

# Converting Colors

YUV(148.3450, -7.0721,  
-65.2006)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(148.3450, -7.0721,  
-65.2006)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4ABD86
RGB	74, 189, 134
RGB Percent	29%, 74%, 53%
CMY	0.7098, 0.2588, 0.4745
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.29, 0.26
HSL	151°, 47%, 52%
HSV	151°, 61%, 74%
XYZ	25.3247, 39.5723, 28.8577
YIQ	148.3450, -50.8850, -41.4850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

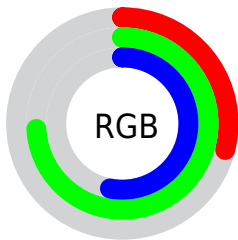
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	74, 150, 189
Decimal	4898182
CIELab	69.16, -45.35, 18.37
CIELCh	69, 48.923, 157.951
Yxy	39.5723, 0.2701, 0.4221
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283088262 (0xFF4ABD86)
YUV	148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006
Hunter-Lab	62.9065, -38.2264, 16.8359

# Details

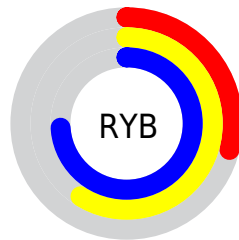
The YUV color **148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **114.6550, 7.0721, 65.2006**, and the grayscale version is **148.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205.4870, -9.1141, -63.5711**, and **88.8210, -2.3768, -77.8960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141.6380, -8.2025, -75.9815**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155.0520, -5.9416, -54.4196**.

# Distribution



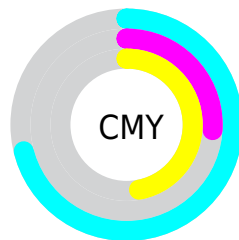
- Red (29%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (26%)




- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006 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 148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 148.3450, -7.0721,  
-65.2006


 148.3450, -7.0721,  
-65.2006


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 118.8930, -4.8772,  
-69.1892


 205.4870, -9.1141,  
-63.5711


 88.8210, -2.3768,  
-77.8960


 222.6330, -3.7631,  
-53.1751


 70.9370, -4.8989,  
-62.2117

 234.6100, 4.6293,  
-38.2460

 53.0530, -7.4211,  
-46.5275

 244.5350, 5.1592,  
-21.5172

 36.5710, -9.6485,  
-32.0728

 253.5050, 0.7370,  
-3.0739

 22.3060, -10.9969,  
-19.5624

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 148.3450, -7.0721,  
-65.2006

■ 148.3450, -7.0721,  
-65.2006

■ 141.6380, -8.2025,  
-75.9815

■ 155.0520, -5.9416,  
-54.4196

■ 134.9310, -9.3330,  
-86.7625

■ 161.7590, -4.8112,  
-43.6386

■ 128.2240,  
-10.4634, -97.5434

■ 168.4660, -3.6807,  
-32.8577

■ 122.2290,  
-11.4519, -107.1948

■ 175.1730, -2.5503,  
-22.0767

■ 181.8800, -1.4198,  
-11.2958

■ 188.2880, -0.1420,  
-1.1296

■ 194.9950, 0.9885,  
9.6514

■ 201.7020, 2.1189,  
20.4323

■ 208.4090, 3.2494,  
31.2133

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



158.7410, -30.9313, -19.0669



148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006



133.2240, 23.0606, -116.8374

# Triad

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



148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006



163.5440, 45.0878, -41.6961



168.7840, -25.5295, 68.5954

# Complementary

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



148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006



114.6550, 7.0721, 65.2006

# 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.



170.9580, -5.8953, 71.0738



148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006



173.2690, 32.4054, 12.9191

# Square

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



148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006



135.3340, 56.5303, -118.6879



173.2280, 14.6776, 52.4200



167.1670, -40.0153, 48.0885



# Rectangle

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



148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006



135.9430, 36.0171, -119.2220



173.2280, 14.6776, 52.4200



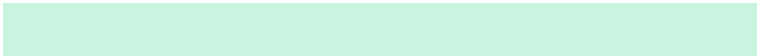
169.1140, -19.2832, 71.8140

# Sweetspot

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



148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006



229.4500, -2.6868, -24.9506



158.2490, -41.5348, -24.7744



112.5590, -1.2616, -15.3992



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.



148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006



181.6750, -11.1788, -101.4470



153.4410, 17.5306, -69.6698



90.8530, -0.4205, -5.1331



102.0940, -9.9063, -89.5364



20.0210, -1.9824, -17.5584



# Inverse Universe

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



114.6550, 7.0721, 65.2006



129.3250, 11.1788, 101.4470



109.5590, -17.5306, 69.6698



88.1470, 0.4205, 5.1331



55.9060, 9.9063, 89.5364



10.9790, 1.9824, 17.5584



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006 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 148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006 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 148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006.



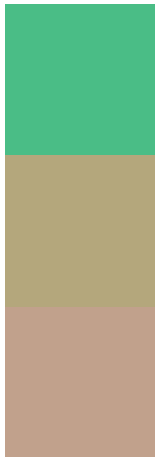
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006.



# 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

148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006

### Protanopia

165.9850, -20.6986, 12.2912

### Deuteranopia

168.1740, -13.8898, 21.7724



## Tritanopia

156.6970, 19.3764, -54.9853

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006



## Protanomaly

159.4760, -15.5177, -16.2035



## Deuteranomaly

160.9590, -11.3188, -9.6110



## Tritanomaly

153.7430, 9.4937, -58.5336

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006



## Achromatopsia

148.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

148.1620, -2.5449, -23.8211

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006 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(74, 189, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 189, 134)  
}
```

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(74, 189, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 189, 134) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006 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(74, 189, 134) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 189, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 189, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 189, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 189, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 189,  
134) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 148.3450, -7.0721, -65.2006 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 189, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 189,  
134) }
```

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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