

# Converting Colors

YUV(160.4420, -0.2179,  
23.2914)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(160.4420, -0.2179,  
23.2914)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BB93A0
RGB	187, 147, 160
RGB Percent	73%, 58%, 63%
CMY	0.2667, 0.4235, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.14, 0.27
HSL	340°, 23%, 65%
HSV	340°, 21%, 73%
XYZ	37.2724, 33.9703, 37.8502
YIQ	160.4420, 19.6670, 12.5230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

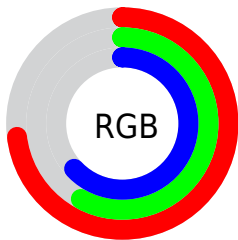
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	187, 147, 160
Decimal	12293024
CIE Lab	64.94, 17.10, -1.08
CIE LCh	65, 17.135, 356.399
Yxy	33.9703, 0.3417, 0.3114
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290483104 (0xFFBB93A0)
YUV	160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914
Hunter-Lab	58.2840, 12.1529, 2.2954

# Details

The YUV color  $160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC9999$ . A complement of this color would be  $173.5580, 0.2179, -23.2914$ , and the grayscale version is  $160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $215.4530, -0.2233, 25.0357$ , and  $108.5450, 0.2243, 21.4470$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $147.8070, -0.3979, 34.3723$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $173.0770, -0.0380, 12.2105$ .

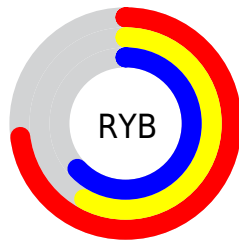
# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (58%)

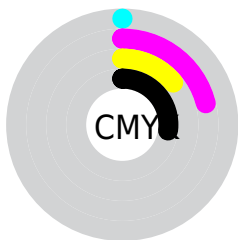
Blue (63%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (63%)

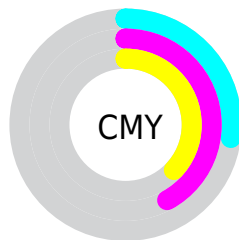


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914 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 160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 160.4420, -0.2179,  
23.2914

 160.4420, -0.2179,  
23.2914


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 134.1430, -0.0705,  
22.6766

 215.4530, -0.2233,  
25.0357


 108.5450, 0.2243,  
21.4470

 238.3700, 2.2826,  
14.5845

 84.1320, -0.0651,  
20.9322

 60.5340, 0.2297,  
19.7027

 38.6370, 0.6720,  
17.8584

 16.1640, 1.3981,  
18.2732

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

160.4420, -0.2179,  
23.2914

160.4420, -0.2179,  
23.2914

147.8070, -0.3979,  
34.3723

173.0770, -0.0380,  
12.2105

135.8730, -0.4304,  
44.8384

185.0110, -0.0054,  
1.7444

123.2380, -0.6103,  
55.9193

197.6460, 0.1745,  
-9.3365

110.7170, -0.3535,  
66.9002

210.1670, -0.0823,  
-20.3175

98.6690, -0.8228,  
77.4663

222.8020, 0.0976,  
-31.3984

86.0340, -1.0028,  
88.5472

232.5020, 1.7245,  
-39.9053

■ 73.5130, -0.7459,  
99.5281

■ 233.8700, 6.9661,  
-41.1050

■ 62.8670, -0.9204,  
108.8646

■ 234.6680, 10.0237,  
-41.8048

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



160.6240, 7.0874, 13.4848



160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914



160.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206

# Triad

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



160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914



155.6720, -12.6563, -0.5893



153.6080, 14.4903, -27.7202

# Complementary

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



160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914



173.5580, 0.2179, -23.2914

# 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.



151.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387



160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914



153.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995

# Square

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



160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914



157.1790, -14.8782, 12.1210



151.8890, 1.5337, -25.3357



156.0270, 15.7627, -15.8097



# Rectangle

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



160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914



159.4670, -11.5692, 24.1464



151.8890, 1.5337, -25.3357



152.8420, 12.8959, -29.6794

# Sweetspot

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



160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914



232.6420, -0.3165, 8.2070



159.6330, 13.4919, 12.5999



116.7340, 0.1311, 4.6183



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914



200.2310, -0.1139, 36.6314



163.0690, -7.9220, 20.9875



88.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



53.0560, -1.0136, 92.0359



10.4090, -0.2016, 18.0583



# Inverse Universe

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



160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914



200.2310, -0.1139, 36.6314



170.9310, 7.9220, -20.9875



88.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



53.0560, -1.0136, 92.0359

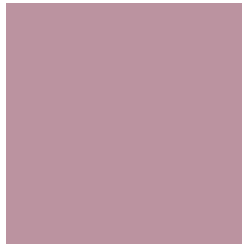


10.4090, -0.2016, 18.0583



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

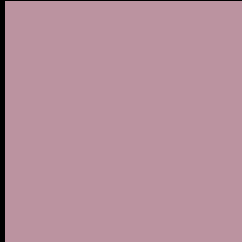
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

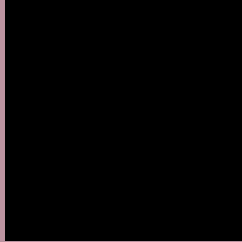
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 160.4420, -0.2179,



# 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

160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914

### Protanopia

158.3250, 3.7838, -0.2850

### Deuteranopia

159.3650, -0.1799, 11.0809



## Tritanopia

160.3280, -0.6547, 23.3913

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914

## Protanomaly

159.0380, 2.4463, 8.7367

## Deuteranomaly

159.6860, -0.3382, 15.1844

## Tritanomaly

160.3280, -0.6547, 23.3913

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914

## Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

160.0550, -0.0271, 8.7218

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914 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(187, 147, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(187, 147, 160)  
}
```

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(187, 147, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(187, 147, 160) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914 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(187, 147, 160) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(187, 147, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(187, 147, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(187, 147, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 147, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 147,  
160) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 160.4420, -0.2179, 23.2914 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(187, 147, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(187,  
147, 160) }
```

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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