

Converting Colors

YUV(153.0440, 16.7403,
-2.6696)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(153.0440, 16.7403,
-2.6696)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9694BB
RGB	150, 148, 187
RGB Percent	59%, 58%, 73%
CMY	0.4118, 0.4196, 0.2667
CMYK	0.20, 0.21, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	243°, 22%, 66%
HSV	243°, 21%, 73%
XYZ	32.1372, 31.2517, 51.3521
YIQ	153.0440, -11.3270, 12.5530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

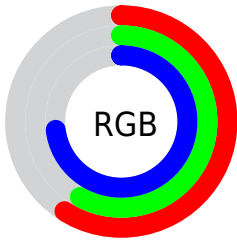
Format	Color
RYB	150, 148, 187
Decimal	9868475
CIELab	62.72, 9.02, -19.96
CIELCh	63, 21.901, 294.332
Yxy	31.2517, 0.2801, 0.2724
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288058555 (0xFF9694BB)
YUV	153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696
Hunter-Lab	55.9032, 4.7841, -15.3309

Details

The YUV color $153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $9999CC$. A complement of this color would be $181.9560, -16.7403, 2.6696$, and the grayscale version is $153.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $207.5710, 17.4665, -2.2548$, and $101.8160, 15.8667, -2.4696$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $136.5090, 24.8921, -3.9544$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $169.5790, 8.5886, -1.3848$.

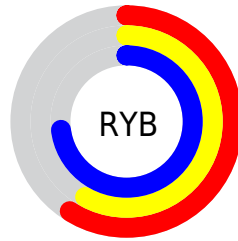
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (58%)

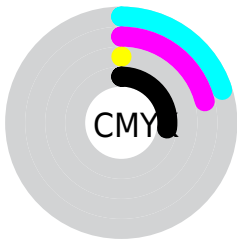
Blue (73%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (73%)

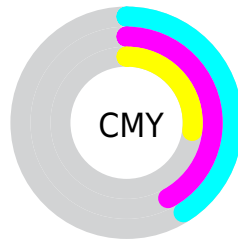


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696 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 153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 153.0440, 16.7403,
-2.6696

■ 153.0440, 16.7403,
-2.6696

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 126.9300, 16.3035,
-2.5696

■ 207.5710, 17.4665,
-2.2548

■ 101.8160, 15.8667,
-2.4696

■ 233.7470, 10.4777,
-0.6551

■ 77.8760, 14.8511,
-3.3993

■ 54.7620, 14.4143,
-3.2993

■ 32.9360, 13.8356,
-4.3289

■ 9.4740, 14.5563,
-2.1697

■ 2.5250, 7.1362,

-2.2144

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 153.0440, 16.7403,
-2.6696

■ 153.0440, 16.7403,
-2.6696

■ 136.5090, 24.8921,
-3.9544

■ 169.5790, 8.5886,
-1.3848

■ 120.8600, 32.6070,
-5.1392

■ 185.2280, 0.8736,
-0.2000

■ 104.3250, 40.7588,
-6.4240

■ 201.7630, -7.2782,
1.0848

■ 87.7900, 48.9105,
-7.7088

■ 218.2980,
-15.4299, 2.3697

■ 71.8420, 56.7729,
-9.5084

■ 234.8330,
-23.5817, 3.6545

■ 55.6060, 64.7772,
-10.1785

■ 247.2480,
-29.7023, 6.7985

■ 39.0710, 72.9290,
-11.4633

■ 24.3080, 80.2072,
-12.5481

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149.4220, 20.0050, -23.1721



153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696



155.0310, 9.8447, 15.7588

Triad

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



153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696



153.0500, -15.8006, 28.0202



144.4320, 1.2660, -32.8279

Complementary

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



153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696



181.9560, -16.7403, 2.6696

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.



146.5990, -8.6763, -17.1883



153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696



151.1750, -18.8203, 16.5095

Square

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



153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696



154.0320, -8.3968, 33.2979



148.7600, -16.1507, 0.2105



142.8360, 11.9129, -41.0752

Rectangle

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



153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696



155.1910, 3.8498, 25.2655



148.7600, -16.1507, 0.2105



144.9550, -1.9498, -28.0245

Sweetspot

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



153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696



229.5960, 6.1152, -1.3997



174.1650, 6.3277, -22.9467



114.9120, 3.4944, -0.7998



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696



189.7370, 25.7657, -4.1543



158.7250, 13.9396, 9.0112



86.0260, 3.9312, -0.8998



20.4040, 67.8348, -10.8783



4.1320, 13.2459, -1.8698

Inverse Universe

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



163.8790, 10.4127, 20.2771



206.4380, 16.0531, 31.1879



176.2750, -13.9396, -9.0112



88.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332



64.3420, 42.2294, 82.1381



12.5750, 8.0975, 16.1587

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

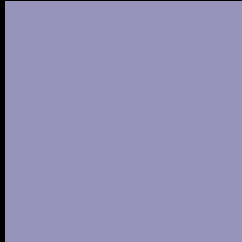
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

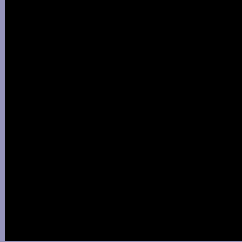
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YUV 153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696.

-2.6696.

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

153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696

Protanopia

151.9400, 17.7776, -8.7174

Deuteranopia

152.4460, 17.0351, -3.8991



Tritanopia

151.5740, 6.1260, -4.8884

Trichromacy



Original Color

153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696

Protanomaly

152.2500, 17.6247, -6.3582

Deuteranomaly

152.7450, 16.8877, -3.2844

Tritanomaly

152.1980, 9.7624, -4.5586

Monochromacy



Original Color

153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696

Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

152.8950, 5.9678, -0.7849

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696 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(150, 148, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 148, 187)  
}
```

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(150, 148, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 148, 187) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696 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(150, 148, 187) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 148, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 148, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 148, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 148, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 148,  
187) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 153.0440, 16.7403, -2.6696 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 148, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
148, 187) }
```

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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