

# Converting Colors

YUV(156.5250, 11.0802,  
86.3626)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(156.5250, 11.0802,  
86.3626)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF66B3
RGB	255, 102, 179
RGB Percent	100%, 40%, 70%
CMY	0.0000, 0.6000, 0.2980
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.30, 0.00
HSL	330°, 100%, 70%
HSV	330°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	54.1281, 34.0174, 46.3610
YIQ	156.5250, 66.4710, 56.3830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

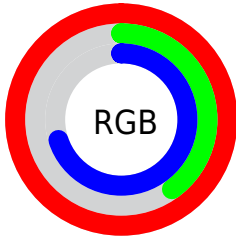
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 102, 179
Decimal	16737971
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	64.98, 65.41, -10.85
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	65, 66.300, 350.583
Yxy	34.0174, 0.4024, 0.2529
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294928051 (0xFFFF66B3)
YUV	156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626
Hunter-Lab	58.3245, 63.5893, -6.3014

# Details

The YUV color **156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66CC**. A complement of this color would be **200.4750, -11.0802, -86.3626**, and the grayscale version is **156.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196.3680, 19.0456, 51.4203**, and **95.2630, 15.1533, 86.5923** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140.3680, 12.6366, 100.5323**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.2690, 9.2344, 71.6781**.

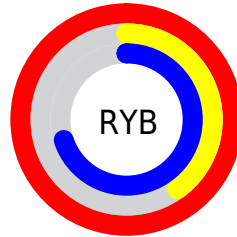
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (40%)

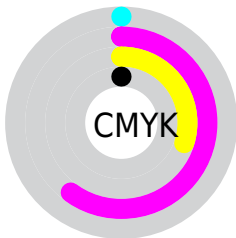
Blue (70%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (70%)

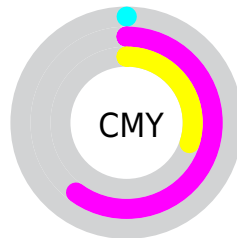


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (60%)


Yellow (30%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626 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 156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 156.5250, 11.0802,  
86.3626


 156.5250, 11.0802,  
86.3626


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 127.1550, 12.2486,  
84.9331


 196.3680, 19.0456,  
51.4203

 95.2630, 15.1533,  
86.5923


 215.6710, 19.3892,  
34.4915


 60.8490, 19.7944,  
91.3404

 233.2810, 10.7075,  
19.0476

 49.4420, 13.5861,  
75.9114

 250.3040, 2.3151,  
4.1184

 38.2630, 8.2513,  
60.2823

 27.3830, 2.7692,  
45.2681

 16.3460, -4.6076,

31.2686

■ 0.5980, -0.2948,  
1.2296

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 156.5250, 11.0802,  
86.3626

■ 156.5250, 11.0802,  
86.3626

■ 140.3680, 12.6366,  
100.5323

■ 173.2690, 9.2344,  
71.6781

■ 123.7380, 14.9192,  
115.1168

■ 189.3120, 7.2412,  
57.6084

■ 106.9940, 16.7650,  
129.8013

■ 206.0560, 5.3954,  
42.9239

■ 90.8370, 18.3214,  
143.9710

■ 222.2130, 3.8390,  
28.7542

238.8430, 1.5564,  
14.1697

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



161.9660, 35.5128, 43.0028



156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626



150.3860, -14.9803, 91.7465

# Triad

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



156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626



145.5870, -57.4774, 2.1162



134.5190, 55.9461, -117.9732

# Complementary

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



156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626



200.4750, -11.0802, -86.3626

# 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.



131.7540, 32.6593, -115.5483



156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626



135.4930, -28.3440, -55.6834

# Square

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



156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626



150.3090, -62.2703, 46.2100



123.5120, 6.1566, -108.3200



128.8600, 62.1870, -113.0102



# Rectangle

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



156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626



153.2010, -34.6091, 87.5237



123.5120, 6.1566, -108.3200



134.0970, 49.2522, -117.6031

# Sweetspot

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



156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626



225.3760, 3.2656, 25.9802



141.5680, 55.9220, 30.1969



109.3810, 2.2772, 16.3289



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.



156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626



136.6180, 13.4993, 103.8210



148.0890, -21.2429, 93.7609



119.5710, 0.7045, 7.3922



68.0530, 13.7779, 107.8245



22.7840, 4.5435, 36.1464



# Inverse Universe

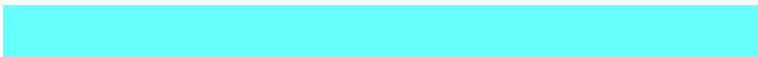
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626



136.6180, 13.4993, 103.8210



208.9110, 21.2429, -93.7609



119.5710, 0.7045, 7.3922



68.0530, 13.7779, 107.8245

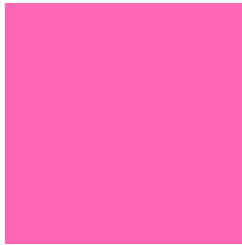


22.7840, 4.5435, 36.1464



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

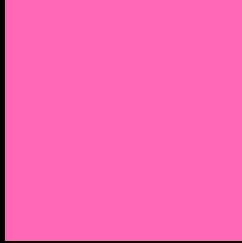
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

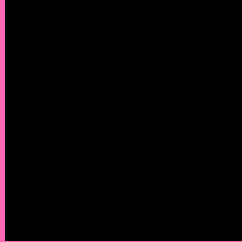
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626.



# 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

156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626

### Protanopia

158.3550, 28.4190, -15.2203

### Deuteranopia

159.8250, 5.5093, 6.2925



## Tritanopia

156.1630, -16.8424, 82.2950

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626



## Protanomaly

157.3920, 22.4847, 21.5812



## Deuteranomaly

158.5820, 7.6011, 35.4466



## Tritanomaly

156.2200, -6.5175, 83.9991

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626



## Achromatopsia

157.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

156.9360, 3.9756, 31.6281

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626 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(255, 102, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 102, 179)  
}
```

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(255, 102, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 102, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626 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(255, 102, 179) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 102, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 102, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 102, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 102, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 102,  
179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 156.5250, 11.0802, 86.3626 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 102, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
102, 179) }
```

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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