

# Converting Colors

YUV(166.0330, -43.8933,  
-14.9379)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379)  
contains.

<b>YUV(166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379)</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(166.0330, -43.8933,  
-14.9379)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95C04D
RGB	149, 192, 77
RGB Percent	58%, 75%, 30%
CMY	0.4157, 0.2471, 0.6980
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.60, 0.25
HSL	82°, 48%, 53%
HSV	82°, 60%, 75%
XYZ	32.5836, 44.6247, 13.9173
YIQ	166.0330, 11.2870, -44.8810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

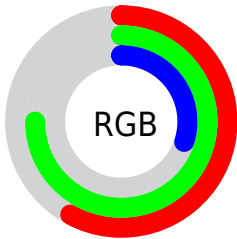
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	77, 192, 120
Decimal	9814093
CIELab	72.64, -32.15, 52.09
CIELCh	73, 61.211, 121.683
Yxy	44.6247, 0.3576, 0.4897
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288004173 (0xFF95C04D)
YUV	166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379
Hunter-Lab	66.8017, -29.8367, 34.4089

# Details

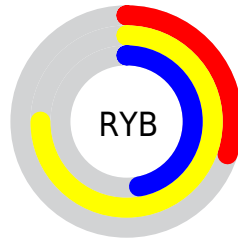
The YUV color **166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. The color can be described as middle muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **102.9670, 43.8933, 14.9379**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222.2780, -45.4931, -15.1528**, and **111.8050, -44.7669, -14.7380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161.7740, -51.1606, -17.3418**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170.2920, -36.6260, -12.5341**.

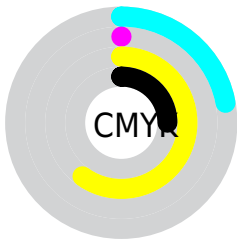
# Distribution



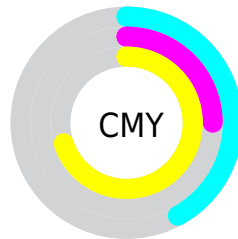
- Red (58%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379 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 166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 166.0330,  
-43.8933, -14.9379

■ 166.0330,  
-43.8933, -14.9379

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 139.0330,  
-43.8933, -14.9379

■ 222.2780,  
-45.4931, -15.1528

■ 111.8050,  
-44.7669, -14.7380

■ 237.8480,  
-39.8581, -2.4977

■ 86.6630, -42.7249,  
-16.3675

■ 247.0200,  
-30.5759, 6.9985

■ 64.2140, -31.6575,  
-19.4817

■ 250.2120,  
-18.3455, 4.1991

■ 40.5580, -19.9951,  
-26.7994

■ 253.5180, -5.6784,  
1.2997

■ 24.6540, -12.1544,  
-21.6216

■ 9.9790, -4.9196,

-8.7516

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.0330,  
-43.8933, -14.9379

■ 166.0330,  
-43.8933, -14.9379

■ 161.7740,  
-51.1606, -17.3418

■ 170.2920,  
-36.6260, -12.5341

■ 157.5150,  
-58.4279, -19.7457

■ 174.5510,  
-29.3586, -10.1302

■ 152.8430,  
-65.9846, -22.6643

■ 179.2230,  
-21.8019, -7.2116

■ 148.5840,  
-73.2519, -25.0682

■ 183.4820,  
-14.5346, -4.8077

■ 187.7410, -7.2673,  
-2.4039

■ 192.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 196.2590, 7.2673,  
2.4039

■ 200.6320, 14.9714,  
4.7077

■ 205.1900, 22.0913,  
7.7264

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



171.5180, -55.9644, 30.2407



166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379



152.0420, -14.3177, -74.5818

# Triad

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



166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379



145.2960, 54.0841, -127.4246



171.5590, 2.6824, 73.1778

# Complementary

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



166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379



102.9670, 43.8933, 14.9379

# 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.



183.0790, 24.1181, 57.8127



166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379



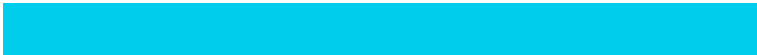
153.8330, 49.8753, -84.0455

# Square

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



166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379



147.2390, 43.7592, -129.1286



179.1800, 37.3793, 4.2271



169.5120, -22.9304, 74.9730

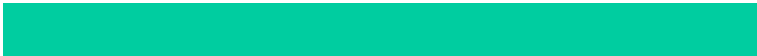


# Rectangle

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



166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379



138.5750, 10.5625, -121.5303



179.1800, 37.3793, 4.2271



174.8990, 10.4028, 70.2486

# Sweetspot

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



166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379



239.7870, -17.1500, -5.9522



136.0390, -29.1062, 49.0778



118.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379



209.4470, -68.7474, -23.1940



148.9900, -35.4911, -49.9802



94.6640, -3.7784, -1.4593



124.7060, -61.4801, -20.7902



25.6500, -12.6454, -4.0780



# Inverse Universe

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



102.9670, 43.8933, 14.9379



110.5530, 68.7474, 23.1940



120.0100, 35.4911, 49.9802



89.3360, 3.7784, 1.4593



36.2940, 61.4801, 20.7902



7.3500, 12.6454, 4.0781



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379 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 166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

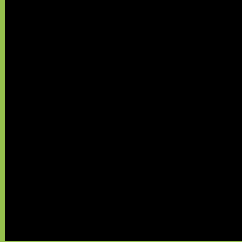
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379.

-14.9379.

# 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

166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379

### Protanopia

172.0100, -48.8119, 22.7932

### Deuteranopia

174.2600, -44.4982, 39.2370



## Tritanopia

176.8120, 8.4737, -11.2361

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379

## Protanomaly

169.6770, -47.1688, 9.0533

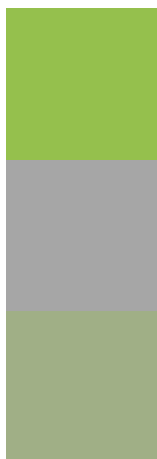
## Deuteranomaly

171.1390, -44.4385, 20.0491

## Tritanomaly

172.7630, -10.7292, -12.0702

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379

## Achromatopsia

166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

165.8410, -15.6976, -5.1226

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379 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(149, 192, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 192, 77)  
}
```

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(149, 192, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 192, 77) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379 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(149, 192, 77) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 192, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(149, 192, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 192, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 192, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 192,  
77) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 166.0330, -43.8933, -14.9379 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 192, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
192, 77) }
```

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