

Converting Colors

YUV(153.8100, -75.8283,
8.0596)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(153.8100, -75.8283,
8.0596)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3B300
RGB	163, 179, 0
RGB Percent	64%, 70%, 0%
CMY	0.3608, 0.2980, 1.0000
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 1.00, 0.30
HSL	65°, 100%, 35%
HSV	65°, 100%, 70%
XYZ	31.2244, 40.0267, 6.0802
YIQ	153.8100, 47.9230, -59.0610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

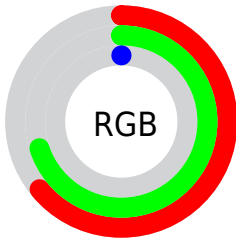
Format	Color
RYB	0, 179, 16
Decimal	10728192
CIELab	69.49, -23.48, 70.95
CIElCh	69, 74.734, 108.314
Yxy	40.0267, 0.4038, 0.5176
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288918272 (0xFFA3B300)
YUV	153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596
Hunter-Lab	63.2667, -22.6206, 38.5886

Details

The YUV color **153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC33**. A complement of this color would be **25.1900, 75.8283, -8.0596**, and the grayscale version is **155.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.2150, -66.6610, 7.7044**, and **105.6560, -52.0884, 0.3017** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156.4600, -68.2608, 7.4896**.

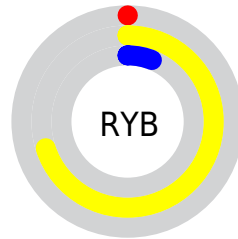
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (70%)

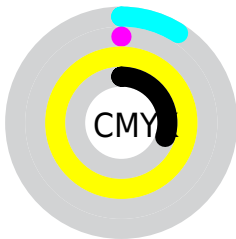
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (6%)

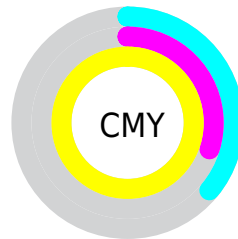


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596 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 153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 153.8100,
-75.8283, 8.0596

■ 153.8100,
-75.8283, 8.0596

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 129.2900,
-63.7400, 4.1307

■ 213.2150,
-66.6610, 7.7044

■ 105.6560,
-52.0884, 0.3017

■ 237.2310,
-64.2039, 12.9524

■ 82.9080, -40.8736,
-3.4273

■ 241.3200,
-52.4158, 11.9974

■ 61.3340, -30.2377,
-8.1859

■ 244.5120,
-40.1854, 9.1980

■ 39.7600, -19.6017,
-12.9445

■ 247.8180,
-27.5183, 6.2986

■ 19.9580, -9.8393,
-17.5032

■ 251.1240,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-14.8511, 3.3993

0.0000

254.5440, -1.7472,
0.3999

■ 153.8100,
-75.8283, 8.0596

■ 156.4600,
-68.2608, 7.4896

■ 158.8110,
-60.5458, 6.3048

■ 161.4610,
-52.9783, 5.7347

■ 163.8120,
-45.2633, 4.5499

■ 166.4620,
-37.6958, 3.9798

■ 168.9980,
-30.5650, 3.5098

■ 171.3490,
-22.8501, 2.3249

■ 173.9990,
-15.2825, 1.7549

■ 176.3500, -7.5675,
0.5701

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159.4770, -77.1432, 56.5867



153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596



144.5220, -35.7533, -59.2168

Triad

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



153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596



144.7090, 54.3735, -126.9098



160.5660, 18.9480, 82.8186

Complementary

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



153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596



25.1900, 75.8283, -8.0596

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.



173.5300, 40.1647, 44.2622



153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596



137.6650, 57.8462, -120.7322

Square

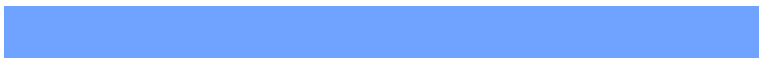
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596



141.9270, 33.5600, -124.4700



158.2390, 47.7032, -40.5516



151.6400, -10.1755, 90.6467

Rectangle

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



153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596



129.5640, -6.1941, -113.6276



158.2390, 47.7032, -40.5516



167.1830, 26.5318, 77.0155

Sweetspot

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



153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596



222.2260, -29.6914, 3.3098



62.3260, -30.7267, 102.3231



111.3150, -17.9033, 2.3547



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.



153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596



199.2730, -98.2416, 10.2846



127.4980, -62.8565, -46.0407



87.6750, -3.7838, 0.2850



131.3720, -64.7664, 6.6898



22.1390, -10.9145, 0.7551

Inverse Universe

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



25.1900, 75.8283, -8.0596



32.7270, 98.2416, -10.2846



51.5020, 62.8565, 46.0407



81.3250, 3.7838, -0.2850



21.6280, 64.7664, -6.6898



3.5620, 11.0619, -1.3699

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596 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 153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

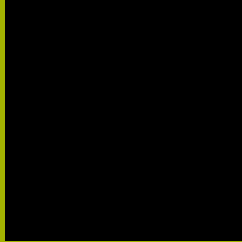
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YUV 153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596.

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

153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596

Protanopia

156.8990, -77.3512, 29.9066

Deuteranopia

161.9130, -65.0331, 45.6803



Tritanopia

170.4720, 4.2043, 4.8481

Trichromacy



Original Color

153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596

Protanomaly

155.6700, -76.7453, 22.2144

Deuteranomaly

159.0870, -69.0629, 31.4957

Tritanomaly

164.5020, -24.8975, 5.6987

Monochromacy



Original Color

153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596

Achromatopsia

154.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

153.7960, -27.5074, 2.8099

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596 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(163, 179, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 179, 0)  
}
```

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(163, 179, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 179, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596 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(163, 179, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 179, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 179, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 179, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 179, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 179,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 153.8100, -75.8283, 8.0596 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 179, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
179, 0) }
```

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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