

Converting Colors

YUV(152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(152.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	999997
RGB	153, 153, 151
RGB Percent	60%, 60%, 59%
CMY	0.4000, 0.4000, 0.4078
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.01, 0.40
HSL	60°, 1%, 60%
HSV	60°, 1%, 60%
XYZ	30.1140, 31.7891, 33.8269
YIQ	152.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

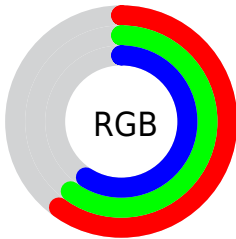
Format	Color
RYB	151, 153, 151
Decimal	10066327
CIELab	63.17, -0.38, 1.04
CIElCh	63, 1.108, 110.009
Yxy	31.7891, 0.3146, 0.3321
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288256407 (0xFF999997)
YUV	152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000
Hunter-Lab	56.3819, -3.3299, 3.8956

Details

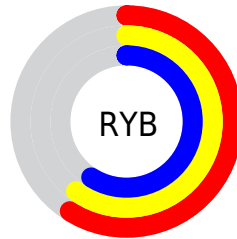
The YUV color **152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **151.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000**, and the grayscale version is **153.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000**, and **101.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151.0620, -7.4256, 1.6996**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154.4820, 5.6784, -1.2997**.

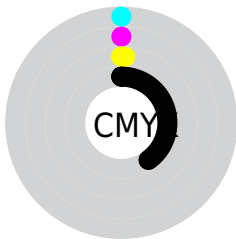
Distribution



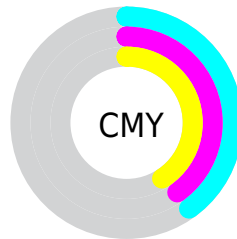
- Red (60%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000 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 152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 152.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 152.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 126.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 206.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 101.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 235.6580, -1.3104,
0.2999

■ 77.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 54.8860, -0.4368,
0.1000

■ 33.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 11.6580, -1.3104,
0.2999

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 152.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 152.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 151.0620, -7.4256,
1.6996

■ 154.4820, 5.6784,
-1.2997

■ 149.2380,
-14.4143, 3.2993

■ 156.3060, 12.6671,
-2.8994

■ 147.5280,
-20.9663, 4.7989

■ 158.0160, 19.2191,
-4.3990

■ 145.8180,
-27.5183, 6.2986

■ 159.7260, 25.7711,
-5.8987

■ 144.1080,
-34.0702, 7.7983

■ 161.5500, 32.7599,
-7.4983

■ 142.2840,
-41.0590, 9.3979

■ 163.2600, 39.3118,
-8.9980

■ 140.5740,
-47.6110, 10.8976

■ 164.6280, 44.5534,
-10.1978

■ 138.8640,
-54.1630, 12.3973

■ 137.0400,
-61.1517, 13.9969

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



152.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148

Triad

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



152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



152.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295



153.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444

Complementary

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



152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



151.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000

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.



152.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



152.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147

Square

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



152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



152.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



153.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



152.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443

Rectangle

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



152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



152.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296



153.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



152.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296

Sweetspot

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



152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



199.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



151.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



227.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



198.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



152.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148



76.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



124.0400, -61.1517, 13.9969



11.5180, -5.6784, 1.2997

Inverse Universe

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



151.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



195.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



151.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148



75.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



15.9600, 61.1517, -13.9969



1.4820, 5.6784, -1.2997

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000 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 152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

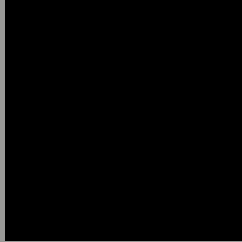
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

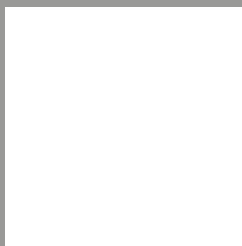
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000.



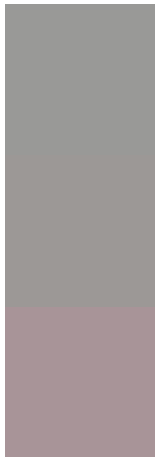
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 152.7720, -0.8736,

0.2000.

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

152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000

Protanopia

152.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591

Deuteranopia

154.4360, -1.2009, 11.8956



Tritanopia

153.5640, 4.6519, 1.2594

Trichromacy



Original Color

152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000

Protanomaly

152.6690, -1.3158, 2.0443

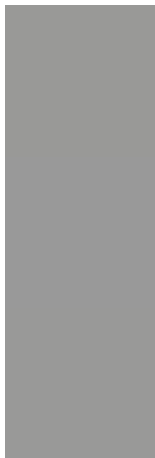
Deuteranomaly

154.1150, -1.0427, 7.7921

Tritanomaly

153.3960, 2.7628, 0.5297

Monochromacy



Original Color

152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000

Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

152.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000 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(153, 153, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 153, 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(153, 153, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 153, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000 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(153, 153, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 153, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 153, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 153, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 153, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 153,  
151) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 152.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 153, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
153, 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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