

# Converting Colors

YUV(166.7850, -8.2750,  
-146.2704)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(166.7850, -8.2750,  
-146.2704)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FF96
RGB	0, 255, 150
RGB Percent	0%, 100%, 59%
CMY	1.0000, 0.0000, 0.4118
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.41, 0.00
HSL	155°, 100%, 50%
HSV	155°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	41.2650, 73.7220, 40.9090
YIQ	166.7850, -118.2750, -86.7150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

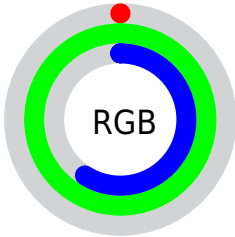
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 161, 255
Decimal	65430
CIELab	88.79, -73.08, 36.36
CIELCh	89, 81.626, 153.550
Yxy	73.7220, 0.2647, 0.4729
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278255510 (0xFF00FF96)
YUV	166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704
Hunter-Lab	85.8615, -64.4706, 31.8541

# Details

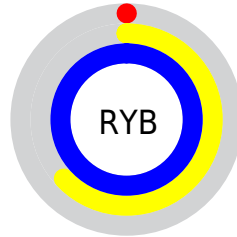
The YUV color **166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00FF99**. The color can be described as middle saturated spring green. A complement of this color would be **88.2150, 8.2750, 146.2704**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207.4400, -1.2029, -81.0699**, and **126.8110, -14.2038, -111.2132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175.5140, -7.1554, -132.0008**.

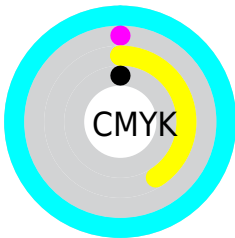
# Distribution



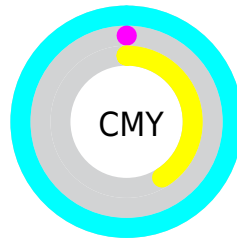
- Red (0%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704 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 166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



166.7850, -8.2750,  
-146.2704

166.7850, -8.2750,  
-146.2704

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

146.7980,  
-11.2394, -128.7418

207.4400, -1.2029,  
-81.0699

126.8110,  
-14.2038, -111.2132

221.2110, 6.3050,  
-62.4520

106.9380,  
-16.7314, -93.7846

233.4720, 10.6133,  
-44.2639

88.2390, -19.8378,  
-77.3856

243.3390, 5.7489,  
-23.9763

69.5400, -22.9442,  
-60.9866

252.9070, 1.0318,  
-4.3034

51.0690, -25.1770,  
-44.7875

36.3940, -17.9422,

-31.9175

■ 21.7190, -10.7075,  
-19.0476

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.7850, -8.2750,  
-146.2704

■ 175.5140, -7.1554,  
-132.0008

■ 184.4280, -6.6200,  
-117.0164

■ 193.4560, -5.6478,  
-102.1319

■ 202.0710, -4.9650,  
-87.7623

■ 211.0990, -3.9928,  
-72.8778

■ 219.7140, -3.3100,  
-58.5082

■ 228.7420, -2.3378,  
-43.6237

■ 237.3570, -1.6550,  
-29.2541

■ 246.3850, -0.6828,  
-14.3696

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



204.0150, -60.1534, -26.3232



166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704



175.9050, 26.6688, -154.2687

# Triad

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



166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704



163.4930, 45.1130, -143.3834



187.4130, -22.8816, 59.2738

# Complementary

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



166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704



88.2150, 8.2750, 146.2704

# 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.



187.8590, 14.3665, 58.8827



166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704



216.1590, 19.1486, 18.2776

# Square

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



166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704



175.2330, 39.3251, -153.6793



202.1700, 26.0452, 46.3319



198.5420, -58.9342, 49.5137



# Rectangle

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



166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704



178.7550, 37.5888, -156.7681



202.1700, 26.0452, 46.3319



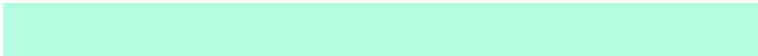
186.0400, -10.3727, 60.4779

# Sweetspot

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



166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704



228.7420, -2.3378, -43.6237



181.3790, -89.4198, -66.1074



112.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802



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.



166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704



166.4280, 43.6660, -145.9574



123.4290, -0.7045, -7.3922



124.9990, -5.9155, -109.6241



41.9000, -1.9227, -36.7463

# Inverse Universe

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



88.2150, 8.2750, 146.2704



88.5720, -43.6660, 145.9574



119.4570, 0.2677, 7.4922



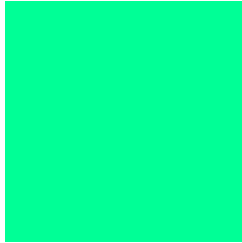
66.1150, 6.3523, 109.5241



22.1000, 1.9227, 36.7463

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

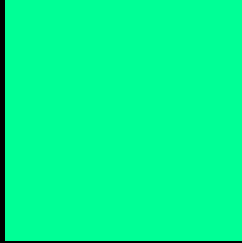
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

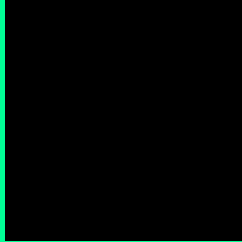
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.7850, -8.2750,





# Color Blindness Simulation

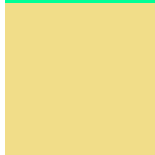
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704



### Protanopia

217.4040, -39.6392, 20.6937



### Deuteranopia

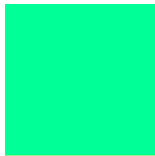
220.9980, -23.6630, 29.8198



## Tritanopia

206.7490, 23.7877, -69.9399

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704



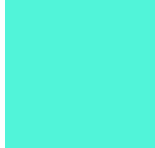
## Protanomaly

198.7060, -27.9561, -40.0842



## Deuteranomaly

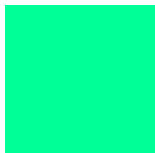
201.0840, -17.7894, -34.2767



## Tritanomaly

192.1850, 12.2338, -97.5092

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704



## Achromatopsia

167.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

166.8610, -2.8895, -53.3751

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704 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, 255, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 255, 150)  
}
```

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, 255, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 255, 150) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704 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, 255, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 255, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 255, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 255, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255,  
150) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 166.7850, -8.2750, -146.2704 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 255, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 255,  
150) }
```

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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