

# Converting Colors

YUV(167.8980, -82.7737,  
-4.2955)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(167.8980, -82.7737,  
-4.2955)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3CB00
RGB	163, 203, 0
RGB Percent	64%, 80%, 0%
CMY	0.3608, 0.2039, 1.0000
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 1.00, 0.20
HSL	72°, 100%, 40%
HSV	72°, 100%, 80%
XYZ	36.4602, 50.4984, 7.8255
YIQ	167.8980, 41.3230, -71.6130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

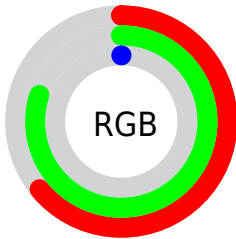
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 203, 40
Decimal	10734336
CIELab	76.37, -34.87, 76.11
CIELCh	76, 83.718, 114.612
Yxy	50.4984, 0.3847, 0.5328
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288924416 (0xFFA3CB00)
YUV	167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955
Hunter-Lab	71.0622, -32.7752, 43.2144

# Details

The YUV color **167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC00**. The color can be described as dark washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **35.1020, 82.7737, 4.2955**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225.5250, -70.2648, -3.0914**, and **119.1570, -58.7444, -11.5387** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171.3740, -74.6274, -3.8360**.

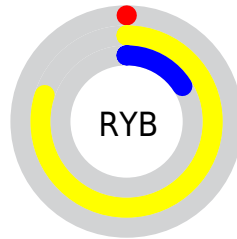
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (80%)

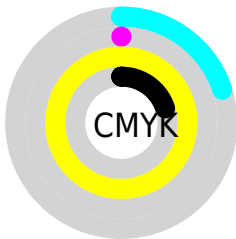
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (16%)

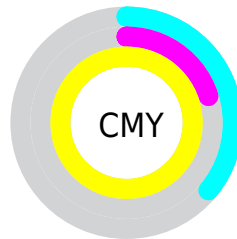


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955 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 167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 167.8980,  
-82.7737, -4.2955

■ 167.8980,  
-82.7737, -4.2955

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 143.3780,  
-70.6854, -8.2245

■ 225.5250,  
-70.2648, -3.0914

■ 119.1570,  
-58.7444, -11.5387

■ 237.9150,  
-61.5831, 12.3525

■ 95.5230, -47.0928,  
-15.3677

■ 242.0040,  
-49.7950, 11.3975

■ 71.8780, -35.4359,  
-20.9410

■ 245.3100,  
-37.1278, 8.4981

■ 47.9230, -23.6260,  
-28.8735

■ 248.6160,  
-24.4607, 5.5988

■ 29.3500, -14.4695,  
-25.7399

■ 252.0360,

■ 17.6100, -8.6817,

-11.3567, 2.5994

-15.4440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 167.8980,  
-82.7737, -4.2955

■ 171.3740,  
-74.6274, -3.8360

■ 174.9640,  
-66.0443, -3.4764

■ 178.4400,  
-57.8979, -3.0169

■ 181.9160,  
-49.7516, -2.5573

■ 185.5060,  
-41.1685, -2.1978

■ 188.9820,  
-33.0221, -1.7382

■ 192.4580,  
-24.8758, -1.2787

■ 195.9340,  
-16.7295, -0.8191

■ 199.5240, -8.1463,  
-0.4595

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



176.5230, -87.0258, 53.0383



167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955



148.0330, -27.6243, -100.0069

# Triad

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



167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955



157.0360, 48.2963, -137.7206



163.1250, 21.1374, 80.5744

# Complementary

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



167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955



35.1020, 82.7737, 4.2955

# 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.



185.7340, 34.1481, 60.7463



167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955



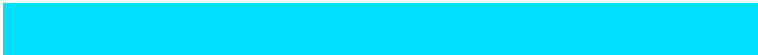
147.6440, 52.9265, -129.4838

# Square

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



167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955



160.1020, 44.8127, -140.4095



178.4500, 37.7392, -17.9346



158.4560, -14.5218, 84.6691



# Rectangle

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



167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955



146.1430, -1.0565, -128.1674



178.4500, 37.7392, -17.9346



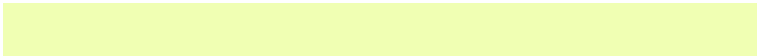
170.1980, 30.4684, 74.3714

# Sweetspot

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



167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955



241.8510, -30.9855, -1.6233



82.4160, -40.6311, 105.7522



119.7660, -18.6186, -1.5488



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.



167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955



210.9800, -104.0131, -5.2445



138.2970, -68.1804, -65.1585



100.2620, -4.0732, -0.2298



137.2090, -67.6440, -3.6913



31.5750, -15.5665, -0.5043



# Inverse Universe

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



35.1020, 82.7737, 4.2955



44.0200, 104.0131, 5.2445



64.7030, 68.1804, 65.1585



93.7380, 4.0732, 0.2298



28.7910, 67.6440, 3.6913



6.7240, 15.4191, 1.1191



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955 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 167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

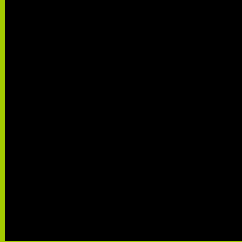
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955.

-4.2955.

# 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

167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955

### Protanopia

173.7440, -85.6558, 33.5505

### Deuteranopia

179.4530, -70.7223, 50.4687



## Tritanopia

188.0190, 7.8786, -7.0327

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955

## Protanomaly

171.2970, -84.4494, 19.9105

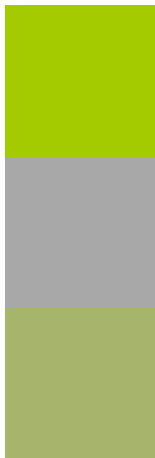
## Deuteranomaly

175.1810, -75.0252, 30.5363

## Tritanomaly

180.7240, -25.0069, -5.8969

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955

## Achromatopsia

168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

168.0790, -30.1119, -1.8233

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955 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(163, 203, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 203, 0)  
}
```

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(163, 203, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 203, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955 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(163, 203, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 203, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(163, 203, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 203, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 203, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 203,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 167.8980, -82.7737, -4.2955 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 203, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
203, 0) }
```

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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