

# Converting Colors

YUV(160.1510, -25.7104,  
33.1936)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(160.1510, -25.7104,  
33.1936)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C6976C
RGB	198, 151, 108
RGB Percent	78%, 59%, 42%
CMY	0.2235, 0.4078, 0.5765
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.45, 0.22
HSL	29°, 44%, 60%
HSV	29°, 45%, 78%
XYZ	37.0621, 35.2217, 19.0324
YIQ	160.1510, 41.8150, -3.4090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

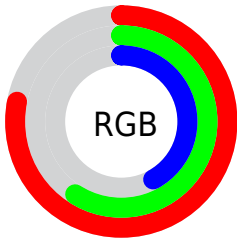
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	198, 190, 108
Decimal	13014892
CIE Lab	65.92, 12.18, 29.42
CIE LCh	66, 31.839, 67.510
Yxy	35.2217, 0.4059, 0.3857
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291204972 (0xFFC6976C)
YUV	160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936
Hunter-Lab	59.3479, 7.6125, 22.5296

# Details

The YUV color **160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **145.8490, 25.7104, -33.1936**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.8200, -27.0263, 35.2379**, and **107.9980, -23.6630, 29.8198** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.0010, -31.5525, 40.3411**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168.3010, -19.8684, 26.0460**.

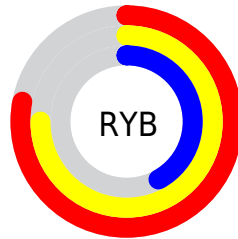
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (59%)

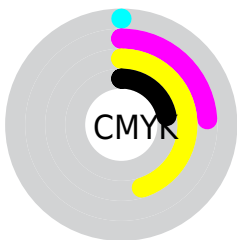
Blue (42%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (42%)

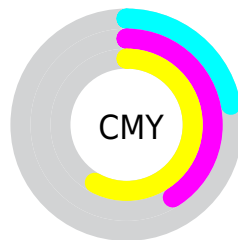


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (45%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (41%)


Yellow (58%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936 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 160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 160.1510,  
-25.7104, 33.1936


 160.1510,  
-25.7104, 33.1936


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 133.6670,  
-24.9788, 31.8640


 214.8200,  
-27.0263, 35.2379


 107.9980,  
-23.6630, 29.8198


 234.3340,  
-23.3357, 18.1241


 83.2150, -22.7840,  
27.8754

 250.4400,  
-17.4719, 3.9991

 59.4320, -21.9050,  
25.9311

 253.6320, -5.2416,  
1.1997

 37.9200, -18.6946,  
22.8722

 17.8190, -8.7848,  
17.6987

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 160.1510,  
-25.7104, 33.1936

■ 160.1510,  
-25.7104, 33.1936

■ 152.0010,  
-31.5525, 40.3411

■ 168.3010,  
-19.8684, 26.0460

■ 143.2640,  
-37.1052, 48.0035

■ 177.0380,  
-14.3157, 18.3837

■ 135.2280,  
-42.5104, 55.0510

■ 185.0740, -8.9105,  
11.3361

■ 127.0780,  
-48.3525, 62.1986

■ 193.2240, -3.0684,  
4.1886

■ 118.3410,  
-53.9051, 69.8609

■ 201.9610, 2.4842,  
-3.4738

■ 114.9670,  
-56.6787, 72.8199

■ 210.1110, 8.3263,  
-10.6213

■ 218.2610, 14.1683,  
-17.7689

■ 225.6300, 14.4794,  
-24.2315

■ 231.5000, 11.5855,  
-29.3795

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



161.8180, -17.1653, 45.7636



160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936



157.9760, -27.1032, 13.1760

# Triad

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



160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936



144.4760, 11.1043, -61.8075



163.2610, 21.0703, 8.5411

# Complementary

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



160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936



145.8490, 25.7104, -33.1936

# 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.



158.0120, 28.5881, -22.8125



160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936



142.1940, 25.5404, -72.0841

# Square

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



160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936



149.7490, -6.2853, -37.4909



149.6830, 30.7223, -54.0960



164.6140, 9.0643, 32.7875



# Rectangle

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



160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936



155.3160, -22.8338, -2.9081



149.6830, 30.7223, -54.0960



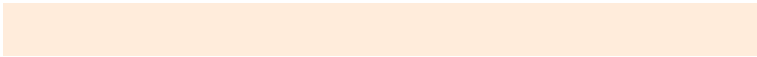
162.5910, 23.8656, -1.3953

# Sweetspot

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



160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936



239.7430, -10.2263, 13.3804



140.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310



118.4480, -6.1369, 8.3771



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.



160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936



196.1890, -40.0262, 51.5772



185.9790, -38.4436, 10.5424



95.0390, -2.4842, 3.4738



94.5230, -46.5998, 60.0543



20.7430, -10.2263, 13.3804



# Inverse Universe

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



145.8490, 25.7104, -33.1936



173.8110, 40.0262, -51.5772



120.0210, 38.4436, -10.5424



93.9610, 2.4842, -3.4738



68.4770, 46.5998, -60.0543



15.2570, 10.2263, -13.3804



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

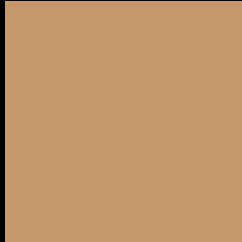
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

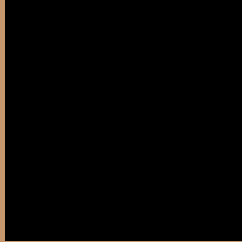
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936.



# 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

160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936

### Protanopia

158.4150, -22.8826, 12.7910

### Deuteranopia

159.4170, -25.8416, 28.5753



## Tritanopia

163.2970, -3.5974, 33.9425

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936

## Protanomaly

159.2310, -23.7779, 19.9684

## Deuteranomaly

159.4280, -25.8470, 30.3196

## Tritanomaly

162.2340, -11.4544, 33.9978

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936

## Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

160.2590, -9.4947, 12.0509

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936 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(198, 151, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 151, 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(198, 151, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 151, 108) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936 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(198, 151, 108) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 151, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 151, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 151, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 151, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 151,  
108) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 160.1510, -25.7104, 33.1936 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 151, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
151, 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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