ 109.1330, 1.9064,
41.9794

■ 191.7590, -1.3602,
-30.4836

■ 98.7150, 2.6055,
51.1159

■ 202.1770, -2.0593,
-39.6202

■ 88.7700, 2.5784,
59.8377

■ 212.1220, -2.0321,
-48.3420

■ 78.3520, 3.2775,
68.9743

■ 221.3660, -2.1524,
-56.4490

■ 67.9340, 3.9765,
78.1109

■ 222.3920, 1.7787,
-57.3488

■ 57.9890, 3.9494,
86.8326

■ 223.5320, 6.1467,
-58.3486

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150.2930, 2.3206, 2.3740



150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479



150.2890, -1.6215, 6.7625

Triad

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



150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479



149.0880, -3.4944, 0.7998



148.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477

Complementary

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



150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479



153.5540, -0.2731, -5.7479

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.



148.4120, 1.7689, -7.3773



150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479



148.4080, -2.1731, -2.9888

Square

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



150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479



149.6970, -3.7946, 3.7737



148.5540, -0.2731, -5.7479



149.0040, 3.9420, -4.3885

Rectangle

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



150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479



150.0610, -2.4951, 6.9625



148.5540, -0.2731, -5.7479



148.6400, 2.6425, -7.5773

Sweetspot

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



150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479



201.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



149.9340, 3.4835, 2.6889



100.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



230.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479



193.4680, 0.2623, 9.2366



150.5770, -1.7635, 5.6330



73.7340, 0.1311, 4.6183



49.2550, 3.8183, 82.2144



5.1690, 0.4097, 8.6218

Inverse Universe

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



150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479



193.4680, 0.2623, 9.2366



153.4230, 1.7635, -5.6330



73.7340, 0.1311, 4.6183



49.2550, 3.8183, 82.2144



5.1690, 0.4097, 8.6218

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

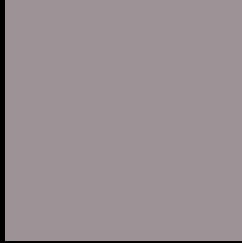
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

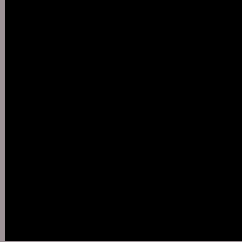
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YUV 150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 150.4460, 0.2731,

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

150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479

Protanopia

149.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296

Deuteranopia

151.0660, -0.0325, 10.4661



Tritanopia

150.8420, 3.0359, 6.2776

Trichromacy



Original Color

150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479

Protanomaly

149.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740

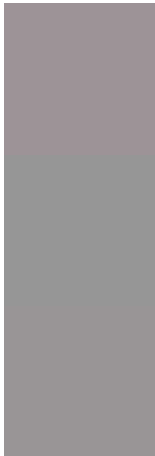
Deuteranomaly

151.0550, -0.0271, 8.7218

Tritanomaly

150.6140, 2.1623, 6.4775

Monochromacy



Original Color

150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479

Achromatopsia

150.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

150.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479 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(157, 147, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 147, 151)  
}
```

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(157, 147, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 147, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479 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(157, 147, 151) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 147, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 147, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 147, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 147, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 147,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 150.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 147, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
147, 151) }
```

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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