

# Converting Colors

YUV(160.2750, -33.6596,  
62.9028)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(160.2750, -33.6596,  
62.9028)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8895C
RGB	232, 137, 92
RGB Percent	91%, 54%, 36%
CMY	0.0902, 0.4627, 0.6392
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.60, 0.09
HSL	19°, 75%, 64%
HSV	19°, 60%, 91%
XYZ	44.1561, 35.8198, 14.7119
YIQ	160.2750, 71.0650, 6.1450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

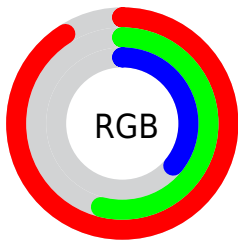
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	232, 158, 92
Decimal	15239516
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	66.38, 32.15, 39.41
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	66, 50.861, 50.792
Yxy	35.8198, 0.4663, 0.3783
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293429596 (0xFFE8895C)
YUV	160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028
Hunter-Lab	59.8497, 26.9575, 27.3205

# Details

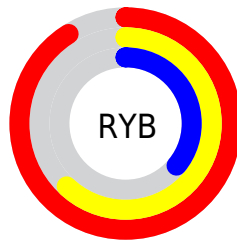
The YUV color **160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. The color can be described as light muted orange. A complement of this color would be **163.7250, 33.6596, -62.9028**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.6640, -30.4004, 44.1447**, and **106.9260, -31.0225, 57.0699** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148.2610, -39.0757, 73.4391**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.2890, -28.2435, 52.3665**.

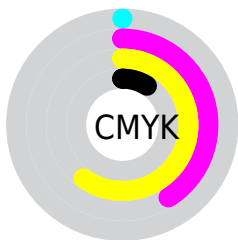
# Distribution



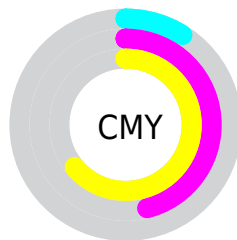
- Red (91%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028 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 160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



160.2750,  
-33.6596, 62.9028

160.2750,  
-33.6596, 62.9028

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

133.3070,  
-32.1964, 60.2438

204.6640,  
-30.4004, 44.1447

106.9260,  
-31.0225, 57.0699

224.1780,  
-26.7098, 27.0309

80.6590, -29.4119,  
53.7961

244.3930,  
-22.8717, 9.3023

55.8050, -27.5119,  
51.0370

251.6940,  
-12.6671, 2.8994

31.8720, -15.7129,  
46.5933

17.0430, -8.4022,  
35.0423

9.0840, -3.9854,

18.3433

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 160.2750,  
-33.6596, 62.9028

■ 160.2750,  
-33.6596, 62.9028

■ 148.2610,  
-39.0757, 73.4391

■ 172.2890,  
-28.2435, 52.3665

■ 136.8340,  
-44.7812, 83.4606

■ 183.7160,  
-22.5380, 42.3451

■ 124.7060,  
-50.6341, 94.0968

■ 195.8440,  
-16.6851, 31.7088

■ 113.3930,  
-55.9027, 104.0183

■ 207.8580,  
-11.2690, 21.1725

■ 219.8720, -5.8529,  
10.6363

■ 231.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 243.3130, 5.2687,  
-9.9215

■ 248.1230, 3.3904,  
-14.1399

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



161.5750, -15.0735, 74.9177



160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028



157.9500, -44.3453, 36.8779

# Triad

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



160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028



124.5380, 10.0878, -109.2198



161.3020, 42.2491, -17.8049

# Complementary

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



160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028



163.7250, 33.6596, -62.9028

# 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.



128.4040, 60.4398, -112.6103



160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028



129.8960, 30.6173, -113.9188

# Square

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



160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028



146.7970, -22.5779, -38.4100



131.9940, 48.8100, -115.7587



166.4950, 26.3780, 32.8919



# Rectangle

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



160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028



155.3340, -43.5487, 14.6161



131.9940, 48.8100, -115.7587



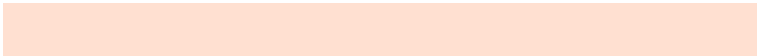
156.6090, 46.5348, -39.1221

# Sweetspot

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



160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028



231.5590, -11.1216, 20.5578



144.8040, 21.2956, 76.4709



112.9540, -6.8793, 13.1953



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.



160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028



160.6490, -44.1970, 82.7458



200.7780, -53.6276, 27.3817



108.9360, -2.9264, 5.3181



86.9800, -42.8811, 80.7015



24.6410, -12.1480, 23.1168



# Inverse Universe

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



163.7250, 33.6596, -62.9028



165.3510, 44.1970, -82.7458



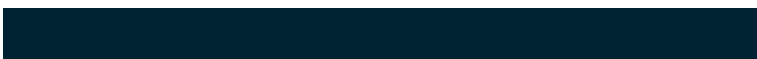
123.2220, 53.6276, -27.3817



109.0640, 2.9264, -5.3181



91.4330, 43.1705, -80.1867



26.3590, 12.1480, -23.1168



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028 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 160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

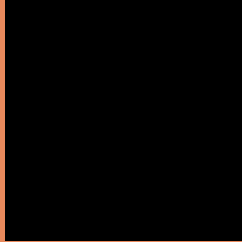
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 160.2750, -33.6596,



# 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

160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028

### Protanopia

159.2320, -28.7084, 14.7055

### Deuteranopia

159.6320, -35.3146, 33.6487



## Tritanopia

163.1220, -11.3991, 63.0370

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028

## Protanomaly

159.5870, -30.3624, 31.9342

## Deuteranomaly

159.8120, -34.9103, 44.0149

## Tritanomaly

162.0590, -19.2561, 63.0923

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028

## Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

160.2280, -12.4374, 22.6020

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028 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(232, 137, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 137, 92)  
}
```

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(232, 137, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 137, 92) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028 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(232, 137, 92) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 137, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(232, 137, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 137, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 137, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 137,  
92) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 160.2750, -33.6596, 62.9028 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 137, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
137, 92) }
```

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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