

# Converting Colors

YUV(159.6410, -9.1900,  
-39.1502)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(159.6410, -9.1900,  
-39.1502)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	73BA8D
RGB	115, 186, 141
RGB Percent	45%, 73%, 55%
CMY	0.5490, 0.2706, 0.4471
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.24, 0.27
HSL	142°, 34%, 59%
HSV	142°, 38%, 73%
XYZ	29.4369, 40.6857, 31.5010
YIQ	159.6410, -27.8710, -29.0470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

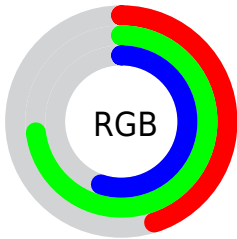
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	115, 167, 186
Decimal	7584397
CIELab	69.96, -32.21, 15.92
CIElCh	70, 35.928, 153.695
Yxy	40.6857, 0.2897, 0.4004
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285774477 (0xFF73BA8D)
YUV	159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502
Hunter-Lab	63.7854, -29.2469, 15.3689

# Details

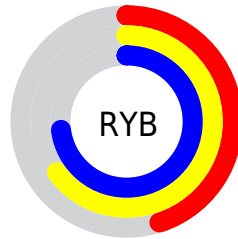
The YUV color **159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **141.3590, 9.1900, 39.1502**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215.4020, -10.0582, -40.6946**, and **106.3960, -7.5902, -38.9353** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.5920, -11.6309, -49.6312**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166.6900, -6.7492, -28.6691**.

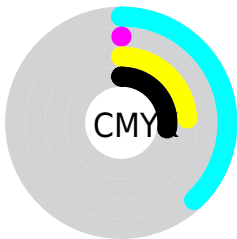
# Distribution



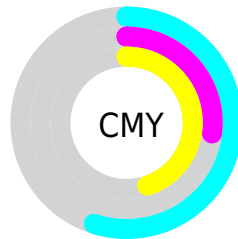
- Red (45%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502 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 159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 159.6410, -9.1900,  
-39.1502


 159.6410, -9.1900,  
-39.1502


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 133.0540, -8.9006,  
-38.6354


 215.4020,  
-10.0582, -40.6946


 106.3960, -7.5902,  
-38.9353


 234.0100, -5.4279,  
-32.4578

 80.9120, -6.8586,  
-40.2648

 245.8730, 2.5276,  
-17.4286

 53.2640, -4.0742,  
-46.7125

 36.6680, -6.7383,  
-32.1578

 21.7190, -10.7075,  
-19.0476

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 159.6410, -9.1900,  
-39.1502

■ 159.6410, -9.1900,  
-39.1502

■ 152.5920,  
-11.6309, -49.6312

■ 166.6900, -6.7492,  
-28.6691

■ 145.8420,  
-14.2191, -59.4974

■ 173.4400, -4.1609,  
-18.8029

■ 138.9070,  
-16.2232, -70.0784

■ 180.3750, -2.1569,  
-8.2219

■ 132.1570,  
-18.8114, -79.9447

■ 187.1250, 0.4314,  
1.6444

■ 125.1080,  
-21.2522, -90.4257

■ 194.1740, 2.8722,  
12.1254

■ 118.0590,  
-23.6931, -100.9067

■ 201.2230, 5.3131,  
22.6064

■ 116.9340,  
-24.1245, -102.5511

■ 207.9730, 7.9013,  
32.4727

■ 212.2170, 11.2320,  
37.5207

■ 213.5850, 16.4736,  
36.3210

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



164.9300, -24.1225, -9.5856



159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502



152.6060, 10.5472, -69.8145

# Triad

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



159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502



167.6240, 33.7094, -32.1192



172.6340, -18.0606, 52.9410

# Complementary

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



159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502



141.3590, 9.1900, 39.1502

# 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.



174.5210, -3.2149, 51.2861



159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502



173.9770, 25.1543, 5.2822

# Square

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



159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502



155.9630, 36.0072, -69.2506



175.4340, 12.1110, 35.5764



171.0980, -28.6423, 40.2561



# Rectangle

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



159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502



147.3510, 23.9840, -86.2538



175.4340, 12.1110, 35.5764



173.1980, -13.4086, 54.2004

# Sweetspot

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



159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502



232.2880, -3.5930, -14.2846



170.4310, -27.3275, -8.2710



116.0760, -2.0095, -8.8367



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502



200.8310, -14.2137, -61.2418



163.5170, 5.6611, -42.5494



88.6250, -1.2941, -4.9331



98.0700, -20.2475, -86.0074



17.5760, -3.7350, -15.4142



# Inverse Universe

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



141.3590, 9.1900, 39.1502



172.1690, 14.2137, 61.2418



137.4830, -5.6611, 42.5494



86.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331



57.9300, 20.2475, 86.0074



10.4240, 3.7350, 15.4142



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502 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 159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

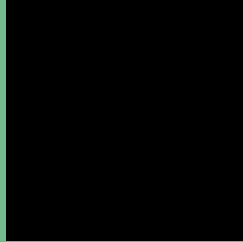
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 159.6410, -9.1900,

-39.1502.

# 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

159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502

### Protanopia

169.0710, -17.7830, 10.4617

### Deuteranopia

171.2170, -12.4320, 20.8577



## Tritanopia

164.7490, 13.9277, -33.9829

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502

## Protanomaly

165.7590, -14.6712, -7.6816

## Deuteranomaly

167.0140, -11.3459, -0.8893

## Tritanomaly

163.1480, 5.3500, -36.0868

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502

## Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

159.7010, -3.3036, -13.7698

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502 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(115, 186, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 186, 141)  
}
```

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(115, 186, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 186, 141) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502 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(115, 186, 141) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 186, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 186, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 186, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 186, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 186,  
141) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 159.6410, -9.1900, -39.1502 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 186, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115,  
186, 141) }
```

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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