

# Converting Colors

YUV(160.5810, -0.7794,  
63.5115)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(160.5810, -0.7794,  
63.5115)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E97C9F
RGB	233, 124, 159
RGB Percent	91%, 49%, 62%
CMY	0.0863, 0.5137, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.32, 0.09
HSL	341°, 71%, 70%
HSV	341°, 47%, 91%
XYZ	47.0699, 34.2421, 36.9294
YIQ	160.5810, 53.7290, 33.9930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

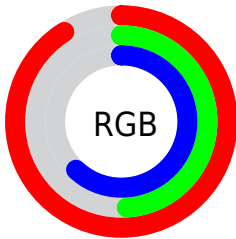
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	233, 124, 159
Decimal	15301791
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	65.15, 45.78, 0.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	65, 45.783, 0.557
Yxy	34.2421, 0.3981, 0.2896
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293491871 (0xFFE97C9F)
YUV	160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115
Hunter-Lab	58.5168, 41.1781, 3.5444

# Details

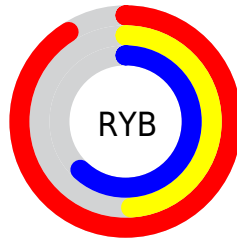
The YUV color **160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **196.4190, 0.7794, -63.5115**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205.7140, 4.0850, 43.2238**, and **106.0150, 0.9786, 59.6228** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145.2560, -1.1122, 76.9515**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175.9060, -0.4467, 50.0714**.

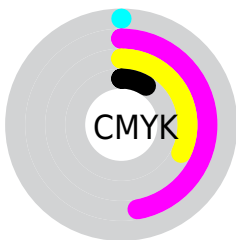
# Distribution



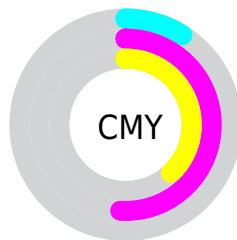
- Red (91%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (9%)




- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (38%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115 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 160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 160.5810, -0.7794,  
63.5115

 160.5810, -0.7794,  
63.5115


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 132.7980, 0.0996,  
61.5672


 205.7140, 4.0850,  
43.2238


 106.0150, 0.9786,  
59.6228


 225.3420, 8.2124,  
26.0101

 79.0580, 2.4364,  
58.7081

 243.8470, 5.4984,  
9.7812

 49.8670, 5.4886,  
59.7526

 31.6550, 3.6211,  
52.0456

 21.1880, -1.5717,  
37.5461

 11.4760, -5.1647,

23.2615

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 160.5810, -0.7794,  
63.5115

■ 160.5810, -0.7794,  
63.5115

■ 145.2560, -1.1122,  
76.9515

■ 175.9060, -0.4467,  
50.0714

■ 129.3440, -1.1556,  
90.9063

■ 191.8180, -0.4033,  
36.1166

■ 114.1330, -1.0516,  
104.2464


■ 207.0290, -0.5073,  
22.7766

■ 98.8080, -1.3843,  
117.6864


■ 222.3540, -0.1745,  
9.3365

■ 83.4830, -1.7171,  
131.1264

■ 238.2660, -0.1311,  
-4.6183

 78.2170, -1.5860,  
135.7447

 248.3080, 2.8062,  
-13.4251

 248.4220, 3.2430,  
-13.5251

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



162.6610, 17.9151, 40.6393



160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115



158.6680, -19.5563, 66.0662

# Triad

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



160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115



150.1660, -32.1268, -8.9156



127.6570, 49.9621, -111.9552

# Complementary

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



160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115



196.4190, 0.7794, -63.5115

# 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.



127.1720, 35.4112, -111.5298



160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115



142.8480, -13.2361, -48.1017

# Square

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



160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115



154.4260, -39.6500, 24.1824



123.0850, 17.2131, -107.9455



148.7660, 44.9784, -53.2918



# Rectangle

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



160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115



157.4530, -30.2963, 57.4847



123.0850, 17.2131, -107.9455



127.8050, 45.4521, -112.0850

# Sweetspot

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



160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115



231.1320, -0.0651, 20.9322



158.2530, 36.8503, 33.9811



113.3760, -0.1854, 12.8252



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.



160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115



160.0010, -0.9865, 83.3141



167.1570, -21.2764, 57.7443



109.6310, -0.3111, 6.4626



60.7310, -1.3464, 105.4759



18.0840, -0.5344, 31.4983



# Inverse Universe

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



160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115



160.0010, -0.9865, 83.3141



189.8430, 21.2764, -57.7443



109.6310, -0.3111, 6.4626



60.7310, -1.3464, 105.4759



18.0840, -0.5344, 31.4983



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

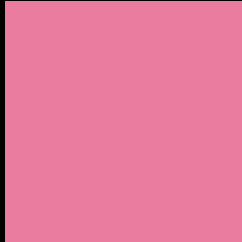
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115 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 160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 160.5810, -0.7794,



# 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

160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115

### Protanopia

158.9100, 9.9044, -3.4291

### Deuteranopia

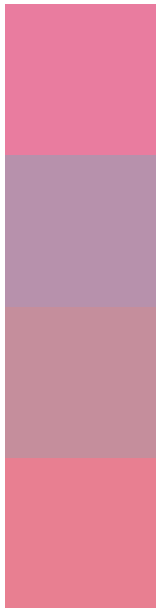
159.9910, -2.9536, 14.0399



## Tritanopia

159.8230, -11.2517, 62.4222

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115

## Protanomaly

159.4400, 6.1921, 20.6621

## Deuteranomaly

160.0410, -1.9922, 32.4130

## Tritanomaly

160.4470, -7.6154, 62.7520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115

## Achromatopsia

161.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

161.0290, -0.5073, 22.7766

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115 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(233, 124, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 124, 159)  
}
```

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(233, 124, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 124, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115 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(233, 124, 159) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 124, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 124, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 124, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 124, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 124,  
159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 160.5810, -0.7794, 63.5115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 124, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
124, 159) }
```

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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