

# Converting Colors

YUV(148.6720, -66.3933,  
15.1967)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967)  
contains.

<b>YUV(148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967)</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(148.6720, -66.3933,  
15.1967)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A60E
RGB	166, 166, 14
RGB Percent	65%, 65%, 5%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3490, 0.9451
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.92, 0.35
HSL	60°, 84%, 35%
HSV	60°, 92%, 65%
XYZ	29.4414, 35.4111, 5.6988
YIQ	148.6720, 48.7920, -47.2720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

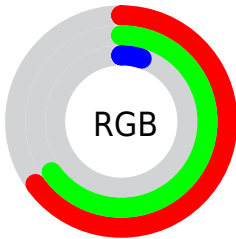
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">14, 166, 14</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10921486</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">66.07, -15.43, 66.68</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">66, 68.446, 103.031</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">35.4111, 0.4173, 0.5019</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289111566</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFA6A60E</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">59.5073, -15.8244, 35.9771</a>

# Details

The YUV color **148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **31.3280, 66.3933, -15.1967**, and the grayscale version is **149.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206.2360, -61.7413, 16.4560**, and **99.8080, -49.2053, 8.9384** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147.0760, -72.5085, 16.5963**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150.6100, -58.9677, 13.4970**.

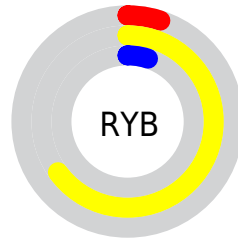
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (65%)

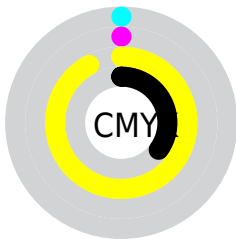
Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (5%)

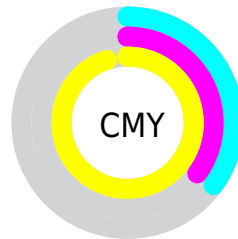


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967 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 148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 148.6720,  
-66.3933, 15.1967

■ 148.6720,  
-66.3933, 15.1967

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 123.4420,  
-60.8569, 12.7674

■ 206.2360,  
-61.7413, 16.4560

■ 99.8080, -49.2053,  
8.9384

■ 234.7200,  
-62.4730, 17.7856

■ 77.6470, -38.2800,  
4.6946

■ 241.4340,  
-51.9790, 11.8974

■ 56.0730, -27.6440,  
-0.0640

■ 244.6260,  
-39.7486, 9.0980

■ 35.3850, -17.4448,  
-4.7226

■ 247.9320,  
-27.0815, 6.1986

■ 15.2620, -7.5242,  
-13.3848

■ 251.1240,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-14.8511, 3.3993

0.0000

254.5440, -1.7472,  
0.3999

■ 148.6720,  
-66.3933, 15.1967

■ 148.6720,  
-66.3933, 15.1967

■ 147.0760,  
-72.5085, 16.5963

■ 150.6100,  
-58.9677, 13.4970

■ 152.4340,  
-51.9790, 11.8974

■ 154.3720,  
-44.5534, 10.1978

■ 156.1960,  
-37.5646, 8.5981

■ 158.1340,  
-30.1391, 6.8985

■ 160.0720,  
-22.7135, 5.1989

■ 161.8960,  
-15.7247, 3.5992

■ 163.8340, -8.2992,  
1.8996

■ 165.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



154.0160, -61.1399, 56.9910



148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967



141.5460, -38.7232, -39.9438

# Triad

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



148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967



137.4710, 52.0258, -120.5621



160.4410, 18.5166, 81.1742

# Complementary

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



148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967



31.3280, 66.3933, -15.1967

# 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.



165.0010, 42.3975, 28.0631



148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967



132.9690, 60.1613, -116.6138

# Square

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



148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967



132.1470, 26.5495, -115.8929



146.6220, 53.4304, -57.5505



150.4490, -7.1234, 91.6912



# Rectangle

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



148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967



120.2230, -8.9839, -105.4356



146.6220, 53.4304, -57.5505



163.1170, 26.5643, 66.5494

# Sweetspot

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



148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967



210.2740, -25.7711, 5.8987



59.4480, -22.4059, 93.4461



106.0100, -15.2879, 3.4992



237.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967



192.2620, -94.7852, 21.6952



125.9480, -55.1904, -31.5264



83.0880, -3.4944, 0.7998



131.1280, -64.6461, 14.7967



17.7200, -8.7360, 1.9996



# Inverse Universe

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



31.3280, 66.3933, -15.1967



24.7380, 94.7852, -21.6952



54.0520, 55.1904, 31.5264



76.9120, 3.4944, -0.7998



16.8720, 64.6461, -14.7967



2.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967 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 148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967 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 148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967.



# 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

148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967

### Protanopia

149.8800, -68.4678, 27.2922

### Deuteranopia

152.8140, -61.5333, 43.1361



## Tritanopia

162.2450, 1.8512, 12.9401

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967

## Protanomaly

149.6730, -67.8728, 23.0888

## Deuteranomaly

151.2920, -63.2480, 33.0699

## Tritanomaly

157.1270, -22.7406, 13.9206

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967

## Achromatopsia

149.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

148.7300, -24.0239, 5.4988

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967 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(166, 166, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 166, 14)  
}
```

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(166, 166, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 166, 14) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967 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(166, 166, 14) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 166, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 166, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 166, 14); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 166, 14);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 166,  
14) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 148.6720, -66.3933, 15.1967 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 166, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
166, 14) }
```

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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