

# Converting Colors

YUV(163.6290, 9.0569,  
-58.4336)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(163.6290, 9.0569,  
-58.4336)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	61C2B6
RGB	97, 194, 182
RGB Percent	38%, 76%, 71%
CMY	0.6196, 0.2392, 0.2863
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.06, 0.24
HSL	173°, 44%, 57%
HSV	173°, 50%, 76%
XYZ	32.6650, 44.5024, 51.1242
YIQ	163.6290, -53.9600, -24.2960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

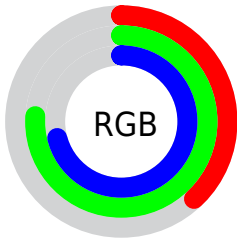
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	97, 149, 194
Decimal	6406838
CIELab	72.56, -31.51, -2.75
CIELCh	73, 31.629, 184.994
Yxy	44.5024, 0.2546, 0.3469
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284596918 (0xFF61C2B6)
YUV	163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336
Hunter-Lab	66.7101, -29.3389, 1.2594

# Details

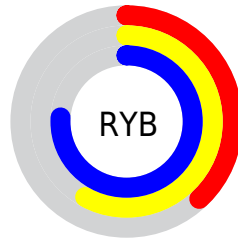
The YUV color **163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **127.3710, -9.0569, 58.4336**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.5150, 8.6201, -58.3337**, and **107.0520, 10.8204, -64.0666** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157.7200, 10.9840, -69.9144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169.5380, 7.1298, -46.9528**.

# Distribution



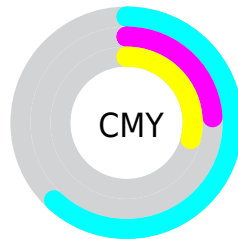
- Red (38%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336 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 163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



163.6290, 9.0569,  
-58.4336

163.6290, 9.0569,  
-58.4336

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

136.0310, 9.3517,  
-59.6632

220.5150, 8.6201,  
-58.3337

107.0520, 10.8204,  
-64.0666

233.4720, 10.6133,  
-44.2639

78.7740, 12.4364,  
-69.0848

242.1430, 6.3385,  
-26.4354

61.3630, 9.1880,  
-53.8154

251.1130, 1.9163,  
-7.9921

44.6530, 6.0871,  
-39.1607

28.7580, 3.5703,  
-25.2208

11.6890, 1.6323,

-10.2513

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 163.6290, 9.0569,  
-58.4336

■ 163.6290, 9.0569,  
-58.4336

■ 157.7200, 10.9840,  
-69.9144

■ 169.5380, 7.1298,  
-46.9528

■ 151.3980, 12.6218,  
-81.9100

■ 175.8600, 5.4920,  
-34.9572

■ 145.4890, 14.5489,  
-93.3909

■ 181.7690, 3.5649,  
-23.4764

■ 139.1670, 16.1867,  
-105.3865

■ 188.0910, 1.9271,  
-11.4808

■ 133.2580, 18.1138,  
-116.8673

■ 194.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 199.9090, -1.9271,  
11.4808

■ 206.2310, -3.5649,  
23.4764

■ 212.1400, -5.4920,  
34.9572

■ 213.3790, -4.6238,  
36.5016

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



168.4180, -7.6011, -35.4466



163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336



162.3470, 23.4929, -68.7103

# Triad

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



163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336



181.0650, 21.6600, 6.0820



178.4610, -25.8633, 35.5527

# Complementary

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



163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336



127.3710, -9.0569, 58.4336

# 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.



180.5300, -17.0233, 46.8932



163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336



182.5430, 10.0853, 31.9728

# Square

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



163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336



175.8160, 29.1777, -25.2716



181.3740, -3.6354, 46.1530



176.1720, -27.6928, 15.6352



# Rectangle

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



163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336



165.5850, 29.2916, -61.9030



181.3740, -3.6354, 46.1530



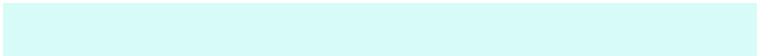
179.1780, -23.2588, 40.1859

# Sweetspot

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



163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336



240.4810, 3.7069, -22.3468



157.8260, -29.9872, -41.9434



120.7810, 2.0800, -13.8399



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.



163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336



204.7990, 14.3961, -91.0317



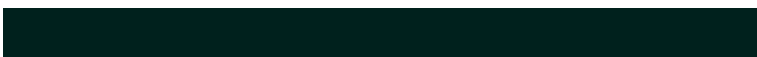
143.8650, 24.7166, -41.1006



93.8960, 1.0373, -6.0478



110.5810, 14.9966, -96.9795



22.6770, 3.1172, -19.8877



# Inverse Universe

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



127.3710, -9.0569, 58.4336



148.3150, -13.9593, 90.9317



147.1350, -24.7166, 41.1006



90.1040, -1.0373, 6.0478



50.4190, -14.9966, 96.9795

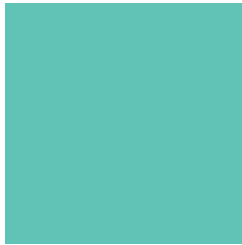


10.3230, -3.1172, 19.8877



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336 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 163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

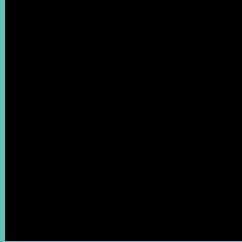
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336.



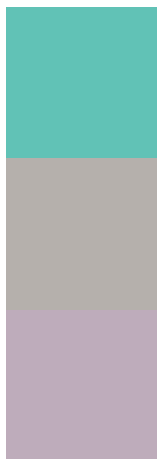
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 163.6290, 9.0569,



# 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

163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336

### Protanopia

177.0390, -2.4842, 3.4738

### Deuteranopia

179.0920, 3.8986, 9.5663



## Tritanopia

166.4090, 19.5184, -53.8557

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336

**Protanomaly**

172.3350, 1.8068, -19.5878

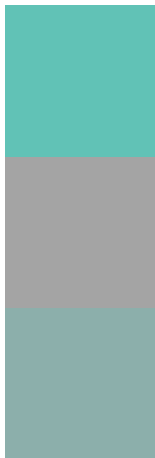
**Deuteranomaly**

173.3940, 5.7218, -15.2545

**Tritanomaly**

165.0730, 15.7400, -55.3150

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336

**Achromatopsia**

164.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

164.0790, 3.4121, -21.1173

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336 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(97, 194, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 194, 182)  
}
```

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(97, 194, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 194, 182) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336 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(97, 194, 182) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 194, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 194, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 194, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 194, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 194,  
182) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 163.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 194, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 194,  
182) }
```

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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