

# Converting Colors

YUV(160.1050, -25.6878,  
72.6989)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(160.1050, -25.6878,  
72.6989)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F3806C
RGB	243, 128, 108
RGB Percent	95%, 50%, 42%
CMY	0.0471, 0.4980, 0.5765
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.56, 0.05
HSL	9°, 85%, 69%
HSV	9°, 56%, 95%
XYZ	47.3881, 35.5757, 18.5565
YIQ	160.1050, 74.9600, 18.1600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

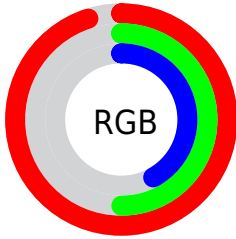
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	243, 131, 108
Decimal	15958124
CIE Lab	66.19, 42.19, 30.83
CIE LCh	66, 52.251, 36.158
Yxy	35.5757, 0.4668, 0.3504
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294148204 (0xFFFF3806C)
YUV	160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989
Hunter-Lab	59.6454, 37.4383, 23.3058

# Details

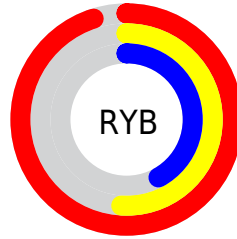
The YUV color **160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. A complement of this color would be **190.8950, 25.6878, -72.6989**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201.9060, -20.6597, 46.5634**, and **105.8700, -22.6139, 66.7660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145.0420, -30.0937, 85.9092**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887**.

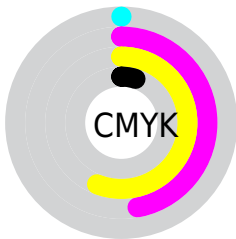
# Distribution



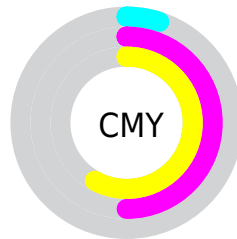
- Red (95%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (5%)




- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (58%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989 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 160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 160.1050,  
-25.6878, 72.6989


 160.1050,  
-25.6878, 72.6989


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 132.8380,  
-24.0771, 69.4251


 201.9060,  
-20.6597, 46.5634


 105.8700,  
-22.6139, 66.7660


 221.4200,  
-16.9691, 29.4497


 79.1300, -20.2771,  
63.9070

 241.6350,  
-13.1311, 11.7211

 51.6290, -17.0721,  
62.5924

 253.6320, -5.2416,  
1.1997

 28.1060, -13.8563,  
57.7890

 19.7340, -9.7289,  
40.5753

 11.7750, -5.3121,

23.8763

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 160.1050,  
-25.6878, 72.6989

■ 160.1050,  
-25.6878, 72.6989

■ 145.0420,  
-30.0937, 85.9092

■ 175.1680,  
-21.2818, 59.4887

■ 130.4520,  
-35.2258, 98.7046

■ 189.7580,  
-16.1497, 46.6932

■ 115.3890,  
-39.6318, 111.9148

■ 204.8210,  
-11.7438, 33.4830

■ 100.3260,  
-44.0377, 125.1251

■ 219.8840, -7.3378,  
20.2727

■ 93.7890, -46.2380,  
130.8580

■ 234.3600, -2.6425,  
7.5773

249.5370, 2.2003,  
-5.7329

251.4120, 1.7689,  
-7.3773

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



161.7350, -4.3064, 74.7774



160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989



158.7330, -41.7734, 51.9772

# Triad

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



160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989



138.2690, -8.5136, -69.5189



152.4440, 50.0671, -52.1324

# Complementary

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



160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989



190.8950, 25.6878, -72.6989

# 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.



131.3560, 56.5195, -115.1992



160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989



127.2740, 20.5709, -111.6193

# Square

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



160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989



150.0570, -33.5521, -18.4670



131.9310, 40.9530, -115.7035



165.0560, 35.4684, 10.4749



# Rectangle

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



160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989



156.4610, -46.0763, 32.0447



131.9310, 40.9530, -115.7035



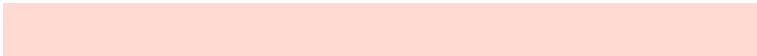
139.8310, 56.2853, -86.6748

# Sweetspot

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



160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989



228.3790, -8.0748, 23.3466



161.7030, 31.2054, 71.2975



112.1220, -4.9901, 13.9250



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.



160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989



149.8040, -32.4414, 92.2569



198.2600, -44.4982, 39.2370



114.7620, -2.3477, 6.3477



72.0500, -35.5206, 99.9342



22.9240, -11.3015, 31.6387



# Inverse Universe

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



190.8950, 25.6878, -72.6989



189.1960, 32.4414, -92.2569



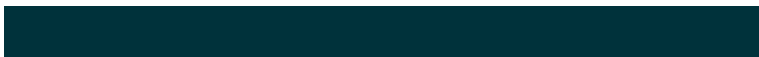
152.7400, 44.4982, -39.2370



117.8250, 2.0583, -6.8625



114.5370, 35.2313, -100.4489



36.0760, 11.3015, -31.6387



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989 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 160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989 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 160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 160.1050, -25.6878,



# 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

160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989

### Protanopia

160.1420, -18.8040, 11.2765

### Deuteranopia

160.1460, -28.1730, 29.6900



## Tritanopia

161.2050, -13.9051, 73.4882

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989

## Protanomaly

160.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234

## Deuteranomaly

160.4730, -27.3482, 45.1892

## Tritanomaly

160.4670, -17.9782, 73.2584

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989

## Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

159.7600, -9.2487, 26.5205

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989 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(243, 128, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(243, 128, 108)  
}
```

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(243, 128, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(243, 128, 108) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989 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(243, 128, 108) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(243, 128, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(243, 128, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(243, 128, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 128, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 128,  
108) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 160.1050, -25.6878, 72.6989 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(243, 128, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(243,  
128, 108) }
```

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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