

# Converting Colors

YUV(160.3620, -15.4615,  
59.3185)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185)  
contains.

<b>YUV(160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(160.3620, -15.4615,  
59.3185)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E48481
RGB	228, 132, 129
RGB Percent	89%, 52%, 51%
CMY	0.1059, 0.4824, 0.4941
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.43, 0.11
HSL	2°, 65%, 70%
HSV	2°, 43%, 89%
XYZ	44.2086, 34.5815, 25.1137
YIQ	160.3620, 58.1790, 19.4190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

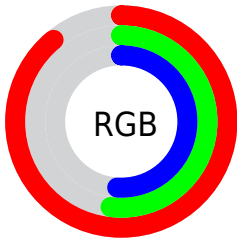
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	228, 132, 129
Decimal	14976129
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	65.42, 36.45, 17.73
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	65, 40.528, 25.940
Yxy	34.5815, 0.4255, 0.3328
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293166209 (0xFFE48481)
YUV	160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185
Hunter-Lab	58.8060, 31.2804, 15.8438

# Details

The YUV color **160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **196.6380, 15.4615, -59.3185**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206.1750, -11.9183, 42.8195**, and **106.6110, -13.1192, 54.7152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144.8260, -19.1412, 72.9436**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175.8980, -11.7817, 45.6935**.

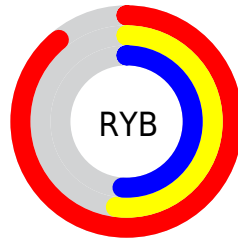
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (52%)

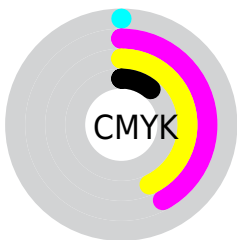
Blue (51%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (51%)

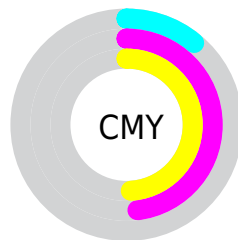


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185 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 160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



160.3620,  
-15.4615, 59.3185

160.3620,  
-15.4615, 59.3185

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

133.2800,  
-14.4350, 56.7594

206.1750,  
-11.9183, 42.8195

106.6110,  
-13.1192, 54.7152

225.6890, -8.2277,  
25.7057

80.9420, -11.8034,  
52.6709

246.0180, -3.9529,  
7.8772

55.3870, -10.0508,  
50.5266

27.1250, -5.9776,  
50.7564

17.6410, -8.6970,  
36.2718

9.0840, -3.9854,

18.3433

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 160.3620,  
-15.4615, 59.3185

■ 160.3620,  
-15.4615, 59.3185

■ 144.8260,  
-19.1412, 72.9436

■ 175.8980,  
-11.7817, 45.6935

■ 129.2900,  
-22.8210, 86.5687

■ 191.4340, -8.1020,  
32.0684

■ 113.8680,  
-26.0639, 100.0938

■ 206.8560, -4.8590,  
18.5433

■ 98.3320, -29.7437,  
113.7188

■ 222.3920, -1.1793,  
4.9182

■ 82.2090, -33.1340,  
127.8587

■ 238.5150, 2.2111,  
-9.2217

■ 72.2810, -35.6345,  
136.5656

■ 246.9270, 3.9800,  
-16.5990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



162.0960, 1.4317, 54.2898



160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185



158.7400, -28.9588, 48.4630

# Triad

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



160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185



147.1700, -14.8738, -36.1061



150.1100, 39.8788, -50.9625

# Complementary

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



160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185



196.6380, 15.4615, -59.3185

# 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.



126.4030, 45.1573, -110.8554



160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185



136.1660, 7.8062, -77.3216

# Square

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



160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185



152.7800, -29.9645, -2.4381



125.4450, 31.3326, -110.0153



160.5180, 31.2966, -4.8393



# Rectangle

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



160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185



157.5720, -34.2990, 34.5784



125.4450, 31.3326, -110.0153



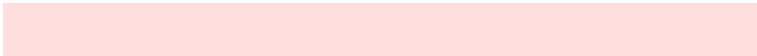
144.1570, 41.8276, -69.4207

# Sweetspot

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



160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185



232.4540, -5.1538, 19.7728



169.6590, 27.7761, 51.1651



113.8660, -3.3849, 12.3955



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.



160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185



164.1150, -20.7627, 79.7061



188.5380, -29.3522, 34.6082



107.1750, -2.0583, 6.8625



56.4560, -27.8328, 107.4711



16.4230, -8.0965, 30.3240



# Inverse Universe

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



196.6380, 15.4615, -59.3185



212.8850, 20.7627, -79.7061



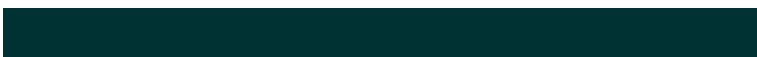
168.4620, 29.3522, -34.6082



110.8250, 2.0583, -6.8625



121.9570, 28.1222, -106.9563



34.5770, 8.0965, -30.3240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

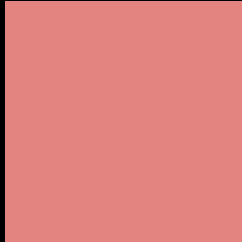
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185 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 160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 160.3620, -15.4615,



# 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

160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185

### Protanopia

159.1550, -8.4574, 6.0031

### Deuteranopia

159.6750, -17.0948, 23.0870



## Tritanopia

160.7410, -10.2253, 59.8631

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185

## Protanomaly

159.5920, -11.1379, 25.7908

## Deuteranomaly

159.5780, -16.5540, 36.3271

## Tritanomaly

160.8720, -12.2619, 59.7483

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185

## Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

160.3510, -5.5960, 21.6172

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185 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(228, 132, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 132, 129)  
}
```

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(228, 132, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 132, 129) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185 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".

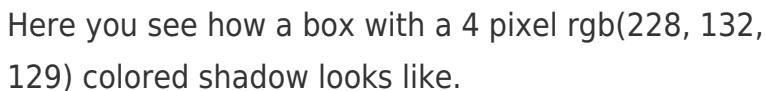
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(228, 132, 129) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 132, 129) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 132, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 132, 129); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 132, 129); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 132, 129) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 160.3620, -15.4615, 59.3185 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 132, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
132, 129) }
```

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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