

# Converting Colors

YUV(142.3710, 0.3101,  
-52.9454)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454)  
contains.

<b>YUV(142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(142.3710, 0.3101,  
-52.9454)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	52AD8F
RGB	82, 173, 143
RGB Percent	32%, 68%, 56%
CMY	0.6784, 0.3216, 0.4392
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.17, 0.32
HSL	160°, 36%, 50%
HSV	160°, 53%, 68%
XYZ	23.3812, 33.6641, 31.2521
YIQ	142.3710, -44.6060, -28.6220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

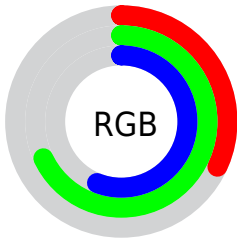
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	82, 136, 173
Decimal	5418383
CIELab	64.70, -34.53, 7.20
CIElCh	65, 35.277, 168.221
Yxy	33.6641, 0.2648, 0.3813
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283608463 (0xFF52AD8F)
YUV	142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454
Hunter-Lab	58.0208, -29.6047, 8.6788

# Details

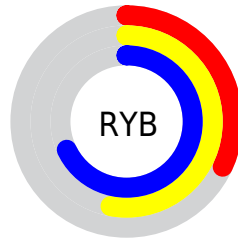
The YUV color  $142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $66CC99$ . A complement of this color would be  $112.6290, -0.3101, 52.9454$ , and the grayscale version is  $142.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $198.1430, -0.5635, -52.7454$ , and  $86.1250, 3.3894, -60.6226$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $136.6040, 0.1952, -62.7967$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $148.1380, 0.4250, -43.0940$ .

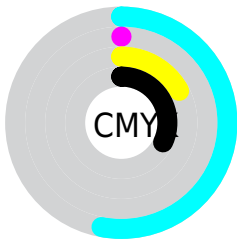
# Distribution



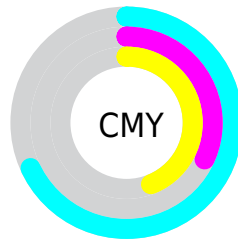
- Red (32%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (32%)




- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (44%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454 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 142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 142.3710, 0.3101,  
-52.9454


 142.3710, 0.3101,  
-52.9454

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 114.8870, 1.0417,  
-54.2749

 198.1430, -0.5635,  
-52.7454


 86.1250, 3.3894,  
-60.6226


 224.9690, 0.0153,  
-51.7158

 63.6310, 2.6469,  
-55.8044


 236.5330, 8.1182,  
-37.3014

 46.4480, 0.2721,  
-40.7349

 245.4320, 4.7170,  
-19.6729

 30.5530, -2.2446,  
-26.7950

254.4020, 0.2948,  
-1.2296

 14.6750, -7.2348,  
-12.8700

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 142.3710, 0.3101,  
-52.9454

■ 142.3710, 0.3101,  
-52.9454

■ 136.6040, 0.1952,  
-62.7967

■ 148.1380, 0.4250,  
-43.0940

■ 130.6520, 0.6646,  
-73.3628

■ 154.0900, -0.0444,  
-32.5279

■ 124.8850, 0.5497,  
-83.2141

■ 159.8570, 0.0705,  
-22.6766

■ 119.1180, 0.4348,  
-93.0655

■ 165.6240, 0.1854,  
-12.8252

■ 114.7750, 0.6039,  
-100.6577

■ 171.6900, 0.1528,  
-2.3591

■ 177.3430, -0.1691,  
7.5922

■ 183.1100, -0.0542,  
17.4435

■ 188.8770, 0.0606,  
27.2949

■ 194.8290, -0.4087,  
37.8610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



148.9760, -17.2432, -22.7810



142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454



132.9660, 21.2158, -85.0392

# Triad

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



142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454



157.0070, 29.5765, -13.1611



157.6240, -22.9856, 45.9338

# Complementary

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



142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454



112.6290, -0.3101, 52.9454

# 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.



159.3980, -10.0562, 52.2710



142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454



161.0560, 18.7064, 20.1219

# Square

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



142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454



147.7310, 34.6426, -51.5071



160.9420, 4.9586, 43.0239



155.9780, -30.0622, 28.9603



# Rectangle

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



142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454



129.7720, 32.1574, -94.5160



160.9420, 4.9586, 43.0239



158.2700, -19.3601, 49.7522

# Sweetspot

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



142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454



211.9820, 0.5019, -21.0322



144.3870, -30.7568, -28.4034



104.9230, 0.0380, -12.2105



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.



142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454



176.5970, 0.6917, -82.0846



136.9860, 17.7549, -48.2227



83.9670, 0.0163, -5.2331



99.5640, 0.7079, -87.3176



15.2110, -0.1040, -13.3400



# Inverse Universe

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



112.6290, -0.3101, 52.9454



130.5170, -0.2549, 81.9846



118.0140, -17.7549, 48.2227



81.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



50.5500, -0.2712, 87.2176



7.7890, 0.1040, 13.3400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454 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 142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

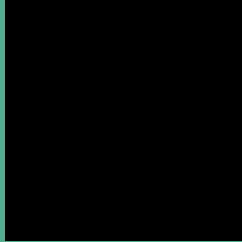
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454.



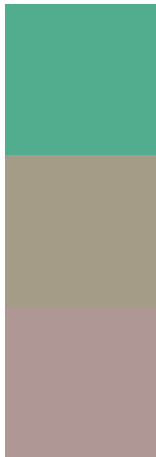
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 142.3710, 0.3101,

-52.9454.

# 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

142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454

### Protanopia

155.8840, -10.7888, 7.1177

### Deuteranopia

157.5350, -4.7008, 14.4398



## Tritanopia

147.3560, 16.5865, -46.7932

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454

## Protanomaly

150.7780, -6.7926, -14.7143

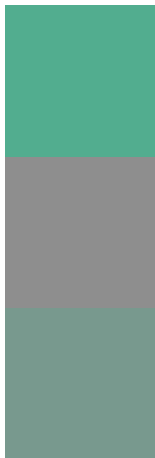
## Deuteranomaly

152.1360, -3.0250, -9.7663

## Tritanomaly

145.7380, 10.4822, -48.8822

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454

## Achromatopsia

142.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

141.8790, 0.0597, -19.1879

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454 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(82, 173, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 173, 143)  
}
```

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(82, 173, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 173, 143) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454 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(82, 173, 143) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 173, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 173, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 173, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 173, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 173,  
143) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 142.3710, 0.3101, -52.9454 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 173, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 173,  
143) }
```

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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