

Converting Colors

YUV(150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(150.1600, 4.3581,
48.9717)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CE789F
RGB	206, 120, 159
RGB Percent	81%, 47%, 62%
CMY	0.1922, 0.5294, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.23, 0.19
HSL	333°, 47%, 64%
HSV	333°, 42%, 81%
XYZ	38.4281, 29.0580, 36.3843
YIQ	150.1600, 38.7370, 30.3610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

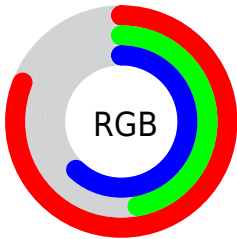
Format	Color
R_YB	206, 120, 159
Decimal	13531295
CIE Lab	60.83, 38.54, -6.32
CIE LCh	61, 39.059, 350.694
Yxy	29.0580, 0.3700, 0.2798
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291721375 (0xFFCE789F)
YUV	150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717
Hunter-Lab	53.9054, 32.9145, -2.2848

Details

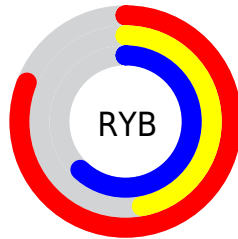
The YUV color **150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **175.8400, -4.3581, -48.9717**, and the grayscale version is **150.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202.7790, 5.5320, 45.7978**, and **97.6650, 5.0952, 45.8978** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136.5790, 5.6306, 60.8822**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163.7410, 3.0857, 37.0611**.

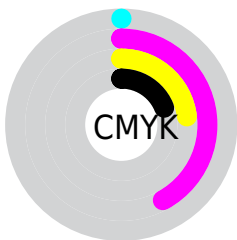
Distribution



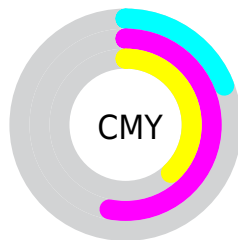
- Red (81%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (19%)





- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717 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 150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 150.1600, 4.3581,
48.9717

 150.1600, 4.3581,
48.9717


255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 123.5620, 4.6529,
47.7421


 202.7790, 5.5320,
45.7978

 97.6650, 5.0952,
45.8978


 222.4070, 9.6593,
28.5841

 72.0670, 5.3900,
44.6682

 240.3250, 7.2348,
12.8700

 44.9360, 7.4266,
44.7831

 25.3760, 6.7166,
39.1352

 16.4040, 0.7868,
27.7097

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

150.1600, 4.3581,
48.9717

150.1600, 4.3581,
48.9717

136.5790, 5.6306,
60.8822

163.7410, 3.0857,
37.0611

123.4710, 6.1768,
72.3779

176.8490, 2.5394,
25.5654

109.8900, 7.4492,
84.2885

190.4300, 1.2670,
13.6549

96.8960, 8.4323,
95.6842

203.4240, 0.2840,
2.2592

83.3150, 9.7047,
107.5947

217.0050, -0.9885,
-9.6514

72.1960, 10.2564,
117.3461

230.7000, -1.8241,
-21.6619

■ 238.4110, -0.2026,
-28.4244

■ 239.6650, 4.6022,
-29.5242

■ 240.3490, 7.2229,
-30.1241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151.0180, 19.7111, 24.5402



150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717



148.2630, -11.9617, 56.7743

Triad

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



150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717



141.8130, -29.9808, 2.7950



117.1930, 40.3309, -102.7783

Complementary

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



150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717



175.8400, -4.3581, -48.9717

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.



116.2350, 26.5061, -101.9381



150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717



136.9430, -17.2269, -28.0140

Square

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



150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717



144.8810, -32.9723, 29.0454



127.0920, 3.4056, -65.8557



134.8380, 39.0269, -57.7399

Rectangle

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



150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717



147.3090, -21.8443, 53.2260



127.0920, 3.4056, -65.8557



117.4550, 36.2577, -103.0080

Sweetspot

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



150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717



233.5770, 1.6875, 18.7880



143.5580, 30.7839, 19.6816



114.3050, 0.8356, 12.0105



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.



150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717



172.4710, 6.1768, 72.3779



147.4750, -13.5452, 51.3264



95.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479



58.1840, 8.2903, 94.5546



13.3000, 1.8241, 21.6619

Inverse Universe

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



150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717



172.4710, 6.1768, 72.3779



178.5250, 13.5452, -51.3264



95.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479



58.1840, 8.2903, 94.5546



13.3000, 1.8241, 21.6619

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

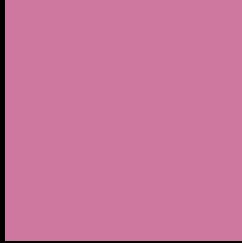
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

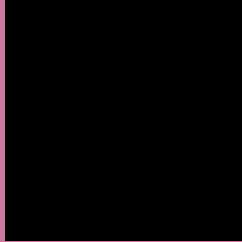
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 150.1600, 4.3581,

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

150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717

Protanopia

147.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732

Deuteranopia

148.8530, 3.0305, 8.0219



Tritanopia

149.3480, -7.5666, 47.0528

Trichromacy



Original Color

150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717

Protanomaly

149.1340, 10.2869, 13.9145

Deuteranomaly

149.3540, 3.2765, 22.4915

Tritanomaly

149.4990, -3.2040, 47.7974

Monochromacy



Original Color

150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717

Achromatopsia

150.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

149.8650, 1.5456, 17.6584

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717 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(206, 120, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 120, 159)  
}
```

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(206, 120, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 120, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717 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(206, 120, 159) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 120, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 120, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 120, 159); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 120, 159); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 120, 159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 150.1600, 4.3581, 48.9717 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 120, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
120, 159) }
```

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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