

# Converting Colors

YUV(159.5030, -16.0240,  
53.0559)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(159.5030, -16.0240,  
53.0559)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DC877F
RGB	220, 135, 127
RGB Percent	86%, 53%, 50%
CMY	0.1373, 0.4706, 0.5020
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.42, 0.14
HSL	5°, 57%, 68%
HSV	5°, 42%, 86%
XYZ	42.0099, 34.0759, 24.4418
YIQ	159.5030, 53.2280, 15.5320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

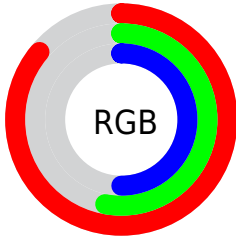
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 136, 127
Decimal	14452607
CIE Lab	65.02, 31.63, 18.14
CIE LCh	65, 36.467, 29.839
Yxy	34.0759, 0.4179, 0.3390
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292642687 (0xFFDC877F)
YUV	159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559
Hunter-Lab	58.3746, 26.3041, 16.0371

# Details

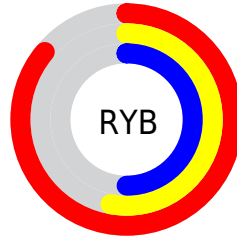
The YUV color **159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **187.4970, 16.0240, -53.0559**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207.7080, -13.6600, 41.4751**, and **106.6380, -14.1185, 48.5525** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145.2550, -19.8457, 65.5514**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.7510, -12.2022, 40.5604**.

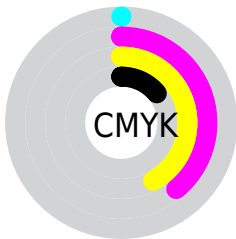
# Distribution



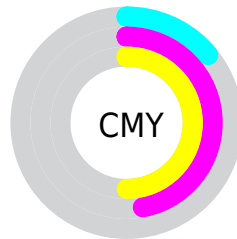
- Red (86%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559 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 159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 159.5030,  
-16.0240, 53.0559

 159.5030,  
-16.0240, 53.0559


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 132.7200,  
-15.1450, 51.1116


 207.7080,  
-13.6600, 41.4751


 106.6380,  
-14.1185, 48.5525


 227.2220, -9.9694,  
24.3613

 80.9690, -12.8027,  
46.5082

 247.5510, -5.6946,  
6.5328

 56.1150, -10.9027,  
43.7491

 30.5710, -9.1555,  
43.3492

 16.1460, -7.9600,  
33.1980

 6.5780, -3.2430,

13.5251

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 159.5030,  
-16.0240, 53.0559

■ 159.5030,  
-16.0240, 53.0559

■ 145.2550,  
-19.8457, 65.5514

■ 173.7510,  
-12.2022, 40.5604

■ 131.0070,  
-23.6675, 78.0469

■ 187.9990, -8.3805,  
28.0649

■ 116.7590,  
-27.4892, 90.5424

■ 202.2470, -4.5588,  
15.5694

■ 102.5110,  
-31.3109, 103.0379

■ 216.4950, -0.7370,  
3.0739

■ 87.6760, -34.8433,  
116.0481

■ 231.3300, 2.7953,  
-9.9364

■ 76.9330, -37.9280,  
125.4698

■ 244.5350, 5.1592,  
-21.5172

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



160.7920, -0.8835, 50.1714



159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559



157.7500, -27.4847, 42.3152

# Triad

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



159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559



146.7940, -11.2374, -35.7763



152.5200, 34.7466, -38.1670

# Complementary

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



159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559



187.4970, 16.0240, -53.0559

# 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.



138.1250, 36.9134, -79.9166



159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559



138.4490, 8.6526, -68.7998

# Square

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



159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559



152.1970, -25.7331, -6.3118



123.6840, 32.2008, -108.4709



159.9980, 26.6230, 0.8788



# Rectangle

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



159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559



156.3370, -31.2251, 28.6455



123.6840, 32.2008, -108.4709



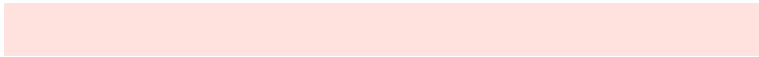
148.3720, 35.8056, -51.1922

# Sweetspot

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



159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559



233.6280, -5.7326, 18.7432



164.4970, 23.4190, 48.6761



114.4530, -3.6743, 11.8807



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.



159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559



170.3270, -22.3462, 74.2582



186.5050, -29.3360, 29.3751



102.8760, -1.9109, 6.2477



60.5320, -29.8423, 98.6344



16.1020, -7.9383, 26.2205



# Inverse Universe

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



187.4970, 16.0240, -53.0559



209.6730, 22.3462, -74.2582



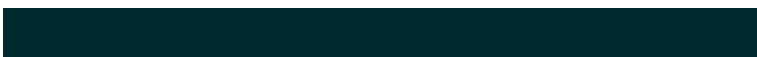
160.4950, 29.3360, -29.3751



106.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477



112.4680, 29.8423, -98.6344

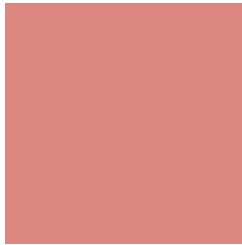


29.8980, 7.9383, -26.2205



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559 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 159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

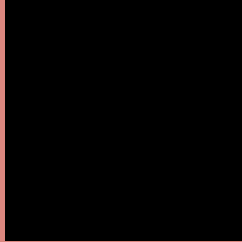
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 159.5030, -16.0240,



# 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

159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559

### Protanopia

158.1120, -9.9152, 6.9178

### Deuteranopia

158.6750, -17.0948, 23.0870



## Tritanopia

160.4520, -8.6038, 53.1006

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559

## Protanomaly

158.9400, -12.2954, 23.7316

## Deuteranomaly

159.1540, -16.8379, 34.0679

## Tritanomaly

160.3550, -11.5140, 53.1857

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559

## Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

159.9270, -5.8800, 19.3580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559 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(220, 135, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 135, 127)  
}
```

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(220, 135, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 135, 127) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559 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(220, 135, 127) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 135, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 135, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 135, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 135, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 135,  
127) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 159.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 135, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
135, 127) }
```

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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