

# Converting Colors

YUV(166.0980, -5.4713,  
-18.5029)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029)  
contains.

<b>YUV(166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029)</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(166.0980, -5.4713,  
-18.5029)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91B39B
RGB	145, 179, 155
RGB Percent	57%, 70%, 61%
CMY	0.4314, 0.2980, 0.3922
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.13, 0.30
HSL	138°, 18%, 64%
HSV	138°, 19%, 70%
XYZ	33.7135, 40.6265, 37.0752
YIQ	166.0980, -12.5600, -14.6720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

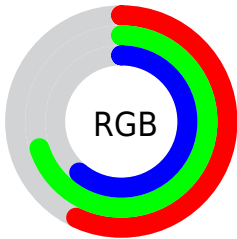
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	145, 171, 179
Decimal	9548699
CIELab	69.91, -16.38, 8.47
CIELCh	70, 18.439, 152.665
Yxy	40.6265, 0.3026, 0.3646
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287738779 (0xFF91B39B)
YUV	166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029
Hunter-Lab	63.7389, -17.1288, 10.1299

# Details

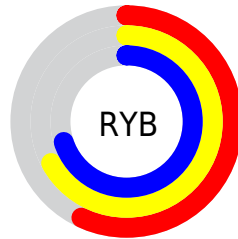
The YUV color **166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **157.9020, 5.4713, 18.5029**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221.2720, -6.0501, -19.5325**, and **113.9240, -4.8925, -17.4733** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.2340, -8.4964, -28.2692**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367**.

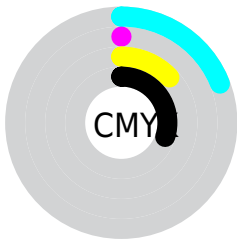
# Distribution



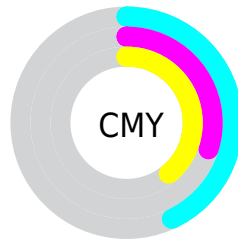
- Red (57%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (30%)




- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (39%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029 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 166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 166.0980, -5.4713,  
-18.5029

 166.0980, -5.4713,  
-18.5029


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 139.5110, -5.1819,  
-17.9881


 221.2720, -6.0501,  
-19.5325


 113.9240, -4.8925,  
-17.4733

 244.6900, -3.2982,  
-15.5141

 89.3370, -4.6031,  
-16.9585

 65.7500, -4.3137,  
-16.4438

 42.8640, -3.8770,  
-16.5437

 21.5650, -3.7295,  
-17.1585

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 166.0980, -5.4713,  
-18.5029

■ 166.0980, -5.4713,  
-18.5029

■ 159.2340, -8.4964,  
-28.2692

■ 172.9620, -2.4463,  
-8.7367

■ 152.4840,  
-11.0846, -38.1355

■ 179.7120, 0.1420,  
1.1296

■ 145.6200,  
-14.1097, -47.9017

■ 186.5760, 3.1670,  
10.8958

■ 138.7560,  
-17.1347, -57.6680

■ 193.4400, 6.1921,  
20.6621

■ 132.0060,  
-19.7230, -67.5343

■ 200.1900, 8.7803,  
30.5284

■ 125.4410,  
-22.8954, -76.6858

■ 206.7550, 11.9528,  
39.6799

■ 118.6910,  
-25.4837, -86.5520

■ 209.0200, 16.7521,  
40.3245

■ 111.8270,  
-28.5087, -96.3183

■ 210.3880, 21.9937,  
39.1247

■ 111.1150,  
-28.6507, -97.4479

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



167.9490, -12.7929, -3.4633



166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029



164.7250, 3.5866, -30.4538

# Triad

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



166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029



170.2660, 16.6309, -14.2653



172.7710, -9.2541, 28.2648

# Complementary

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



166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029



157.9020, 5.4713, 18.5029

# 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.



173.7090, -1.8285, 26.5652



166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029



172.7520, 12.9403, 2.8485

# Square

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



166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029



167.0640, 16.2374, -28.1201



173.8310, 6.4923, 17.6882



171.9460, -14.7634, 21.9724



# Rectangle

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



166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029



164.1960, 9.2704, -33.4979



173.8310, 6.4923, 17.6882



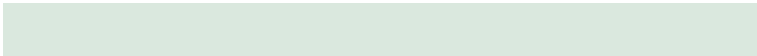
173.6400, -7.2175, 28.3797

# Sweetspot

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



166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029



226.6740, -2.3043, -7.6071



172.1340, -13.3771, -2.7485



114.0380, -1.0047, -4.4183



245.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029



211.8210, -8.7858, -28.7840



168.0360, 1.9543, -20.2026



85.6250, -1.2941, -4.9331



94.9410, -24.6209, -83.2633



16.0600, -4.4666, -14.0846



# Inverse Universe

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



157.9020, 5.4713, 18.5029



199.0650, 8.3490, 28.8840



155.9640, -1.9543, 20.2026



83.4890, 1.7309, 4.8331



58.0590, 24.6209, 83.2633



9.8260, 4.0298, 14.1846



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

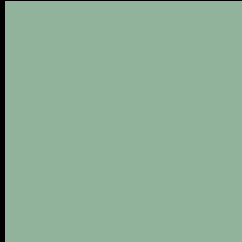
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029 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 166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029.

-18.5029.

# 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

166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029

### Protanopia

170.1120, -9.9152, 6.9178

### Deuteranopia

171.3890, -6.6008, 17.1988



## Tritanopia

168.7190, 9.5055, -15.5396

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029

## Protanomaly

168.5130, -8.1409, -2.2039

## Deuteranomaly

169.1270, -5.9786, 4.2736

## Tritanomaly

167.9270, 3.9800, -16.5990

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029

## Achromatopsia

166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

166.0870, -2.0149, -7.0923

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029 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(145, 179, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 179, 155)  
}
```

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(145, 179, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 179, 155) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029 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(145, 179, 155) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 179, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 179, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 179, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 179, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 179,  
155) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 166.0980, -5.4713, -18.5029 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 179, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
179, 155) }
```

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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