

# Converting Colors

YUV(188.4110, -33.7266,  
-9.1304)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304)  
contains.

<b>YUV(188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304)</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(188.4110, -33.7266,  
-9.1304)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2CF78
RGB	178, 207, 120
RGB Percent	70%, 81%, 47%
CMY	0.3020, 0.1882, 0.5294
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.42, 0.19
HSL	80°, 48%, 64%
HSV	80°, 42%, 81%
XYZ	44.0631, 55.4467, 26.1492
YIQ	188.4110, 10.6430, -33.2050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

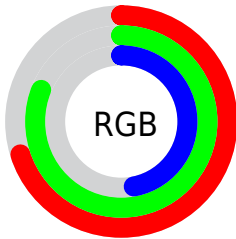
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	120, 207, 149
Decimal	11718520
CIELab	79.30, -23.79, 39.99
CIELCh	79, 46.532, 120.751
Yxy	55.4467, 0.3507, 0.4412
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289908600 (0xFFB2CF78)
YUV	188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304
Hunter-Lab	74.4625, -24.6823, 31.3027

# Details

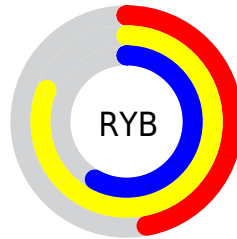
The YUV color **188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **138.5890, 33.7266, 9.1304**, and the grayscale version is **189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **239.7860, -32.4325, -4.1973**, and **134.7530, -32.4162, -9.4304** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183.9240, -41.8675, -11.3343**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192.8980, -25.5857, -6.9265**.

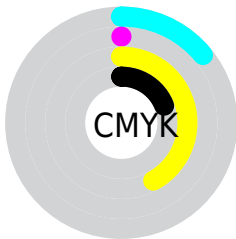
# Distribution



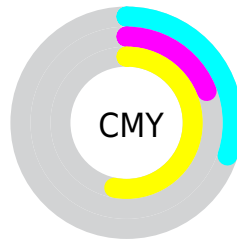
- Red (70%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304 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 188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 188.4110,  
-33.7266, -9.1304

■ 188.4110,  
-33.7266, -9.1304

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 160.9380,  
-33.0004, -8.7156

■ 239.7860,  
-32.4325, -4.1973

■ 134.7530,  
-32.4162, -9.4304

■ 248.8440,  
-23.5871, 5.3988

■ 108.9810,  
-31.5426, -9.6303

■ 252.1500,  
-10.9200, 2.4994

■ 82.9810, -31.5426,  
-9.6303

■ 59.5510, -29.3586,  
-10.1302

■ 38.5750, -19.0175,  
-13.6593

■ 19.9580, -9.8393,

-17.5032

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 188.4110,  
-33.7266, -9.1304

■ 188.4110,  
-33.7266, -9.1304

■ 183.9240,  
-41.8675, -11.3343

■ 192.8980,  
-25.5857, -6.9265

■ 179.5510,  
-49.5716, -13.6382

■ 197.2710,  
-17.8816, -4.6227

■ 175.0640,  
-57.7126, -15.8421

■ 201.7580, -9.7407,  
-2.4188

■ 170.5770,  
-65.8535, -18.0460

■ 206.2450, -1.5998,  
-0.2149

■ 166.2040,  
-73.5576, -20.3499

■ 210.3190, 6.2517,  
1.4742

■ 162.7710,  
-80.2461, -21.7242

■ 214.8060, 14.3926,  
3.6781

■ 218.1530, 18.1656,  
6.8818

■ 220.2460, 17.1337,  
11.1853

■ 222.3390, 16.1019,  
15.4887

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



192.8670, -41.8394, 26.4266



188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304



181.0220, -13.8148, -49.1313

# Triad

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



188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304



156.8030, 48.4111, -127.8692



193.7970, 1.5791, 53.6750

# Complementary

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



188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304



138.5890, 33.7266, 9.1304

# 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.



202.3840, 18.0517, 43.5132



188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304



185.6390, 34.1950, -47.9184

# Square

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



188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304



155.2120, 41.3075, -136.1209



198.0630, 28.0699, 3.4527



191.2430, -18.3608, 55.9149



# Rectangle

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



188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304



172.8190, 4.0332, -80.5253



198.0630, 28.0699, 3.4527



196.0940, 7.8417, 51.6606

# Sweetspot

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



188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304



247.9490, -12.7929, -3.4633



163.0360, -21.2167, 38.5564



123.5130, -8.1409, -2.2039



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.



188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304



227.6650, -49.1348, -13.7382



175.2550, -27.2407, -36.1806



102.5500, -4.2152, -1.3594



132.1040, -65.1273, -17.6312



32.1400, -15.8450, -4.5078



# Inverse Universe

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



138.5890, 33.7266, 9.1304



155.0360, 49.2823, 13.1234



151.7450, 27.2407, 36.1806



96.4500, 4.2152, 1.3594



35.8960, 65.1273, 17.6312



8.8600, 15.8450, 4.5078



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304 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 188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

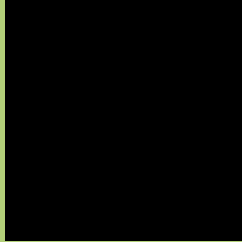
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304.

-9.1304.

# 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

188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304

### Protanopia

192.5610, -37.7446, 19.6790

### Deuteranopia

194.5830, -34.3044, 36.3227



## Tritanopia

196.0300, 7.8732, -5.2883

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304

## Protanomaly

191.1360, -36.5490, 9.5277

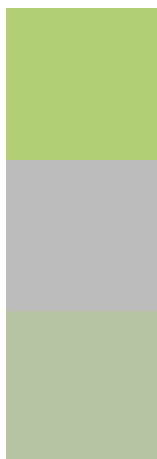
## Deuteranomaly

192.1850, -34.1082, 20.0088

## Tritanomaly

193.4200, -7.1091, -6.5073

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304

## Achromatopsia

188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

188.0630, -12.3561, -3.5633

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304 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(178, 207, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 207, 120)  
}
```

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(178, 207, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 207, 120) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304 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(178, 207, 120) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 207, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 207, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 207, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 207, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 207,  
120) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 188.4110, -33.7266, -9.1304 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 207, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
207, 120) }
```

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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