

# Converting Colors

YUV(162.4140, 5.2189,  
-40.7051)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(162.4140, 5.2189,  
-40.7051)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74B8AD
RGB	116, 184, 173
RGB Percent	45%, 72%, 68%
CMY	0.5451, 0.2784, 0.3216
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.06, 0.28
HSL	170°, 32%, 59%
HSV	170°, 37%, 72%
XYZ	31.8858, 41.0111, 45.7705
YIQ	162.4140, -36.9970, -17.8370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

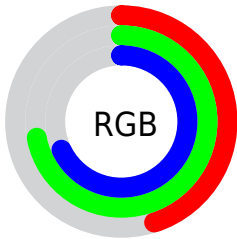
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	116, 153, 184
Decimal	7649453
CIELab	70.18, -24.06, -1.23
CIELCh	70, 24.092, 182.922
Yxy	41.0111, 0.2687, 0.3456
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285839533 (0xFF74B8AD)
YUV	162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051
Hunter-Lab	64.0399, -23.1939, 2.4523

# Details

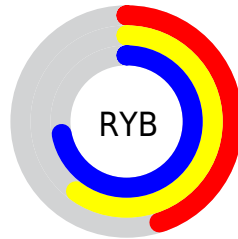
The YUV color **162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **137.5860, -5.2189, 40.7051**, and the grayscale version is **162.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.0010, 4.9295, -41.2199**, and **109.5280, 5.6557, -40.8051** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156.6900, 6.5618, -51.4711**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168.1380, 3.8760, -29.9390**.

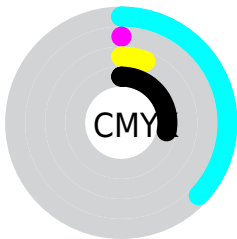
# Distribution



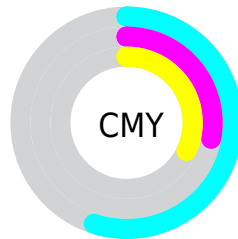
- Red (45%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (28%)




- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (32%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051 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 162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 162.4140, 5.2189,  
-40.7051

 162.4140, 5.2189,  
-40.7051

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 135.4140, 5.2189,  
-40.7051


 218.0010, 4.9295,  
-41.2199

 109.5280, 5.6557,  
-40.8051


 238.2560, 8.2548,  
-34.4275

 83.0440, 6.3873,  
-42.1346

 246.9270, 3.9800,  
-16.5990

 55.7550, 8.0088,  
-48.8971

 39.1590, 5.3446,  
-34.3424

 24.4380, 2.2491,  
-21.4321

 1.0430, 1.4578,

-0.9147

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 162.4140, 5.2189,  
-40.7051

■ 162.4140, 5.2189,  
-40.7051

■ 156.6900, 6.5618,  
-51.4711

■ 168.1380, 3.8760,  
-29.9390

■ 150.6670, 8.0522,  
-62.8520

■ 174.1610, 2.3856,  
-18.5582

■ 144.9430, 9.3951,  
-73.6180

■ 179.8850, 1.0427,  
-7.7921

■ 138.9200, 10.8854,  
-84.9988

■ 185.9080, -0.4476,  
3.5887

■ 133.1960, 12.2284,  
-95.7649

■ 191.6320, -1.7906,  
14.3547

■ 127.4720, 13.5713,  
-106.5309

■ 197.3560, -3.1335,  
25.1208

■ 125.5640, 14.0189,  
-110.1196

■ 203.3790, -4.6238,  
36.5016

■ 206.7110, -4.7875,  
42.3495

■ 207.0530, -3.4771,  
42.0495

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



165.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656



162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051



161.9430, 16.2971, -47.3080

# Triad

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



162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051



173.7890, 16.8660, 3.6930



172.7250, -19.5844, 28.3052

# Complementary

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



162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051



137.5860, -5.2189, 40.7051

# 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.



174.0170, -12.3334, 35.9421



162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051



175.6190, 8.0758, 23.1361

# Square

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



162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051



170.3130, 22.0307, -19.5685



175.2370, -2.5818, 34.8722



170.5830, -20.9934, 13.5207



# Rectangle

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



162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051



163.8170, 20.7962, -43.6895



175.2370, -2.5818, 34.8722



172.7300, -17.1219, 31.8088

# Sweetspot

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



162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051



231.3570, 1.7960, -16.0991



159.2050, -21.3001, -28.2438



114.8740, 1.0481, -9.5365



247.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



120.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051



206.3680, 8.1996, -63.4667



150.1670, 16.6797, -29.9645



89.0810, 0.4531, -5.3330



106.3920, 11.6387, -93.3058



19.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138



# Inverse Universe

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



137.5860, -5.2189, 40.7051



167.6320, -8.1996, 63.4667



149.8330, -16.6797, 29.9645



85.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330



49.4940, -12.0755, 93.4058

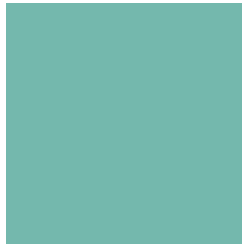


8.9420, -1.9434, 16.7139



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051 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 162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051 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 162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051.

-40.7051.

# 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

162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051

### Protanopia

170.9250, -2.9210, 3.5738

### Deuteranopia

172.9350, 2.0040, 10.5810



## Tritanopia

164.9550, 14.8122, -37.6715

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051

**Protanomaly**

167.9230, 0.0380, -12.2105

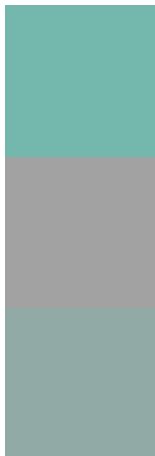
**Deuteranomaly**

169.4550, 3.2267, -8.2920

**Tritanomaly**

164.0320, 11.3232, -38.6161

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051

**Achromatopsia**

162.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

162.0690, 1.9380, -14.9695

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051 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(116, 184, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 184, 173)  
}
```

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(116, 184, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 184, 173) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051 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(116, 184, 173) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 184, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 184, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 184, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 184, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 184,  
173) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 162.4140, 5.2189, -40.7051 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 184, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
184, 173) }
```

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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