

# Converting Colors

YUV(178.7290, -16.1354,  
-51.5053)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(178.7290, -16.1354,  
-51.5053)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78D792
RGB	120, 215, 146
RGB Percent	47%, 84%, 57%
CMY	0.5294, 0.1569, 0.4275
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.32, 0.16
HSL	136°, 54%, 66%
HSV	136°, 44%, 84%
XYZ	37.2345, 54.6693, 35.7839
YIQ	178.7290, -34.4710, -41.5990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

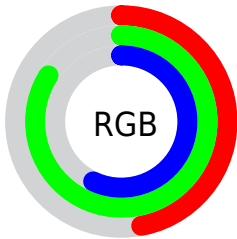
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">120, 195, 215</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">7919506</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">78.85, -42.99, 25.52</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">79, 49.988, 149.307</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">54.6693, 0.2916, 0.4281</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4286109586 (0xFF78D792)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">73.9387, -39.5026, 23.0627</a>

# Details

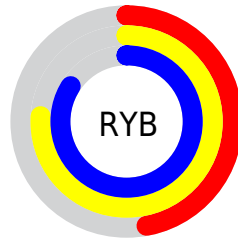
The YUV color **178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **156.2710, 16.1354, 51.5053**, and the grayscale version is **179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225.1090, -12.3787, -43.0686**, and **123.8860, -14.2408, -52.5200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170.6260, -20.0286, -62.8160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187.1310, -12.3896, -39.5799**.

# Distribution



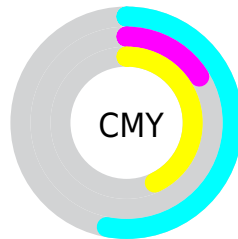
- Red (47%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053 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 178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 178.7290,  
-16.1354, -51.5053

■ 178.7290,  
-16.1354, -51.5053

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 150.9570,  
-15.2618, -51.7053

■ 225.1090,  
-12.3787, -43.0686

■ 123.8860,  
-14.2408, -52.5200

■ 237.0860, -3.9864,  
-28.1394

■ 95.4340, -12.0460,  
-56.5086

■ 248.7210, 3.0955,  
-12.9103

■ 68.1670, -10.4353,  
-59.7825

■ 50.9840, -12.8101,  
-44.7130

■ 34.1600, -16.3479,  
-29.9583

■ 21.7190, -10.7075,

-19.0476

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 178.7290,  
-16.1354, -51.5053

■ 178.7290,  
-16.1354, -51.5053

■ 170.6260,  
-20.0286, -62.8160

■ 187.1310,  
-12.3896, -39.5799

■ 162.3380,  
-23.3376, -74.8414

■ 195.1200, -8.9332,  
-28.1692

■ 153.9360,  
-27.0834, -86.7669

■ 203.5220, -5.1873,  
-16.2438

■ 145.9470,  
-30.5399, -98.1775

■ 211.5110, -1.7309,  
-4.8331

■ 137.5450,  
-34.2857, -110.1030

■ 219.9130, 2.0149,  
7.0923

■ 132.9310,  
-36.4480, -116.5805

■ 228.0160, 5.9081,  
18.4030

■ 231.5200, 11.5756,  
20.5920

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



186.6130, -36.7842, -8.4306



178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053



155.0400, 18.7143, -122.8151

# Triad

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



178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053



181.1540, 36.4061, -57.1401



188.0800, -17.7874, 58.6888

# Complementary

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



178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053



156.2710, 16.1354, 51.5053

# 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.



190.9760, 3.4628, 56.1490



178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053



195.3940, 29.3858, 1.4085

# Square

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



178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053



153.5140, 50.0326, -134.6318



201.0790, 20.6671, 44.6577



192.7810, -37.8530, 54.5661

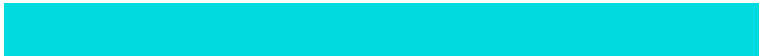


# Rectangle

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



178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053



154.0890, 34.4661, -135.1361



201.0790, 20.6671, 44.6577



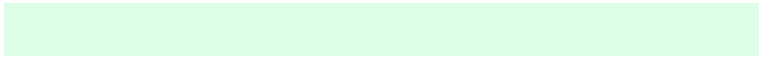
188.6160, -10.6567, 58.2188

# Sweetspot

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



178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053



242.3970, -5.6187, -17.8882



196.6950, -37.8106, -5.8715



120.0110, -3.4564, -11.4106



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.



178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053



203.4630, -22.9063, -73.1971



184.0870, 4.3941, -56.2043



102.7990, -1.8729, -5.9627



105.7350, -28.9564, -92.7296



26.6090, -7.2022, -23.3361



# Inverse Universe

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



156.2710, 16.1354, 51.5053



171.5370, 22.9063, 73.1971



150.9130, -4.3941, 56.2043



100.2010, 1.8729, 5.9627



65.2650, 28.9564, 92.7296



16.3910, 7.2022, 23.3361



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

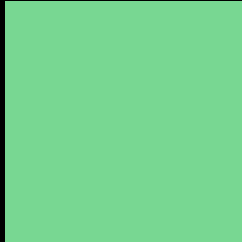
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

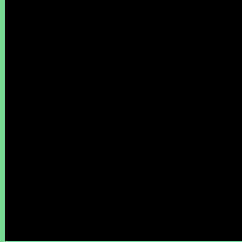
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053.



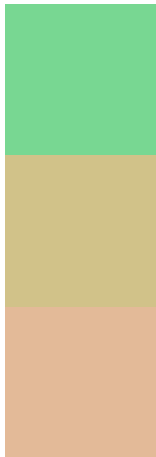
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053.

-51.5053.

# 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

178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053

### Protanopia

191.9870, -27.1086, 14.9204

### Deuteranopia

194.3830, -20.8948, 28.6051



## Tritanopia

186.6060, 17.4492, -43.5045

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053



## Protanomaly

187.4570, -23.3963, -9.1708



## Deuteranomaly

188.9510, -19.2028, -0.8340



## Tritanomaly

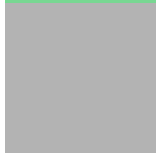
183.9680, 4.9458, -46.4529

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053



## Achromatopsia

179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

178.9840, -5.9081, -18.4030

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053 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(120, 215, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 215, 146)  
}
```

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(120, 215, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 215, 146) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053 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(120, 215, 146) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 215, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 215, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 215, 146); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 215, 146); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 215, 146) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 178.7290, -16.1354, -51.5053 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 215, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
215, 146) }
```

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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