

# Converting Colors

YUV(156.6810, -5.7587,  
73.9478)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(156.6810, -5.7587,  
73.9478)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F17491
RGB	241, 116, 145
RGB Percent	95%, 45%, 57%
CMY	0.0549, 0.5451, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.40, 0.05
HSL	346°, 82%, 70%
HSV	346°, 52%, 95%
XYZ	47.6319, 33.2359, 30.6928
YIQ	156.6810, 65.1910, 35.5190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

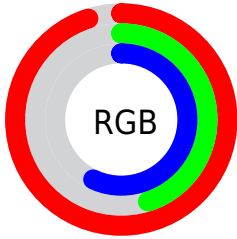
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	241, 116, 145
Decimal	15824017
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	64.35, 50.81, 7.40
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	64, 51.345, 8.288
Yxy	33.2359, 0.4270, 0.2979
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294014097 (0xFFFF17491)
YUV	156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478
Hunter-Lab	57.6506, 46.5911, 8.7898

# Details

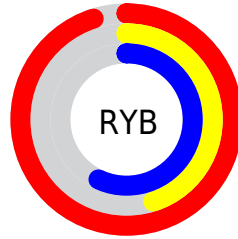
The YUV color **156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6699**. A complement of this color would be **200.3190, 5.7587, -73.9478**, and the grayscale version is **157.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199.3080, -0.1518, 48.8419**, and **101.3430, -3.1271, 69.8592** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140.4270, -7.1125, 88.2025**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.9350, -4.4050, 59.6930**.

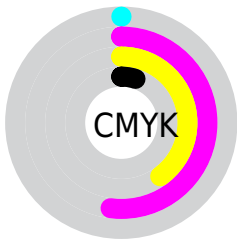
# Distribution



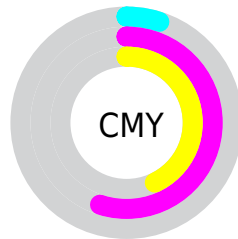
- Red (95%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (5%)




- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (43%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478 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 156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 156.6810, -5.7587,  
73.9478

 156.6810, -5.7587,  
73.9478


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 128.8980, -4.8797,  
72.0035

 199.3080, -0.1518,  
48.8419


 101.3430, -3.1271,  
69.8592


 219.5230, 3.6862,  
31.1133

 72.3260, -0.6537,  
69.8741

 239.1510, 7.8136,  
13.8996

 42.3630, 3.2720,  
70.7186

 31.5970, -1.7733,  
55.6044

 20.4460, -9.5869,  
41.7049

 12.0740, -5.4595,

24.4911

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 156.6810, -5.7587,  
73.9478

■ 156.6810, -5.7587,  
73.9478

■ 140.4270, -7.1125,  
88.2025

■ 172.9350, -4.4050,  
59.6930

■ 124.2870, -8.0295,  
102.3573

■ 189.0750, -3.4880,  
45.5382

■ 108.0330, -9.3833,  
116.6121

■ 205.3290, -2.1342,  
31.2835

■ 91.8930, -10.3002,  
130.7668

■ 221.4690, -1.2172,  
17.1287

■ 78.4430, -11.0644,  
142.5625

■ 237.7230, 0.1366,  
2.8739

250.8140, 2.0637,  
-8.6069

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



159.7660, 15.3984, 54.5792



156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478



155.2680, -26.2611, 69.9250

# Triad

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



156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478



145.2030, -31.6521, -21.2260



127.2640, 56.0718, -111.6105

# Complementary

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



156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478



200.3190, 5.7587, -73.9478

# 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.



128.0670, 41.3790, -112.3148



156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478



131.3440, -5.5926, -73.0927

# Square

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



156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478



150.4160, -44.5751, 17.1752



124.2250, 21.5811, -108.9453



149.3200, 48.1562, -45.8846



# Rectangle

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



156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478



154.5040, -37.7165, 57.4400



124.2250, 21.5811, -108.9453



128.1130, 51.7093, -112.3551

# Sweetspot

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



156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478



227.3990, -1.6757, 24.2061



158.9540, 40.4487, 46.5213



111.1590, -1.0644, 14.7696



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.



156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478



148.4600, -7.1288, 93.4356



172.7460, -27.9758, 59.8588



111.9300, -0.4585, 7.0774



59.9180, -8.3406, 108.8199



18.2260, -2.5764, 33.1278



# Inverse Universe

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



156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478



148.4600, -7.1288, 93.4356



184.2540, 27.9758, -59.8588



111.9300, -0.4585, 7.0774



59.9180, -8.3406, 108.8199



18.2260, -2.5764, 33.1278



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

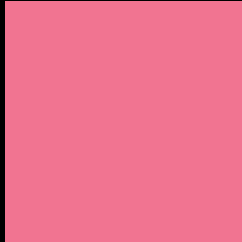
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

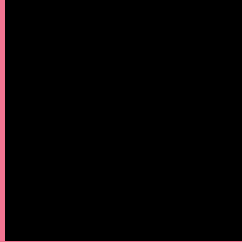
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 156.6810, -5.7587,



# 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

156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478

### Protanopia

156.6670, 5.0942, -0.5850

### Deuteranopia

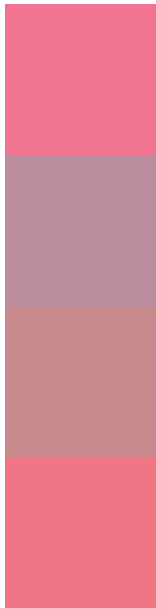
157.7050, -9.2216, 17.7987



## Tritanopia

156.2050, -13.9051, 73.4882

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478

## Protanomaly

156.8060, 1.0816, 26.4801

## Deuteranomaly

157.1790, -7.9762, 38.4310

## Tritanomaly

156.3020, -10.9949, 73.4031

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478

## Achromatopsia

157.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

157.0080, -1.9759, 27.1800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478 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(241, 116, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(241, 116, 145)  
}
```

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(241, 116, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(241, 116, 145) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478 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(241, 116, 145) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(241, 116, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(241, 116, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(241, 116, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 116, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 116,  
145) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 156.6810, -5.7587, 73.9478 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(241, 116, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(241,  
116, 145) }
```

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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