

Converting Colors

YUV(150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368)
contains.

YUV(150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(150.6080, 4.6303,
8.2368)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A090A0
RGB	160, 144, 160
RGB Percent	63%, 56%, 63%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4353, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	300°, 8%, 60%
HSV	300°, 10%, 63%
XYZ	30.8156, 29.9582, 37.4161
YIQ	150.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

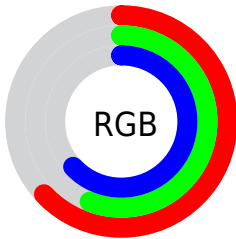
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 144, 160
Decimal	10522784
CIE Lab	61.62, 8.93, -6.26
CIE LCh	62, 10.906, 324.958
Yxy	29.9582, 0.3138, 0.3051
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288712864 (0xFFA090A0)
YUV	150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368
Hunter-Lab	54.7341, 4.7121, -2.2166

Details

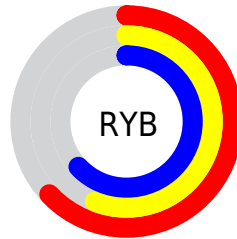
The YUV color **150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **153.3920, -4.6303, -8.2368**, and the grayscale version is **151.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205.0210, 4.9196, 8.7516**, and **99.8960, 4.4883, 7.1072** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

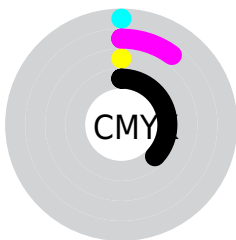
Distribution



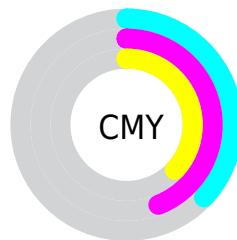
- Red (63%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (63%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368 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 150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 150.6080, 4.6303,
8.2368

■ 150.6080, 4.6303,
8.2368

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 124.6080, 4.6303,
8.2368

■ 205.0210, 4.9196,
8.7516

■ 99.8960, 4.4883,
7.1072

■ 233.0210, 4.9196,
8.7516

■ 75.7820, 4.0515,
7.2072

254.4130, 0.2894,
0.5148

■ 53.3690, 3.7621,
6.6924

■ 31.9560, 3.4727,
6.1776

■ 7.8470, 5.4984,
9.7812

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

150.6080, 4.6303,
8.2368

150.6080, 4.6303,
8.2368

141.2160, 9.2605,
16.4736

160.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

131.8240, 13.8908,
24.7104

169.3920, -4.6303,
-8.2368

122.4320, 18.5210,
32.9471

178.7840, -9.2605,
-16.4736

113.0400, 23.1513,
41.1839

188.1760,
-13.8908, -24.7104

103.6480, 27.7815,
49.4207

197.5680,
-18.5210, -32.9471

94.2560, 32.4118,
57.6575

206.9600,
-23.1513, -41.1839

■ 84.8640, 37.0420,
65.8943

■ 215.7650,
-27.4921, -48.9059

■ 75.4720, 41.6723,
74.1311

■ 66.0800, 46.3026,
82.3678

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700



150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368



150.5010, 0.2460, 14.4696

Triad

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



150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368



148.9380, -9.3364, 7.9474



145.3720, 5.7326, -18.7432

Complementary

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



150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368



153.3920, -4.6303, -8.2368

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.



145.4280, 0.7750, -15.2844



150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368



147.8230, -8.2937, 0.1552

Square

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



150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368



149.9110, -8.3371, 14.1101



146.3920, -4.6303, -8.2368



146.4800, 8.6374, -17.0840

Rectangle

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



150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368



150.6000, -3.2538, 17.0138



146.3920, -4.6303, -8.2368



145.8020, 3.5486, -18.2434

Sweetspot

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



150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368



205.4780, 1.7363, 3.0888



145.8240, 6.9888, -1.5996



102.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



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.



150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368



194.3250, 7.2348, 12.8700



149.6960, 1.1359, 9.0366



74.3040, 2.3151, 4.1184



59.0590, 41.3829, 73.6163



6.1950, 4.3409, 7.7220

Inverse Universe

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



150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368



194.3250, 7.2348, 12.8700



154.3040, -1.1359, -9.0366



74.3040, 2.3151, 4.1184



59.0590, 41.3829, 73.6163



6.1950, 4.3409, 7.7220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

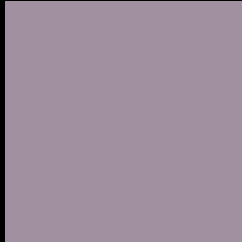
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

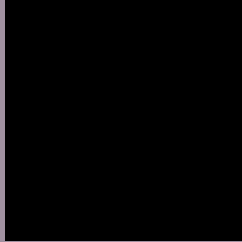
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 150.6080, 4.6303,

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

150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368

Protanopia

149.5960, 6.1152, -1.3997

Deuteranopia

150.5970, 4.6357, 6.4924



Tritanopia

150.4400, 2.7411, 7.5071

Trichromacy



Original Color

150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368

Protanomaly

150.0910, 5.3781, 1.6742

Deuteranomaly

150.8960, 4.4883, 7.1072

Tritanomaly

150.5540, 3.1779, 7.4071

Monochromacy



Original Color

150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368

Achromatopsia

151.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

150.4780, 1.7363, 3.0888

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368 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, 144, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 144, 160)  
}
```

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, 144, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 144, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368 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, 144, 160) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 144, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 144, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 144, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 144, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 144,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 150.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 144, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
144, 160) }
```

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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