

# Converting Colors

YUV(155.8050, -41.3159,  
-1.5830)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(155.8050, -41.3159,  
-1.5830)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9AAD48
RGB	154, 173, 72
RGB Percent	60%, 68%, 28%
CMY	0.3961, 0.3216, 0.7176
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.58, 0.32
HSL	71°, 41%, 48%
HSV	71°, 58%, 68%
XYZ	29.4397, 37.2250, 11.7644
YIQ	155.8050, 21.0970, -35.4390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

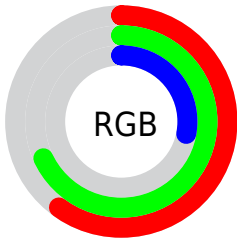
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	72, 173, 91
Decimal	10136904
CIELab	67.45, -21.38, 48.61
CIELCh	67, 53.107, 113.739
Yxy	37.2250, 0.3754, 0.4746
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288326984 (0xFF9AAD48)
YUV	155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830
Hunter-Lab	61.0123, -20.6417, 31.2763

# Details

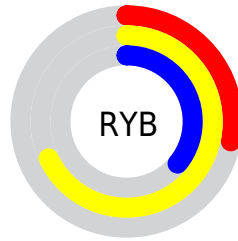
The YUV color **155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999933**. A complement of this color would be **89.1950, 41.3159, 1.5830**, and the grayscale version is **156.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210.7620, -42.7737, -0.6683**, and **102.8650, -42.3314, -2.5126** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.9700, -48.2992, -1.7277**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158.6400, -34.3325, -1.4383**.

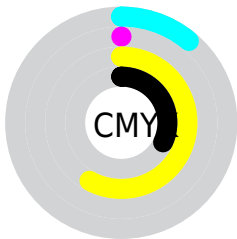
# Distribution



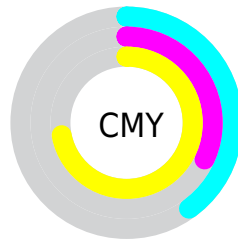
- Red (60%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830 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 155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 155.8050,  
-41.3159, -1.5830

■ 155.8050,  
-41.3159, -1.5830

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 128.9190,  
-40.8791, -1.6830

■ 210.7620,  
-42.7737, -0.6683

■ 102.8650,  
-42.3314, -2.5126

■ 238.3600,  
-43.0685, 0.5613

■ 78.4780, -38.6897,  
-3.9272

■ 246.2220,  
-33.6334, 7.6983

■ 57.2140, -28.2065,  
-6.3267

■ 249.5280,  
-20.9663, 4.7989

■ 36.2270, -17.8599,  
-11.6001

■ 252.7200, -8.7360,  
1.9996

■ 17.6100, -8.6817,  
-15.4440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 155.8050,  
-41.3159, -1.5830

■ 155.8050,  
-41.3159, -1.5830

■ 152.9700,  
-48.2992, -1.7277

■ 158.6400,  
-34.3325, -1.4383

■ 149.7220,  
-55.5719, -2.3872

■ 161.8880,  
-27.0598, -0.7788

■ 146.8870,  
-62.5553, -2.5319

■ 164.7230,  
-20.0764, -0.6341

■ 144.0520,  
-69.5386, -2.6766

■ 167.5580,  
-13.0931, -0.4894

■ 143.4110,  
-70.7016, -2.9914

■ 170.5070, -5.6730,  
-0.4446

■ 173.6410, 1.1630,  
0.3148

■ 176.4760, 8.1463,  
0.4595

■ 179.3110, 15.1297,  
0.6043

■ 182.2600, 22.5498,  
0.6490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



159.9560, -46.8133, 35.1186



155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830



147.7960, -21.0984, -46.3021

# Triad

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



155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830



134.7810, 51.8730, -118.2029



166.7050, 4.5824, 70.4187

# Complementary

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



155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830



89.1950, 41.3159, 1.5830

# 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.



169.5990, 25.3407, 38.9397



155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830



133.6220, 59.8394, -106.6625

# Square

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



155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830



133.2700, 33.3909, -116.8778



165.4490, 42.6696, -12.6718



164.2010, -17.8471, 77.8767



# Rectangle

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



155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830



130.6660, 2.6297, -97.0541



165.4490, 42.6696, -12.6718



167.8980, 11.8823, 62.3565

# Sweetspot

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



155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830



217.3470, -16.4401, -0.3043



113.3520, -20.3865, 52.3113



108.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596



240.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



112.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830



197.4310, -64.3025, -2.1320



140.8550, -33.9455, -32.3218



85.3760, -3.6364, -0.3298



124.5280, -61.3923, -2.2171



19.1820, -9.4567, -0.1596



# Inverse Universe

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



89.1950, 41.3159, 1.5830



93.8680, 64.1551, 2.7468



104.1450, 33.9455, 32.3218



79.6240, 3.6364, 0.3298



25.4720, 61.3923, 2.2171



3.8180, 9.4567, 0.1596



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830 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 155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

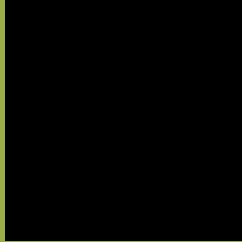
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830.

-1.5830.

# 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

155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830

### Protanopia

158.5520, -44.1491, 20.5639

### Deuteranopia

160.7480, -41.2878, 36.1780



## Tritanopia

164.3790, 5.2362, 0.5446

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830

## Protanomaly

157.4370, -43.1064, 12.7718

## Deuteranomaly

158.9590, -41.3918, 22.8380

## Tritanomaly

161.3130, -11.4933, -0.2745

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830

## Achromatopsia

156.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

155.6890, -15.1297, -0.6043

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830 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(154, 173, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 173, 72)  
}
```

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(154, 173, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 173, 72) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830 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(154, 173, 72) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 173, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 173, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 173, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 173, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 173,  
72) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 155.8050, -41.3159, -1.5830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 173, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
173, 72) }
```

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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