

# Converting Colors

YUV(153.9250, 13.8410,  
-6.0732)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(153.9250, 13.8410,  
-6.0732)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9398B6
RGB	147, 152, 182
RGB Percent	58%, 60%, 71%
CMY	0.4235, 0.4039, 0.2863
CMYK	0.19, 0.16, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	231°, 19%, 65%
HSV	231°, 19%, 71%
XYZ	31.7044, 32.0369, 48.7687
YIQ	153.9250, -12.6100, 8.2700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

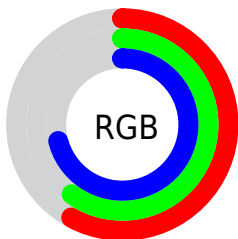
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	147, 151, 182
Decimal	9672886
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	63.37, 4.63, -16.17
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	63, 16.823, 285.990
Yxy	32.0369, 0.2818, 0.2847
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287862966 (0xFF9398B6)
YUV	153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732
Hunter-Lab	56.6012, 0.9323, -11.4647

# Details

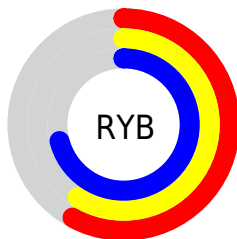
The YUV color **153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **175.0750, -13.8410, 6.0732**, and the grayscale version is **154.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208.1530, 14.7146, -6.2732**, and **102.6970, 12.9674, -5.8733** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139.1510, 21.1246, -8.9024**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168.6990, 6.5574, -3.2440**.

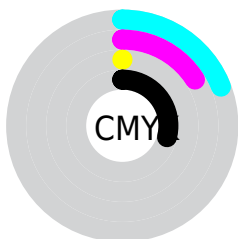
# Distribution



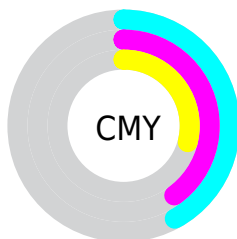
- Red (58%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732 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 153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 153.9250, 13.8410,  
-6.0732

■ 153.9250, 13.8410,  
-6.0732

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 127.8110, 13.4042,  
-5.9732

■ 208.1530, 14.7146,  
-6.2732

■ 102.6970, 12.9674,  
-5.8733

■ 235.1980, 9.7624,  
-4.5586

■ 78.5830, 12.5306,  
-5.7733

■ 56.0560, 11.8044,  
-6.1881

■ 33.6430, 11.5150,  
-6.7029

■ 11.0560, 11.8044,  
-6.1881

■ 1.2540, 4.8048,

-1.0998

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 153.9250, 13.8410,  
-6.0732

■ 153.9250, 13.8410,  
-6.0732

■ 139.1510, 21.1246,  
-8.9024

■ 168.6990, 6.5574,  
-3.2440

■ 124.9640, 28.1187,  
-12.2464

■ 182.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

■ 109.8910, 35.5497,  
-15.6904

■ 197.9590, -7.8678,  
3.5440

■ 95.7040, 42.5439,  
-19.0344

■ 212.1460,  
-14.8620, 6.8880

■ 80.9300, 49.8275,  
-21.8636

■ 226.9200,  
-22.1456, 9.7172

■ 66.1560, 57.1111,  
-24.6928

■ 241.3950,  
-29.2817, 11.9316

■ 51.9690, 64.1053,  
-28.0368

■ 246.6780,  
-31.8863, 7.2984

■ 36.8960, 71.5363,  
-31.4808

■ 36.0100, 71.9731,  
-31.5808

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



151.1790, 15.1948, -20.3280



153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732



155.7590, 8.9928, 8.9814

# Triad

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



153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732



155.2820, -10.9850, 23.4317



148.8140, -1.3873, -21.7619

# Complementary

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



153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732



175.0750, -13.8410, 6.0732

# 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.



149.9420, -8.8454, -9.5961



153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732



153.7280, -14.1629, 16.0245

# Square

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



153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732



155.9000, -4.8807, 25.5207



152.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289



147.5340, 6.6387, -29.4093



# Rectangle

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



153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732



156.6630, 4.6031, 16.9585



152.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289



149.1520, -4.0189, -17.6733

# Sweetspot

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



153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732



225.7700, 5.5364, -2.4293



170.9650, 2.9753, -21.0173



113.2000, 3.3524, -1.9294



247.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



120.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732



193.2650, 21.5614, -9.0024



154.5780, 13.5190, 3.8781



84.6130, 3.6418, -1.4146



30.6980, 61.7739, -26.9221



5.5400, 11.0728, -4.8586



# Inverse Universe

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



158.0350, -2.9753, 21.0173



199.9440, -4.9024, 32.4981



174.4220, -13.5190, -3.8781



85.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330



49.1520, -13.3859, 93.7057



8.8280, -2.3802, 16.8138



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

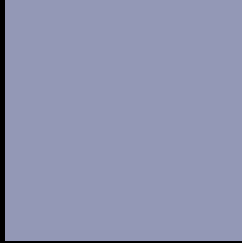
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

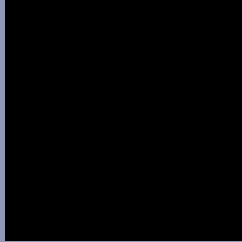
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732.

-6.0732.

# 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

153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732

### Protanopia

153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732

### Deuteranopia

154.8440, 13.3879, -0.7402



## Tritanopia

153.0790, 6.8631, -7.9623

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732

## Protanomaly

153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732

## Deuteranomaly

154.5340, 13.5407, -3.0993

## Tritanomaly

153.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732

## Achromatopsia

154.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

153.6560, 5.0996, -2.3293

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732 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(147, 152, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 152, 182)  
}
```

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(147, 152, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 152, 182) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732 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(147, 152, 182) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 152, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 152, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 152, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 152, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 152,  
182) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 153.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 152, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
152, 182) }
```

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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