

# Converting Colors

YUV(174.8650, -8.8074,  
-21.8066)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066)  
contains.

<b>YUV(174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066)</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(174.8650, -8.8074,  
-21.8066)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96BF9D
RGB	150, 191, 157
RGB Percent	59%, 75%, 62%
CMY	0.4118, 0.2510, 0.3843
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.18, 0.25
HSL	130°, 24%, 67%
HSV	130°, 21%, 75%
XYZ	37.2943, 46.1800, 38.8463
YIQ	174.8650, -13.5220, -19.2660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

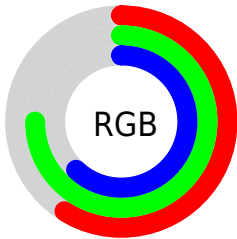
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	150, 185, 191
Decimal	9879453
CIELab	73.66, -20.43, 12.74
CIELCh	74, 24.075, 148.047
Yxy	46.1800, 0.3049, 0.3775
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288069533 (0xFF96BF9D)
YUV	174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066
Hunter-Lab	67.9558, -20.9616, 13.6765

# Details

The YUV color **174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **166.1350, 8.8074, 21.8066**, and the grayscale version is **175.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **230.4520, -9.0968, -22.3214**, and **121.8050, -7.7919, -20.8770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167.3600, -12.9955, -31.8877**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182.3700, -4.6194, -11.7255**.

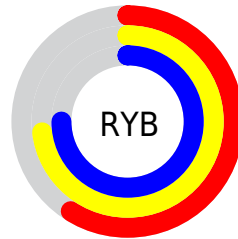
# Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (75%)

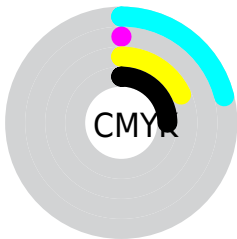
Blue (62%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (75%)

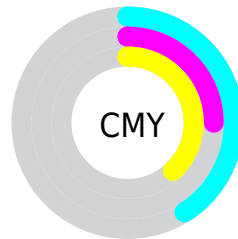


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066 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 174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 174.8650, -8.8074,  
-21.8066

■ 174.8650, -8.8074,  
-21.8066

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 148.2780, -8.5181,  
-21.2918

■ 230.4520, -9.0968,  
-22.3214

■ 121.8050, -7.7919,  
-20.8770

■ 246.7120, -3.3090,  
-12.0254

■ 97.1040, -7.9393,  
-20.2622

■ 72.6310, -7.2131,  
-19.8474

■ 49.8590, -6.3395,  
-20.0473

■ 27.0870, -5.4659,  
-20.2473

■ 12.3270, -6.0772,

-10.8108

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 174.8650, -8.8074,  
-21.8066

■ 174.8650, -8.8074,  
-21.8066

■ 167.3600,  
-12.9955, -31.8877

■ 182.3700, -4.6194,  
-11.7255

■ 159.8550,  
-17.1835, -41.9688

■ 189.8750, -0.4314,  
-1.6444

■ 152.3500,  
-21.3715, -52.0499

■ 197.3800, 3.7567,  
8.4367

■ 144.9590,  
-25.1228, -62.2310

■ 204.7710, 7.5079,  
18.6178

■ 137.4540,  
-29.3108, -72.3122

■ 212.5750, 11.5485,  
29.3137

■ 129.6500,  
-33.3514, -83.0081

■ 217.0900, 17.2106,  
33.2471

■ 122.1450,  
-37.5395, -93.0892

■ 217.4320, 18.5210,  
32.9471

■ 115.8790,  
-40.8593, -101.6259

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



177.6950, -17.5976, -2.3635



174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066



171.9690, 3.4663, -38.5608

# Triad

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



174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066



178.8180, 22.7677, -22.6424



183.3700, -11.0284, 37.3865

# Complementary

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



174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066



166.1350, 8.8074, 21.8066

# 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.



184.3940, -0.6872, 33.8575



174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066



183.1090, 18.1873, -0.0956

# Square

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



174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066



174.3550, 21.5170, -41.5303



184.7650, 9.9759, 20.3771



182.2630, -18.8637, 30.4643



# Rectangle

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



174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066



170.9880, 11.3449, -45.5935



184.7650, 9.9759, 20.3771



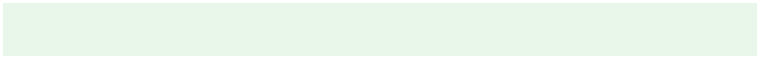
184.4670, -8.1182, 37.3014

# Sweetspot

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



174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066



241.4460, -3.1779, -7.4071



184.2330, -16.8769, -0.2043



121.5110, -1.7309, -4.8331



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

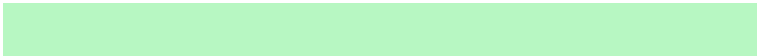


# Same Dimension

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



174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066



221.8220, -13.7162, -34.0469



177.1450, -0.0715, -23.8062



90.5110, -1.7309, -4.8331



95.8240, -33.9302, -84.0376



18.7670, -6.7871, -16.4587



# Inverse Universe

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



166.1350, 8.8074, 21.8066



208.1780, 13.7162, 34.0469



163.8550, 0.0715, 23.8062



88.6030, 2.1677, 4.7332



62.1760, 33.9302, 84.0376



12.1190, 6.3503, 16.5586



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

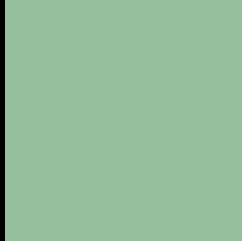
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

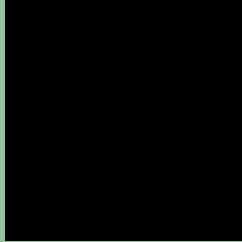
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 174.8650, -8.8074,

-21.8066.

# 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

174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066

### Protanopia

179.7980, -13.7044, 8.9472

### Deuteranopia

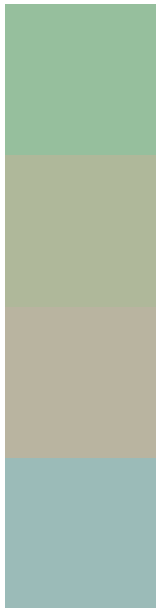
181.7870, -10.2480, 20.3578



## Tritanopia

178.6370, 10.5320, -18.0986

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066

## Protanomaly

177.8890, -11.7773, -2.5337

## Deuteranomaly

179.2150, -9.4730, 5.0734

## Tritanomaly

177.0900, 3.4066, -19.3729

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066

## Achromatopsia

175.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

175.0330, -3.4673, -7.9219

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066 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(150, 191, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 191, 157)  
}
```

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(150, 191, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 191, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066 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(150, 191, 157) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 191, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 191, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 191, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 191, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 191,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 174.8650, -8.8074, -21.8066 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 191, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
191, 157) }
```

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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