

# Converting Colors

YUV(161.8740, -29.5179,  
-52.5095)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095)  
contains.

<b>YUV(161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(161.8740, -29.5179,  
-52.5095)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	66CC66
RGB	102, 204, 102
RGB Percent	40%, 80%, 40%
CMY	0.6000, 0.2000, 0.6000
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.50, 0.20
HSL	120°, 50%, 60%
HSV	120°, 50%, 80%
XYZ	29.4706, 46.9698, 20.0832
YIQ	161.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

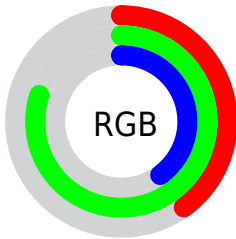
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">102, 204, 204</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6736998</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">74.17, -50.25, 41.62</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">74, 65.246, 140.365</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">46.9698, 0.3053, 0.4866</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4284927078 (0xFF66CC66)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">68.5345, -43.1784, 30.6000</a>

# Details

The YUV color **161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **144.1260, 29.5179, 52.5095**, and the grayscale version is **162.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.8960, -29.5287, -49.0208**, and **105.2370, -26.7388, -57.2128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153.6140, -35.3057, -62.8055**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170.1340, -23.7301, -42.2135**.

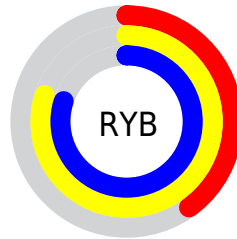
# Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (80%)

Blue (40%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (80%)

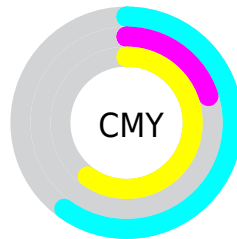


Cyan (50%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095 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 161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 161.8740,  
-29.5179, -52.5095

■ 161.8740,  
-29.5179, -52.5095

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 133.9170,  
-28.0601, -53.4242

■ 214.8960,  
-29.5287, -49.0208

■ 105.2370,  
-26.7388, -57.2128

■ 226.6450,  
-22.0100, -33.8917

■ 74.4640, -24.3858,  
-65.3049

■ 238.8070,  
-14.2019, -18.2477

■ 56.9390, -28.0709,  
-49.9355

■ 250.7840, -5.8095,  
-3.3186

■ 42.2640, -20.8362,  
-37.0655

■ 28.7630, -14.1802,  
-25.2252

■ 13.5010, -6.6560,

-11.8404

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 161.8740,  
-29.5179, -52.5095

■ 161.8740,  
-29.5179, -52.5095

■ 153.6140,  
-35.3057, -62.8055

■ 170.1340,  
-23.7301, -42.2135

■ 144.9410,  
-41.3829, -73.6163

■ 178.8070,  
-17.6529, -31.4027

■ 136.6810,  
-47.1707, -83.9122

■ 187.0670,  
-11.8650, -21.1068

■ 128.0080,  
-53.2479, -94.7230

■ 195.7400, -5.7878,  
-10.2960

■ 119.7480,  
-59.0358, -105.0190

■ 204.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 212.2600, 5.7878,  
10.2960

■ 220.9330, 11.8650,  
21.1068

■ 225.0630, 14.7589,  
26.2547

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



171.8690, -55.1514, 2.7459



161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095



141.5100, 9.1156, -124.1043

# Triad

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



161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095



143.5350, 54.9522, -125.8802



168.9710, -12.3107, 75.4474

# Complementary

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



161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095



144.1260, 29.5179, 52.5095

# 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.



175.8110, 13.8972, 69.4488



161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095



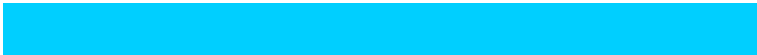
176.0580, 38.9184, -22.8529

# Square

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



161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095



150.5790, 51.4796, -132.0578



187.0970, 33.4762, 42.8879



174.0820, -40.9594, 70.9651

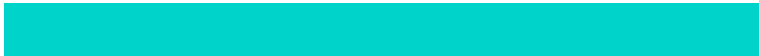


# Rectangle

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



161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095



147.4720, 26.8823, -129.3329



187.0970, 33.4762, 42.8879



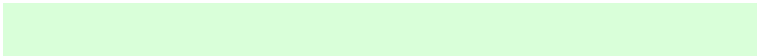
169.4900, -2.7066, 74.9923

# Sweetspot

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



161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095



239.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624



192.3720, -44.5534, 10.1978



118.5010, -6.6560, -11.8404



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.



161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095



191.8110, -44.2768, -78.7642



167.6880, -7.2412, -57.6084



97.8700, -2.8939, -5.1480



97.4420, -48.0389, -85.4566



22.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624



# Inverse Universe

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



144.1260, 29.5179, 52.5095



165.1890, 44.2768, 78.7642



138.3120, 7.2412, 57.6084



96.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480



68.5580, 48.0389, 85.4566



15.6940, 10.9969, 19.5624



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095 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 161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095 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 161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095.

-52.5095.

# 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

161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095

### Protanopia

176.7630, -40.8022, 20.3788

### Deuteranopia

179.8710, -34.4464, 35.1931



## Tritanopia

173.7910, 16.8650, -42.7897

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095

## Protanomaly

171.0370, -36.5002, -6.1714

## Deuteranomaly

173.1290, -32.6016, 3.3949

## Tritanomaly

169.3010, -0.1484, -45.8680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095

## Achromatopsia

162.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

161.7190, -10.7075, -19.0476

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095 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(102, 204, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 204, 102)  
}
```

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(102, 204, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 204, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095 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(102, 204, 102) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 204, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 204, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 204, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 204, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 204,  
102) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 161.8740, -29.5179, -52.5095 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 204, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
204, 102) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor