

# Converting Colors

YUV(161.0980, -79.4213,  
-6.2249)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(161.0980, -79.4213,  
-6.2249)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9AC400
RGB	154, 196, 0
RGB Percent	60%, 77%, 0%
CMY	0.3961, 0.2314, 1.0000
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 1.00, 0.23
HSL	73°, 100%, 38%
HSV	73°, 100%, 77%
XYZ	33.0664, 46.3499, 7.2036
YIQ	161.0980, 37.8840, -69.8600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

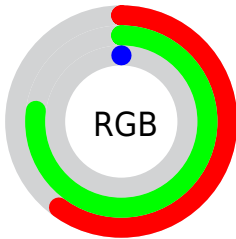
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 196, 42
Decimal	10142720
CIELab	73.77, -35.29, 73.89
CIELCh	74, 81.885, 115.530
Yxy	46.3499, 0.3817, 0.5351
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288332800 (0xFF9AC400)
YUV	161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249
Hunter-Lab	68.0807, -32.4451, 41.3830

# Details

The YUV color **161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC00**. The color can be described as dark washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **34.9020, 79.4213, 6.2249**, and the grayscale version is **162.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221.2470, -68.6488, -8.1096**, and **112.3570, -55.3920, -13.4681** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164.5740, -71.2750, -5.7654**.

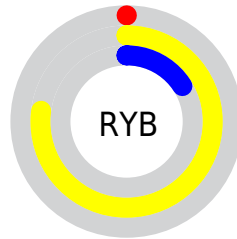
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (77%)

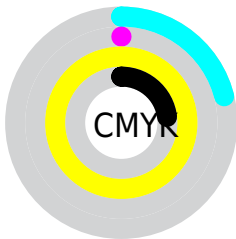
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (16%)

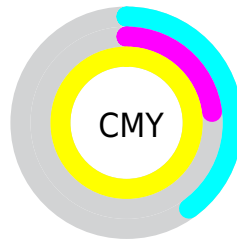


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249 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 161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



161.0980,  
-79.4213, -6.2249

161.0980,  
-79.4213, -6.2249

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

136.5780,  
-67.3330, -10.1539

221.2470,  
-68.6488, -8.1096

112.3570,  
-55.3920, -13.4681

234.6970,  
-60.9826, 6.4047

88.7230, -43.7404,  
-17.2971

241.7760,  
-50.6686, 11.5974

65.0780, -32.0835,  
-22.8704

245.0820,  
-38.0014, 8.6981

40.2150, -19.8260,  
-34.3916

248.3880,  
-25.3343, 5.7987

26.4150, -13.0226,  
-23.1660

251.6940,

12.9140, -6.3666,

-12.6671, 2.8994

-11.3256

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 161.0980,  
-79.4213, -6.2249

■ 164.5740,  
-71.2750, -5.7654

■ 167.9360,  
-63.5654, -5.2059

■ 171.7110,  
-55.5665, -4.1315

■ 175.0730,  
-47.8570, -3.5720

■ 178.5490,  
-39.7107, -3.1125

■ 182.0250,  
-31.5643, -2.6529

■ 185.3870,  
-23.8548, -2.0934

■ 189.1620,  
-15.8559, -1.0191

■ 192.5240, -8.1463,  
-0.4595

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



169.7120, -83.6680, 49.3646



161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249



136.8300, -23.0872, -108.5989

# Triad

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



161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249



151.7530, 50.9008, -133.0874



159.0500, 18.2164, 84.1482

# Complementary

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



161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249



34.9020, 79.4213, 6.2249

# 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.



181.6250, 36.1739, 64.3499



161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249



142.9480, 55.2416, -125.3654

# Square

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



161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249



154.0210, 44.3596, -135.0764



173.1560, 40.3491, -15.0458



155.1960, -16.8586, 87.5281

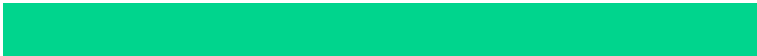


# Rectangle

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



161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249



141.1050, -0.0518, -123.7491



173.1560, 40.3491, -15.0458



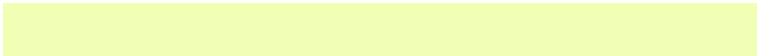
165.4220, 27.4000, 78.5599

# Sweetspot

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



161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249



241.5520, -30.8381, -2.2381



81.4970, -40.1780, 100.4191



119.7660, -18.6186, -1.5488



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249



209.4850, -103.2761, -8.3183



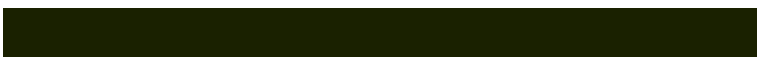
132.6930, -65.4176, -64.6288



95.2620, -4.0732, -0.2298



132.1810, -65.1652, -5.4207



27.1450, -13.3825, -1.0042



# Inverse Universe

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



34.9020, 79.4213, 6.2249



45.5150, 103.2761, 8.3183



63.3070, 65.4176, 64.6288



88.7380, 4.0732, 0.2298



28.5200, 65.3126, 4.8060



5.8550, 13.3825, 1.0042



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249 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 161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

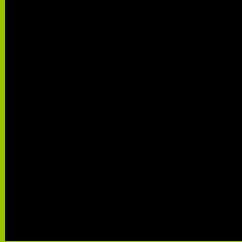
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249.

-6.2249.

# 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

161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249

### Protanopia

167.2430, -82.4508, 32.2359

### Deuteranopia

172.5390, -67.8067, 48.6393



## Tritanopia

180.4210, 8.1734, -8.2622

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249

## Protanomaly

164.7960, -81.2444, 18.5959

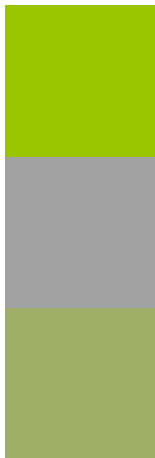
## Deuteranomaly

168.2670, -72.1096, 28.7068

## Tritanomaly

173.3540, -23.8385, -7.3265

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249

## Achromatopsia

161.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

161.0080, -29.0909, -2.6380

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249 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, 196, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 196, 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(154, 196, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 196, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249 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, 196, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 196, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 196, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 196, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 196, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 196,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 161.0980, -79.4213, -6.2249 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 196, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
196, 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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