

# Converting Colors

YUV(146.9910, -20.2086,  
-51.7351)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(146.9910, -20.2086,  
-51.7351)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58B96A
RGB	88, 185, 106
RGB Percent	35%, 73%, 42%
CMY	0.6549, 0.2745, 0.5843
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.43, 0.27
HSL	131°, 41%, 54%
HSV	131°, 52%, 73%
XYZ	23.9750, 37.8132, 19.6707
YIQ	146.9910, -32.4530, -45.1330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

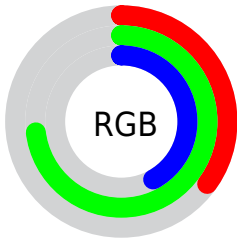
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	88, 170, 185
Decimal	5814634
CIELab	67.88, -45.64, 31.56
CIELCh	68, 55.494, 145.336
Yxy	37.8132, 0.2943, 0.4642
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284004714 (0xFF58B96A)
YUV	146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351
Hunter-Lab	61.4925, -38.0174, 24.0785

# Details

The YUV color **146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **126.0090, 20.2086, 51.7351**, and the grayscale version is **147.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203.1220, -22.2451, -51.8500**, and **90.5710, -16.5505, -58.3828** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139.8990, -24.1072, -61.3014**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154.3820, -16.4573, -41.5540**.

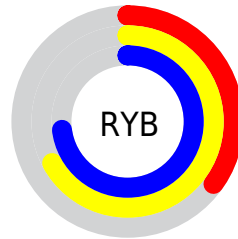
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (73%)

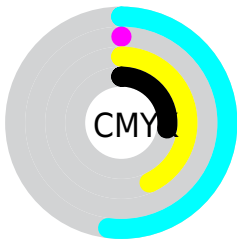
Blue (42%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (73%)

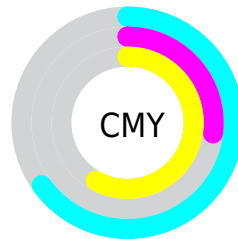


Cyan (52%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351 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 146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 146.9910,  
-20.2086, -51.7351

■ 146.9910,  
-20.2086, -51.7351

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 119.6210,  
-19.0402, -53.1646

■ 203.1220,  
-22.2451, -51.8500

■ 90.5710, -16.5505,  
-58.3828

■ 222.6160,  
-18.0517, -43.5132

■ 65.3970, -15.9717,  
-57.3532

■ 234.3650,  
-10.5329, -28.3841

■ 47.8720, -19.6569,  
-41.9837

■ 246.3420, -2.1406,  
-13.4549

■ 32.8720, -16.2059,  
-28.8287

■ 19.9580, -9.8393,  
-17.5032

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 146.9910,  
-20.2086, -51.7351

■ 146.9910,  
-20.2086, -51.7351

■ 139.8990,  
-24.1072, -61.3014

■ 154.3820,  
-16.4573, -41.5540

■ 132.5080,  
-27.8584, -71.4825

■ 161.4740,  
-12.5587, -31.9877

■ 125.4160,  
-31.7571, -81.0488

■ 168.8650, -8.8074,  
-21.8066

■ 118.0250,  
-35.5083, -91.2299

■ 175.9570, -4.9088,  
-12.2403

■ 112.4710,  
-38.6862, -98.6371

■ 183.3480, -1.1576,  
-2.0592

■ 190.4400, 2.7411,  
7.5071

■ 197.8310, 6.4923,  
17.6882

■ 205.0370, 10.8278,  
27.1546

■ 212.1290, 14.7264,  
36.7209

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



155.8540, -42.3260, -4.2570



146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351



129.3140, 13.1562, -113.4084

# Triad

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



146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351



130.6210, 61.3188, -114.5546



163.8700, -19.1629, 79.9210

# Complementary

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



146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351



126.0090, 20.2086, 51.7351

# 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.



167.2110, 3.8400, 75.2370



146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351



166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978

# Square

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



146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351



136.7530, 54.3518, -119.9324



170.1480, 26.0560, 42.8432



163.2060, -39.0486, 64.7173



# Rectangle

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



146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351



133.1900, 28.0073, -116.8076



170.1480, 26.0560, 42.8432



164.0470, -10.8692, 79.7658

# Sweetspot

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



146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351



224.6910, -8.2287, -20.7770



168.5600, -39.7161, -1.3681



110.9570, -4.9088, -12.2403



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.



146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351



180.8290, -31.4677, -80.5340



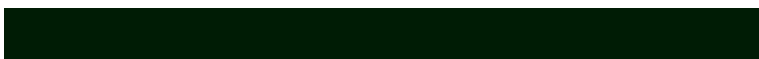
152.4630, 0.7577, -56.5341



88.3970, -2.1677, -4.7332



94.8780, -32.4779, -83.2080



17.0060, -5.9190, -14.9143



# Inverse Universe

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



126.0090, 20.2086, 51.7351



148.1710, 31.4677, 80.5340



120.5370, -0.7577, 56.5341



86.4890, 1.7309, 4.8331



61.1220, 32.4779, 83.2080



10.9940, 5.9190, 14.9143



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351 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 146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351 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 146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351.

-51.7351.

# 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

146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351

### Protanopia

161.2600, -31.1872, 16.4350

### Deuteranopia

163.6450, -24.9680, 28.3753



## Tritanopia

156.5630, 15.9914, -42.5898

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351

## Protanomaly

156.4310, -27.3275, -8.2710

## Deuteranomaly

157.5120, -23.4234, -0.4490

## Tritanomaly

153.3980, 2.7618, -45.9530

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351

## Achromatopsia

147.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

147.2290, -7.5079, -18.6178

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351 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(88, 185, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 185, 106)  
}
```

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(88, 185, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 185, 106) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351 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(88, 185, 106) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 185, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 185, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 185, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 185, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 185,  
106) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 185, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 185,  
106) }
```

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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