

# Converting Colors

YUV(156.0130, -46.8414,  
-2.6424)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(156.0130, -46.8414,  
-2.6424)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99B03D
RGB	153, 176, 61
RGB Percent	60%, 69%, 24%
CMY	0.4000, 0.3098, 0.7608
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.65, 0.31
HSL	72°, 49%, 46%
HSV	72°, 65%, 69%
XYZ	29.5045, 38.1599, 10.2254
YIQ	156.0130, 23.2070, -40.6410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

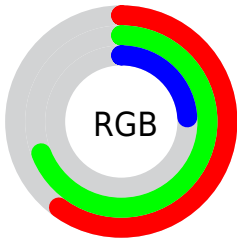
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	61, 176, 84
Decimal	10072125
CIELab	68.14, -24.12, 54.16
CIELCh	68, 59.285, 114.004
Yxy	38.1599, 0.3788, 0.4899
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288262205 (0xFF99B03D)
YUV	156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424
Hunter-Lab	61.7737, -22.8483, 33.4273

# Details

The YUV color **156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999933**. A complement of this color would be **80.9870, 46.8414, 2.6424**, and the grayscale version is **156.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.9700, -48.2992, -1.7277**, and **101.8020, -50.1884, -2.4574** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.7650, -54.1141, -3.3019**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159.2610, -39.5687, -1.9829**.

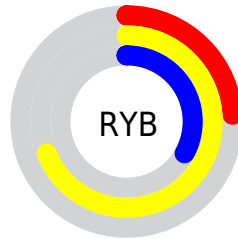
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (69%)

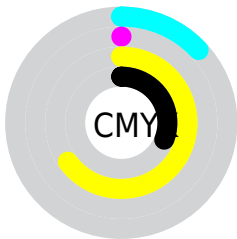
Blue (24%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (33%)

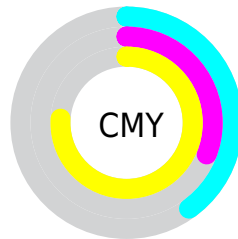


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (65%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424 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 156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 156.0130,  
-46.8414, -2.6424

■ 156.0130,  
-46.8414, -2.6424

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 128.8990,  
-47.2782, -2.5424

■ 211.9700,  
-48.2992, -1.7277

■ 101.8020,  
-50.1884, -2.4574

■ 237.2200,  
-47.4365, 1.5611

■ 79.6410, -39.2630,  
-6.7012

■ 245.1960,  
-37.5646, 8.5981

■ 58.0780, -28.6325,  
-9.7154

■ 248.3880,  
-25.3343, 5.7987

■ 36.2050, -17.8491,  
-15.0888

■ 251.5800,  
-13.1039, 2.9993

■ 18.7840, -9.2605,  
-16.4736

■ 254.8860, -0.4368,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.1000

0.0000

■ 156.0130,  
-46.8414, -2.6424

■ 156.0130,  
-46.8414, -2.6424

■ 152.7650,  
-54.1141, -3.3019

■ 159.2610,  
-39.5687, -1.9829

■ 149.9300,  
-61.0975, -3.4466

■ 162.0960,  
-32.5853, -1.8382

■ 146.6820,  
-68.3702, -4.1061

■ 165.3440,  
-25.3126, -1.1787

■ 145.4710,  
-71.7172, -3.9211

■ 168.1790,  
-18.3292, -1.0340

■ 171.4270,  
-11.0565, -0.3745

■ 174.3760, -3.6364,  
-0.3298

■ 177.5100, 3.1996,  
0.4297

■ 180.4590, 10.6197,  
0.4745

■ 183.5930, 17.4557,  
1.2339

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



160.9580, -53.2233, 37.7478



156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424



145.9970, -22.6765, -53.4944

# Triad

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



156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424



138.4970, 55.9570, -121.4619



166.5040, 6.1605, 77.6110

# Complementary

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



156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424



80.9870, 46.8414, 2.6424

# 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.



170.9570, 29.1082, 43.8877



156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424



131.7950, 60.7401, -115.5842

# Square

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



156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424



136.4160, 35.2909, -119.6368



165.1930, 44.2749, -14.2013



161.6360, -17.5685, 81.8802



# Rectangle

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



156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424



126.9200, 3.9834, -111.3088



165.1930, 44.2749, -14.2013



168.5230, 14.0392, 70.5783

# Sweetspot

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



156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424



221.7660, -18.6186, -1.5488



108.8860, -23.6078, 58.8590



110.0140, -11.3459, -0.8893



242.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424



198.7160, -73.3170, -4.1359



138.9700, -38.4392, -37.6847



87.3760, -3.6364, -0.3298



126.2890, -62.2605, -3.7615



21.2420, -10.4723, -1.0892



# Inverse Universe

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



80.9870, 46.8414, 2.6424



81.2840, 73.3170, 4.1359



98.3290, 38.2918, 38.2995



81.6240, 3.6364, 0.3298



26.7110, 62.2605, 3.7615



4.4590, 10.6197, 0.4745



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424 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 156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

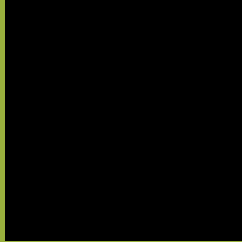
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424.

-2.6424.

# 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

156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424

### Protanopia

159.3690, -49.9749, 22.4784

### Deuteranopia

161.9780, -46.8242, 38.6073



## Tritanopia

166.4820, 5.6784, -1.2997

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424

## Protanomaly

158.2430, -48.9268, 12.9419

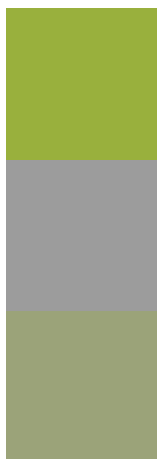
## Deuteranomaly

160.1780, -46.9228, 23.5229

## Tritanomaly

162.7320, -13.6719, -1.5190

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424

## Achromatopsia

156.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

155.8200, -17.1663, -0.7191

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424 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(153, 176, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 176, 61)  
}
```

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(153, 176, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 176, 61) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424 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(153, 176, 61) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 176, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 176, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 176, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 176, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 176,  
61) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 156.0130, -46.8414, -2.6424 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 176, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
176, 61) }
```

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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