

# Converting Colors

YUV(159.5220, -8.1453,  
46.0232)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(159.5220, -8.1453,  
46.0232)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D4888F
RGB	212, 136, 143
RGB Percent	83%, 53%, 56%
CMY	0.1686, 0.4667, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.33, 0.17
HSL	354°, 47%, 68%
HSV	354°, 36%, 83%
XYZ	40.9135, 33.5885, 30.3135
YIQ	159.5220, 43.0490, 18.2890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

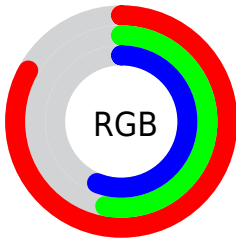
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	212, 136, 143
Decimal	13928591
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	64.63, 29.96, 8.43
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	65, 31.126, 15.717
Yxy	33.5885, 0.3903, 0.3205
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292118671 (0xFFD4888F)
YUV	159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232
Hunter-Lab	57.9556, 24.5888, 9.5575

# Details

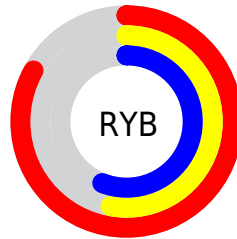
The YUV color  $159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC9999$ . A complement of this color would be  $188.4780, 8.1453, -46.0232$ , and the grayscale version is  $160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $210.2330, -6.5239, 39.2607$ , and  $106.8420, -6.8241, 42.2346$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $145.0290, -10.3673, 58.7336$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $174.0150, -5.9234, 33.3128$ .

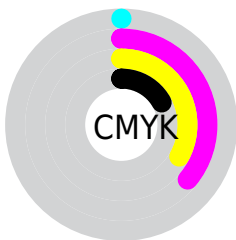
# Distribution



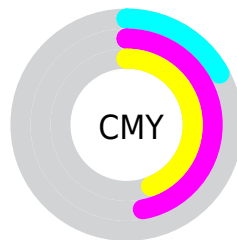
- Red (83%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232 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 159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 159.5220, -8.1453,  
46.0232


 159.5220, -8.1453,  
46.0232


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 132.6250, -7.7031,  
44.1789


 210.2330, -6.5239,  
39.2607


 106.8420, -6.8241,  
42.2346


 229.8610, -2.3965,  
22.0469

 81.9450, -6.3819,  
40.3902

 250.0760, 1.4415,  
4.3183

 57.2760, -5.0661,  
38.3459

 32.4330, -3.1715,  
37.3313

 15.2490, -7.5178,  
31.3536

 5.0830, -2.5059,

10.4512

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 159.5220, -8.1453,  
46.0232

■ 159.5220, -8.1453,  
46.0232

■ 145.0290,  
-10.3673, 58.7336

■ 174.0150, -5.9234,  
33.3128

■ 130.5360,  
-12.5892, 71.4439

■ 188.5080, -3.7014,  
20.6025

■ 115.3420,  
-14.9586, 84.7691

■ 203.7020, -1.3321,  
7.2773

■ 100.8490,  
-17.1806, 97.4794

■ 218.1950, 0.8899,  
-5.4330

■ 86.3560, -19.4025,  
110.1898

■ 232.6880, 3.1118,  
-18.1434

■ 71.8630, -21.6245,  
122.9001

■ 242.1430, 6.3385,  
-26.4354

■ 65.6680, -22.5143,  
128.3332

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



160.6100, 5.1223, 37.1760



159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232



157.8130, -19.6278, 42.2600

# Triad

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



159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232



150.2370, -16.3858, -17.7478



148.9230, 30.1110, -44.6595

# Complementary

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



159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232



188.4780, 8.1453, -46.0232

# 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.



140.6830, 27.2713, -67.2510



159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232



145.2690, -1.6116, -43.2089

# Square

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



159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232



153.8010, -25.0449, 6.3135



140.4910, 15.0409, -64.4516



156.4970, 26.3770, -13.5909



# Rectangle

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



159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232



156.7920, -24.5475, 33.5084



140.4910, 15.0409, -64.4516



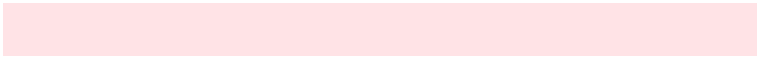
146.4550, 29.8487, -53.8960

# Sweetspot

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



159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232



235.7140, -2.8170, 16.9138



164.9960, 23.1730, 34.2065



116.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



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.



159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232



179.0300, -11.8468, 66.6257



176.3340, -19.8847, 31.2791



99.4030, -1.1847, 6.6626



52.9530, -18.2178, 103.5272



13.3130, -4.5913, 26.0355



# Inverse Universe

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



159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232



179.0300, -11.8468, 66.6257



171.6660, 19.8847, -31.2791



99.4030, -1.1847, 6.6626



52.9530, -18.2178, 103.5272



13.3130, -4.5913, 26.0355



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

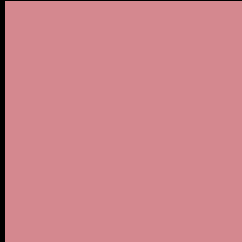
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

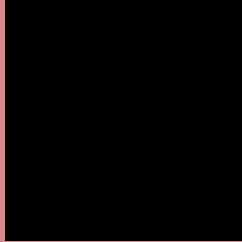
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 159.5220, -8.1453,



# 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

159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232

### Protanopia

157.2670, -1.6106, 3.2738

### Deuteranopia

158.1180, -8.9322, 18.3135



## Tritanopia

159.8640, -6.8350, 45.7233

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232

## Protanomaly

158.3830, -4.1328, 18.9581

## Deuteranomaly

158.8850, -8.8173, 28.1649

## Tritanomaly

159.7500, -7.2717, 45.8233

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232

## Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

159.7140, -2.8170, 16.9138

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232 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(212, 136, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 136, 143)  
}
```

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(212, 136, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 136, 143) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232 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(212, 136, 143) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 136, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(212, 136, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 136, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 136, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 136,  
143) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 159.5220, -8.1453, 46.0232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 136, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
136, 143) }
```

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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