

Converting Colors

YUV(150.7080, -60.9880,
8.1491)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(150.7080, -60.9880,
8.1491)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0AA1B
RGB	160, 170, 27
RGB Percent	63%, 67%, 11%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3333, 0.8941
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.84, 0.33
HSL	64°, 73%, 39%
HSV	64°, 84%, 67%
XYZ	29.0698, 36.3022, 6.5118
YIQ	150.7080, 39.9430, -46.5930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

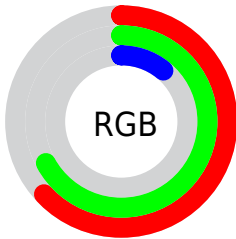
Format	Color
RYB	27, 170, 37
Decimal	10529307
CIELab	66.75, -19.80, 64.46
CIELCh	67, 67.434, 107.079
Yxy	36.3022, 0.4044, 0.5050
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288719387 (0xFFA0AA1B)
YUV	150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491
Hunter-Lab	60.2513, -19.3179, 35.7680

Details

The YUV color **150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **46.2920, 60.9880, -8.1491**, and the grayscale version is **151.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207.1750, -59.2463, 9.4935**, and **100.3620, -49.4785, 3.1905** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148.4710, -68.2662, 9.2339**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152.9450, -53.7099, 7.0642**.

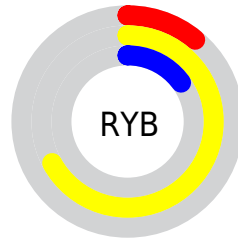
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (67%)

Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (15%)

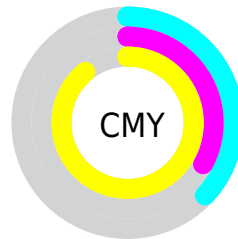


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (84%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491 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 150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 150.7080,
-60.9880, 8.1491

■ 150.7080,
-60.9880, 8.1491

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 123.9960,
-61.1300, 7.0195

■ 207.1750,
-59.2463, 9.4935

■ 100.3620,
-49.4785, 3.1905

■ 236.3600,
-59.8305, 10.2083

■ 77.9130, -38.4111,
0.0763

■ 242.2320,
-48.9214, 11.1975

■ 56.3390, -27.7751,
-4.6823

■ 245.4240,
-36.6910, 8.3982

■ 35.6510, -17.5759,
-9.3409

■ 248.6160,
-24.4607, 5.5988

■ 16.4360, -8.1029,
-14.4144

■ 251.9220,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-11.7935, 2.6994

0.0000

■ 150.7080,
-60.9880, 8.1491

■ 150.7080,
-60.9880, 8.1491

■ 148.4710,
-68.2662, 9.2339

■ 152.9450,
-53.7099, 7.0642

■ 147.0320,
-72.4868, 9.6189

■ 155.1820,
-46.4317, 5.9794

■ 157.7180,
-39.3010, 5.5093

■ 159.9550,
-32.0228, 4.4245

■ 162.1920,
-24.7447, 3.3396

■ 164.4290,
-17.4665, 2.2548

■ 166.6660,
-10.1883, 1.1699

■ 169.2020, -3.0576,
0.6998

■ 171.4390, 4.2206,
-0.3850

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155.7550, -61.9972, 51.9579



150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491



141.8700, -33.4599, -48.1210

Triad

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



150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491



138.2690, 55.0834, -121.2619



160.8280, 14.8748, 82.5888

Complementary

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



150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491



46.2920, 60.9880, -8.1491

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.



167.4320, 38.7340, 36.4551



150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491



132.9690, 60.1613, -116.6138

Square

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



150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491



134.4610, 30.3387, -117.9223



153.8200, 49.8817, -39.3071



152.7000, -11.1911, 89.7171

Rectangle

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



150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491



123.2380, -5.0473, -108.0797



153.8200, 49.8817, -39.3071



164.5260, 22.9117, 71.4527

Sweetspot

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



150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491



214.4200, -23.8711, 3.1397



75.6270, -23.9731, 82.7651



107.6400, -14.1195, 2.0697



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.



150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491



191.9080, -94.6106, 12.3587



129.4790, -50.5221, -35.5001



83.0880, -3.4944, 0.7998



128.1380, -63.1720, 8.6490



17.4210, -8.5886, 1.3848

Inverse Universe

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



46.2920, 60.9880, -8.1491



30.0920, 94.6106, -12.3587



67.5210, 50.5221, 35.5001



76.9120, 3.4944, -0.7998



19.8620, 63.1720, -8.6490



2.5790, 8.5886, -1.3848

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491 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 150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491 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 150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491.

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

150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491

Protanopia

153.2480, -63.2263, 26.0925

Deuteranopia

155.6120, -58.4757, 42.4363



Tritanopia

163.6680, 3.6147, 7.3072

Trichromacy



Original Color

150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491

Protanomaly

152.7310, -62.4784, 19.5299

Deuteranomaly

153.8940, -59.6007, 29.9110

Tritanomaly

158.8920, -19.6668, 7.9877

Monochromacy



Original Color

150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491

Achromatopsia

151.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

150.8760, -22.1239, 2.7397

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491 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, 170, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 170, 27)  
}
```

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, 170, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 170, 27) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491 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, 170, 27) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 170, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 170, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 170, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 170, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 170,  
27) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 150.7080, -60.9880, 8.1491 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 170, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
170, 27) }
```

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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