

# Converting Colors

YUV(152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(152.6480, -6.2355,  
-6.7073)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	919F8C
RGB	145, 159, 140
RGB Percent	57%, 62%, 55%
CMY	0.4314, 0.3765, 0.4510
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.12, 0.38
HSL	104°, 9%, 59%
HSV	104°, 12%, 62%
XYZ	28.8088, 32.7095, 29.6061
YIQ	152.6480, -2.2450, -8.8770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

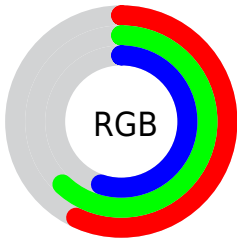
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	140, 159, 154
Decimal	9543564
CIELab	63.92, -8.64, 8.23
CIELCh	64, 11.933, 136.381
Yxy	32.7095, 0.3161, 0.3590
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287733644 (0xFF919F8C)
YUV	152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073
Hunter-Lab	57.1922, -10.1724, 9.3425

# Details

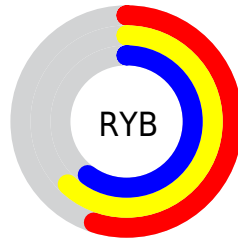
The YUV color  $[152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $[146.3520, 6.2355, 6.7073]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[153.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[207.2350, -6.5249, -7.2221]$ , and  $[101.7620, -5.7987, -6.8073]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[147.2360, -11.4553, -12.4850]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[158.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296]$ .

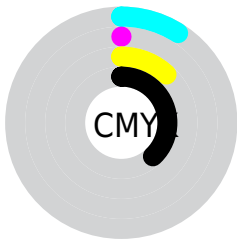
# Distribution



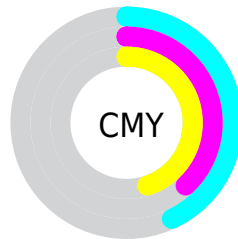
- Red (57%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073 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 152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 152.6480, -6.2355,  
-6.7073

■ 152.6480, -6.2355,  
-6.7073

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 126.6480, -6.2355,  
-6.7073

■ 207.2350, -6.5249,  
-7.2221

■ 101.7620, -5.7987,  
-6.8073

■ 235.1210, -6.9617,  
-7.1221

■ 77.5880, -5.2199,  
-5.7777

■ 254.4300, -2.1840,  
0.4999

■ 54.5880, -5.2199,  
-5.7777

■ 33.1150, -4.4937,  
-5.3629

■ 10.5660, -5.2090,  
-9.2664

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 152.6480, -6.2355,  
-6.7073

■ 152.6480, -6.2355,  
-6.7073

■ 147.2360,  
-11.4553, -12.4850

■ 158.0600, -1.0156,  
-0.9296

■ 142.1230,  
-16.8226, -17.6479

■ 163.1730, 4.3517,  
4.2333

■ 136.7110,  
-22.0425, -23.4255

■ 168.5850, 9.5716,  
10.0110

■ 131.2990,  
-27.2624, -29.2032

■ 173.9970, 14.7915,  
15.7886

■ 126.0010,  
-32.0455, -35.0809

■ 179.4090, 20.0114,  
21.5663

■ 120.8880,  
-37.4128, -40.2438

■ 184.4080, 24.9419,  
26.8292

■ 115.4760,  
-42.6327, -46.0215

■ 189.8200, 30.1617,  
32.6069

■ 110.0640,  
-47.8526, -51.7991

■ 193.8640, 30.1400,  
39.5843

■ 105.8910,  
-52.2043, -56.0324

■ 197.1530, 28.5186,  
46.3468

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153.7910, -9.7570, 2.8143



152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073



151.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992

# Triad

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



152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073



153.3710, 10.6631, -13.4804



157.0840, -3.9854, 18.3433

# Complementary

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



152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073



146.3520, 6.2355, 6.7073

# 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.



157.1420, 1.4090, 14.7845



152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073



155.4970, 9.6150, -3.9439

# Square

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



152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073



151.8710, 8.9376, -20.0579



156.4660, 6.6723, 6.6073



156.0470, -7.9112, 17.4988



# Rectangle

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



152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073



151.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582



156.4660, 6.6723, 6.6073



157.2410, -2.0908, 17.3286

# Sweetspot

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



152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073



203.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036



153.8990, -6.8522, 4.4736



103.1200, -2.0312, -1.8592



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.



152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073



197.1160, -9.4242, -10.6257



151.6090, -3.7512, -10.1811



76.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888



95.3030, -46.9844, -50.2547



10.0010, -4.9305, -5.2629



# Inverse Universe

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



146.3520, 6.2355, 6.7073



187.5850, 9.5716, 10.0110



147.3910, 3.7512, 10.1811



73.7060, 2.6099, 2.8888



47.6970, 46.9844, 50.2547



4.9990, 4.9305, 5.2629



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073 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 152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

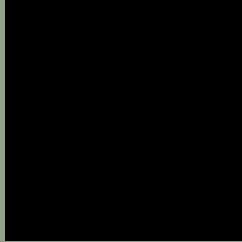
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073.

-6.7073.

# 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

152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073

### Protanopia

154.1550, -8.4574, 6.0031

### Deuteranopia

155.6770, -6.7428, 16.0693



## Tritanopia

154.5740, 6.1260, -4.8884

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073

## Protanomaly

153.6490, -7.7150, 1.1848

## Deuteranomaly

154.6220, -6.7156, 7.3475

## Tritanomaly

153.7220, 1.6161, -5.0182

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073

## Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

152.7070, -2.3206, -2.3740

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073 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(145, 159, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 159, 140)  
}
```

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(145, 159, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 159, 140) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073 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(145, 159, 140) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 159, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 159, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 159, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 159, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 159,  
140) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 152.6480, -6.2355, -6.7073 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 159, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
159, 140) }
```

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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