

# Converting Colors

YUV(166.4160, 28.3889,  
-145.9468)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(166.4160, 28.3889,  
-145.9468)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00F0E0
RGB	0, 240, 224
RGB Percent	0%, 94%, 88%
CMY	1.0000, 0.0588, 0.1216
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.07, 0.06
HSL	176°, 100%, 47%
HSV	176°, 100%, 94%
XYZ	44.6146, 67.7020, 81.2374
YIQ	166.4160, -137.9040, -55.8560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

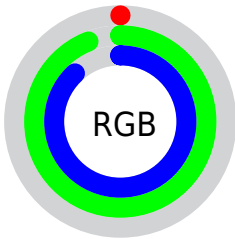
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 124, 240
Decimal	61664
CIELab	85.86, -50.46, -5.78
CIELCh	86, 50.787, 186.535
Yxy	67.7020, 0.2305, 0.3498
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278251744 (0xFF00F0E0)
YUV	166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468
Hunter-Lab	82.2812, -47.2056, -0.9410

# Details

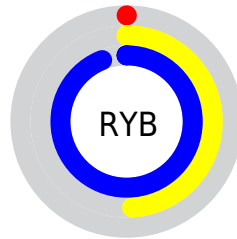
The YUV color **166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **73.5840, -28.3889, 145.9468**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.1400, 20.6370, -86.0688**, and **126.6870, 20.8603, -111.1045** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.8200, 25.7247, -131.3921**.

# Distribution



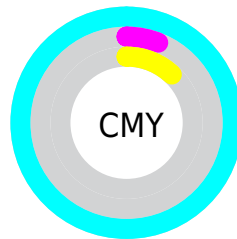
- Red (0%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468 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 166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



166.4160, 28.3889,  
-145.9468

166.4160, 28.3889,  
-145.9468

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

146.2010, 24.5509,  
-128.2183

213.1400, 20.6370,  
-86.0688

126.6870, 20.8603,  
-111.1045

223.6050, 15.4777,  
-64.5516

107.1730, 17.1697,  
-93.9907

233.4720, 10.6133,  
-44.2639

89.0610, 13.7739,  
-78.1065

243.0400, 5.8963,  
-24.5911

70.9490, 10.3781,  
-62.2223

252.9070, 1.0318,  
-4.3034

53.0650, 7.8560,  
-46.5380

36.4690, 5.1918,

-31.9833

■ 19.9870, 2.9644,  
-17.5286

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.4160, 28.3889,  
-145.9468

■ 173.8200, 25.7247,  
-131.3921

■ 181.1100, 22.6238,  
-116.7375

■ 188.5140, 19.9596,  
-102.1828

■ 195.8040, 16.8586,  
-87.5281

■ 203.2080, 14.1945,  
-72.9734

■ 210.6120, 11.5303,  
-58.4187

■ 217.9020, 8.4293,  
-43.7641

■ 225.3060, 5.7651,  
-29.2094

■ 232.5960, 2.6642,  
-14.5547

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



195.5470, -10.1297, -64.5007



166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468



168.7760, 42.5084, -148.0166

# Triad

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



166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468



214.9630, 19.7382, 15.8184



207.5360, -39.7042, 41.6259

# Complementary

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



166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468



73.5840, -28.3889, 145.9468

# 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.



201.9060, -20.6597, 46.5634



166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468



212.0350, 20.6887, 37.6803

# Square

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



166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468



203.1040, 25.5847, -39.5562



203.0410, 1.4588, 45.5680



209.8080, -45.7543, 22.0934



# Rectangle

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



166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468



165.8410, 43.9554, -145.4426



203.0410, 1.4588, 45.5680



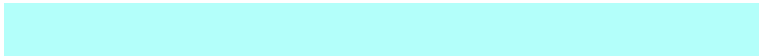
205.0400, -34.0367, 43.8149

# Sweetspot

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



166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468



231.7060, 9.0189, -46.2232



145.6640, -71.8124, -113.7153



113.7900, 5.0335, -27.8798



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.



166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468



176.8170, 30.1632, -155.0685



107.1920, 65.4743, -94.0074



116.2980, 1.3321, -7.2773



127.5020, 21.4445, -111.8193



38.8000, 6.5076, -34.0276



# Inverse Universe

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



73.5840, -28.3889, 145.9468



78.1830, -30.1632, 155.0685



132.8080, -65.4743, 94.0074



111.7020, -1.3321, 7.2773



56.3840, -21.8813, 111.9192

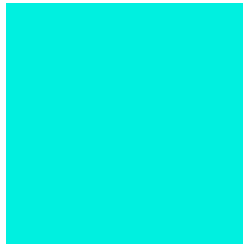


17.2000, -6.5076, 34.0276



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

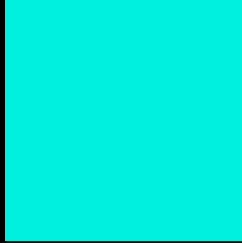
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468 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

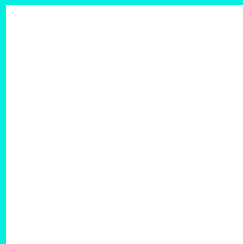
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# **YUV 166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468.



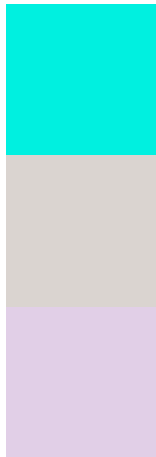
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468.



# 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

166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468

### Protanopia

213.3380, -2.6316, 4.0886

### Deuteranopia

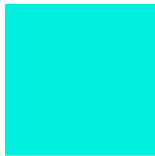
215.1180, 7.8298, 8.6665



## Tritanopia

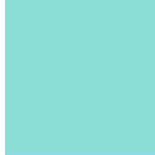
183.7590, 35.1218, -112.0446

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468



## Protanomaly

196.2710, 8.7404, -50.2267



## Deuteranomaly

197.3020, 15.1341, -47.6229



## Tritanomaly

177.6990, 32.6864, -124.2700

# Monochromacy



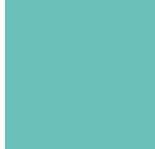
## Original Color

166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468



## Achromatopsia

166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

166.3030, 10.2036, -52.8857

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468 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(0, 240, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 240, 224)  
}
```

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(0, 240, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 240, 224) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468 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(0, 240, 224) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 240, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 240, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 240, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 240, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 240,  
224) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 166.4160, 28.3889, -145.9468 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 240, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 240,  
224) }
```

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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