

# Converting Colors

YUV(169.7260, -4.7949,  
-48.8717)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717)  
contains.

<b>YUV(169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717)</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(169.7260, -4.7949,  
-48.8717)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	72C8A0
RGB	114, 200, 160
RGB Percent	45%, 78%, 63%
CMY	0.5529, 0.2157, 0.3725
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.20, 0.22
HSL	152°, 44%, 62%
HSV	152°, 43%, 78%
XYZ	33.9389, 47.4240, 40.6227
YIQ	169.7260, -38.4160, -30.6720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

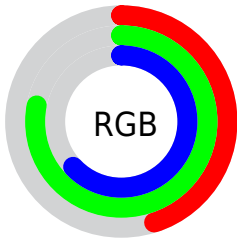
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">114, 170, 200</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">7522464</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">74.46, -35.19, 11.99</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">74, 37.177, 161.190</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">47.4240, 0.2782, 0.3888</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4285712544 (0xFF72C8A0)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">68.8651, -32.5436, 13.2311</a>

# Details

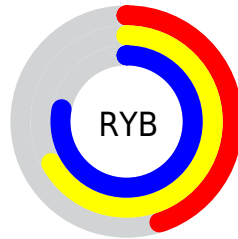
The YUV color **169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **144.2740, 4.7949, 48.8717**, and the grayscale version is **170.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717**, and **115.0680, -3.4845, -49.1716** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162.7200, -5.7780, -60.2674**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176.7320, -3.8119, -37.4760**.

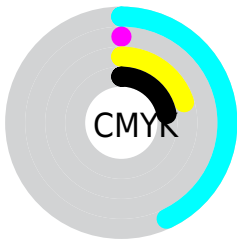
# Distribution



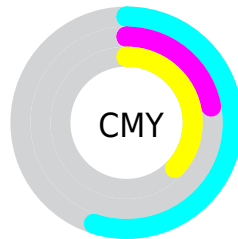
- Red (45%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (22%)




- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (37%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717 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 169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 169.7260, -4.7949,  
-48.8717

 169.7260, -4.7949,  
-48.8717


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 142.2530, -4.0687,  
-48.4569


 224.7260, -4.7949,  
-48.8717


 115.0680, -3.4845,  
-49.1716


 236.5890, 3.1606,  
-33.8426


 87.8010, -1.8739,  
-52.4455

 246.6280, 4.1274,  
-17.2138

 62.1320, -0.5581,  
-54.4898

 45.5360, -3.2222,  
-39.9351

 29.6410, -5.7390,  
-25.9952

 14.0880, -6.9454,

-12.3552

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 169.7260, -4.7949,  
-48.8717

■ 169.7260, -4.7949,  
-48.8717

■ 162.7200, -5.7780,  
-60.2674

■ 176.7320, -3.8119,  
-37.4760

■ 155.6000, -7.1978,  
-71.5632

■ 183.8520, -2.3920,  
-26.1802

■ 148.5940, -8.1808,  
-82.9589

■ 190.8580, -1.4090,  
-14.7845

■ 141.5880, -9.1639,  
-94.3547

■ 197.8640, -0.4260,  
-3.3887

■ 134.4680,  
-10.5837, -105.6504

■ 204.9840, 0.9939,  
7.9070

■ 129.5980,  
-11.1408, -113.6574

■ 211.9900, 1.9769,  
19.3028

■ 218.9960, 2.9600,  
30.6985

■ 220.3210, 6.7437,  
30.4135

■ 221.4610, 11.1117,  
29.4137

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



175.4560, -21.9168, -17.0629



169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717



162.3320, 16.1053, -79.2212

# Triad

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



169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717



181.9780, 33.5348, -22.7827



184.8960, -22.1337, 52.7112

# Complementary

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



169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717



144.2740, 4.7949, 48.8717

# 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.



186.4030, -7.5937, 55.7746



169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717



187.5760, 23.3800, 14.4038

# Square

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



169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717



171.3490, 37.2959, -62.5731



187.9680, 8.8898, 42.1241



182.9790, -31.5416, 36.8524



# Rectangle

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



169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717



159.1700, 28.5102, -91.3571



187.9680, 8.8898, 42.1241



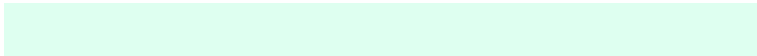
185.3570, -17.9240, 55.8149

# Sweetspot

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



169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717



243.4230, -1.6875, -18.7880



176.4420, -30.7839, -19.6816



120.5810, -1.2724, -11.9105



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.



169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717



208.1650, -7.4763, -75.5667



172.5250, 13.5452, -51.3264



95.8530, -0.4205, -5.1331



105.5990, -9.1693, -92.6103



23.2980, -2.1189, -20.4323



# Inverse Universe

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



144.2740, 4.7949, 48.8717



168.8350, 7.4763, 75.5667



141.4750, -13.5452, 51.3264



93.1470, 0.4205, 5.1331



57.4010, 9.1693, 92.6103



12.7020, 2.1189, 20.4323



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717 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 169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

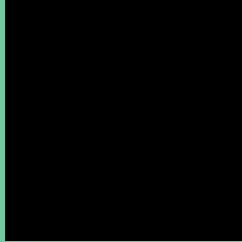
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717.

-48.8717.

# 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

169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717

### Protanopia

181.4560, -15.0148, 9.2471

### Deuteranopia

183.7160, -9.2270, 19.5431



## Tritanopia

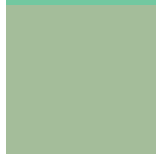
174.7910, 16.8650, -42.7897

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717



## Protanomaly

177.5350, -11.6028, -11.8702



## Deuteranomaly

178.9040, -7.8407, -5.1778



## Tritanomaly

173.3040, 8.7241, -44.9936

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717



## Achromatopsia

170.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

170.0210, -1.9824, -17.5584

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717 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(114, 200, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 200, 160)  
}
```

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(114, 200, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 200, 160) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717 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(114, 200, 160) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 200, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 200, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 200, 160); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 200, 160); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 200, 160) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 169.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 200, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
200, 160) }
```

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