

# Converting Colors

YUV(148.8200, 6.0047,  
-59.4781)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(148.8200, 6.0047,  
-59.4781)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	51B5A1
RGB	81, 181, 161
RGB Percent	32%, 71%, 63%
CMY	0.6824, 0.2902, 0.3686
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.11, 0.29
HSL	168°, 40%, 51%
HSV	168°, 55%, 71%
XYZ	26.3502, 37.3703, 39.5426
YIQ	148.8200, -53.1800, -27.4200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

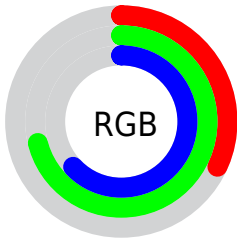
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	81, 137, 181
Decimal	5354913
CIELab	67.55, -34.12, 1.37
CIElCh	68, 34.148, 177.706
Yxy	37.3703, 0.2552, 0.3619
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283544993 (0xFF51B5A1)
YUV	148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781
Hunter-Lab	61.1312, -30.0384, 4.4403

# Details

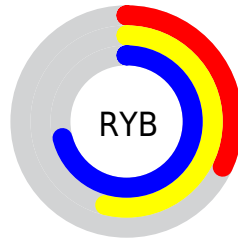
The YUV color **148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **113.1800, -6.0047, 59.4781**, and the grayscale version is **149.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205.0050, 5.4205, -58.7634**, and **88.2850, 10.7055, -73.9179** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142.9820, 6.9109, -70.1442**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154.6580, 5.0986, -48.8121**.

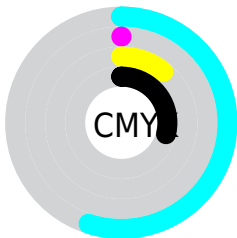
# Distribution



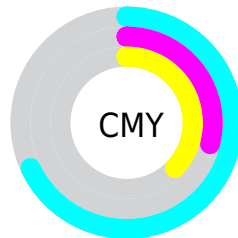
- Red (32%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (37%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781 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 148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 148.8200, 6.0047,  
-59.4781

 148.8200, 6.0047,  
-59.4781

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 120.7380, 7.0312,  
-62.0372

 205.0050, 5.4205,  
-58.7634

 88.2850, 10.7055,  
-73.9179

 227.4340, 8.1670,  
-53.0006


 69.5640, 7.6099,  
-61.0076

 237.3590, 8.6970,  
-36.2718

 52.2670, 4.7984,  
-45.8382

 246.0300, 4.4222,  
-18.4433

 36.2580, 1.8448,  
-31.7983

 22.2380, -1.1033,  
-19.5027

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 148.8200, 6.0047,  
-59.4781

■ 148.8200, 6.0047,  
-59.4781

■ 142.9820, 6.9109,  
-70.1442

■ 154.6580, 5.0986,  
-48.8121

■ 137.2580, 8.2538,  
-80.9103

■ 160.3820, 3.7557,  
-38.0460

■ 131.4200, 9.1599,  
-91.5763

■ 166.2200, 2.8495,  
-27.3799

■ 125.6960, 10.5029,  
-102.3424

■ 171.9440, 1.5066,  
-16.6139

■ 122.7770, 10.9559,  
-107.6754

■ 178.0810, 0.4531,  
-5.3330

■ 183.9190, -0.4531,  
5.3330

■ 189.6430, -1.7960,  
16.0991

■ 195.4810, -2.7021,  
26.7652

■ 201.3190, -3.6083,  
37.4312

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



155.3000, -11.9799, -30.9581



148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781



143.3840, 23.9677, -81.0208

# Triad

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



148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781



166.4600, 25.9022, -1.2804



164.9070, -25.5902, 41.3006

# Complementary

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



148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781



113.1800, -6.0047, 59.4781

# 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.



166.5350, -14.5608, 50.3968



148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781



168.9600, 14.3167, 28.0991

# Square

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



148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781



159.6620, 32.7046, -36.5376



168.2970, -0.1464, 47.0975



162.7490, -29.4563, 21.2681



# Rectangle

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



148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781



145.3550, 31.3770, -77.4873



168.2970, -0.1464, 47.0975



165.7380, -22.5488, 45.8338

# Sweetspot

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



148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781



222.1280, 2.4019, -23.7913



145.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844



109.6670, 1.6432, -13.7400



245.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781



185.1210, 9.3073, -92.1911



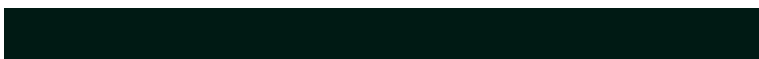
133.4900, 23.4224, -46.0337



86.0810, 0.4531, -5.3330



103.7190, 9.0125, -90.9616



17.5420, 1.2118, -15.3843



# Inverse Universe

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



113.1800, -6.0047, 59.4781



129.8790, -9.3073, 92.1911



128.5100, -23.4224, 46.0337



82.9190, -0.4531, 5.3330



49.2810, -9.0125, 90.9616

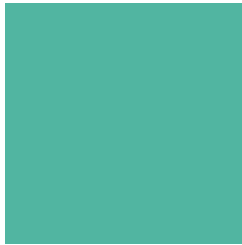


8.3440, -1.6486, 15.4843



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

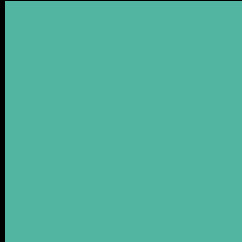
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

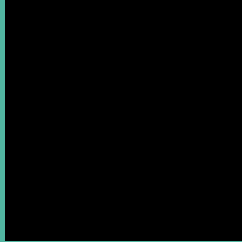
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781.



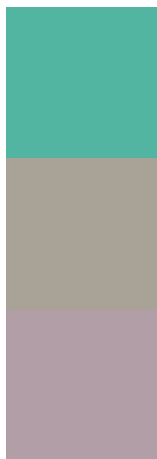
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 148.8200, 6.0047,

-59.4781.

# 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

148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781

### Protanopia

163.4260, -6.1260, 4.8884

### Deuteranopia

164.8920, 0.5462, 11.4957



## Tritanopia

152.8820, 18.7922, -54.2705

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781

## Protanomaly

158.4230, -1.6875, -18.7880

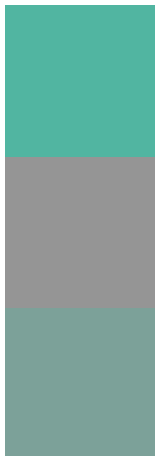
## Deuteranomaly

158.8950, 2.5168, -13.9399

## Tritanomaly

151.0190, 14.2876, -56.1447

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781

## Achromatopsia

149.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

149.0250, 1.9597, -21.9469

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781 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(81, 181, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 181, 161)  
}
```

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(81, 181, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 181, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781 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(81, 181, 161) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 181, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 181, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 181, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 181, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 181,  
161) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 148.8200, 6.0047, -59.4781 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 181, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 181,  
161) }
```

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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