

# Converting Colors

YUV(161.8210, 11.9202,  
50.1460)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(161.8210, 11.9202,  
50.1460)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DB80BA
RGB	219, 128, 186
RGB Percent	86%, 50%, 73%
CMY	0.1412, 0.4980, 0.2706
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.15, 0.14
HSL	322°, 56%, 68%
HSV	322°, 42%, 86%
XYZ	45.7955, 34.0436, 50.6118
YIQ	161.8210, 35.6180, 37.3300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

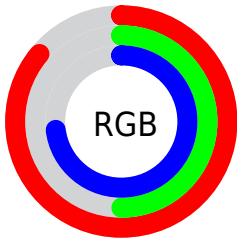
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	219, 128, 186
Decimal	14385338
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	65.00, 42.86, -15.28
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	65, 45.497, 340.380
Yxy	34.0436, 0.3511, 0.2610
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292575418 (0xFFDB80BA)
YUV	161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460
Hunter-Lab	58.3469, 37.9947, -10.5870

# Details

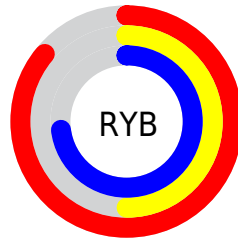
The YUV color **161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **185.1790, -11.9202, -50.1460**, and the grayscale version is **162.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.2540, 15.1578, 38.3652**, and **108.2120, 12.2205, 47.1721** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147.9950, 14.7925, 62.2714**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175.6470, 9.0480, 38.0206**.

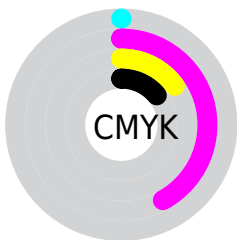
# Distribution



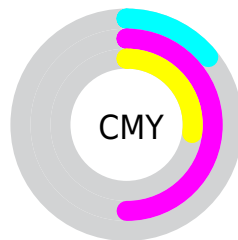
- Red (86%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (27%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460 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 161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 161.8210, 11.9202,  
50.1460


 161.8210, 11.9202,  
50.1460


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 134.8100, 11.9257,  
48.4016


 211.2540, 15.1578,  
38.3652


 108.2120, 12.2205,  
47.1721


 229.1720, 12.7332,  
22.6512

 81.9130, 12.3679,  
46.5573

 246.1950, 4.3409,  
7.7220

 55.2550, 13.6783,  
46.2574

 31.3580, 14.1205,  
44.4130

 21.3750, 8.1961,  
31.2431

 11.3920, 2.2717,

18.0732

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 161.8210, 11.9202,  
50.1460

■ 161.8210, 11.9202,  
50.1460

■ 147.9950, 14.7925,  
62.2714

■ 175.6470, 9.0480,  
38.0206

■ 134.1690, 17.6647,  
74.3968

■ 189.4730, 6.1758,  
25.8952

■ 120.3430, 20.5369,  
86.5222

■ 203.2990, 3.3036,  
13.7698

■ 106.5170, 23.4091,  
98.6476

■ 217.1250, 0.4314,  
1.6444

■ 92.6910, 26.2813,  
110.7730

■ 230.3640, -2.1515,  
-9.9662

■ 81.4410, 28.8696,  
120.6392

■ 241.8420, -3.8661,  
-20.0324

■ 242.7540, -0.3717,  
-20.8323

■ 243.6660, 3.1227,  
-21.6321

■ 244.2360, 5.3067,  
-22.1320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



162.2540, 28.4688, 15.5632



161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460



159.5830, -7.1894, 66.1407

# Triad

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



161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460



153.0010, -38.4545, 14.0311



127.1380, 40.3580, -111.5000

# Complementary

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



161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460



185.1790, -11.9202, -50.1460

# 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.



124.5670, 22.8915, -109.2453



161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460



147.5820, -26.4159, -20.6814

# Square

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



161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460



156.2310, -37.0889, 42.7704



138.3390, -4.6041, -63.4413



125.8790, 53.3037, -110.3959



# Rectangle

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



161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460



158.3690, -19.4089, 65.4514



138.3390, -4.6041, -63.4413



127.0580, 34.9744, -111.4299

# Sweetspot

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



161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460



235.5490, 4.1663, 17.0585



147.9420, 35.0316, 10.5749



116.6360, 2.1515, 9.9662



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.



161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460



175.2070, 16.6599, 69.9785



156.8050, -7.2989, 54.5450



103.0870, 1.4361, 6.0627



64.3810, 22.9832, 95.2589



17.0600, 5.8864, 25.3804



# Inverse Universe

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



161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460



175.2070, 16.6599, 69.9785



190.1950, 7.2989, -54.5450



103.0870, 1.4361, 6.0627



64.3810, 22.9832, 95.2589



17.0600, 5.8864, 25.3804



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

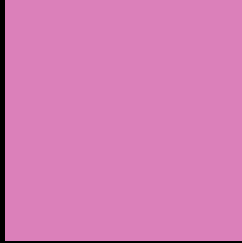
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

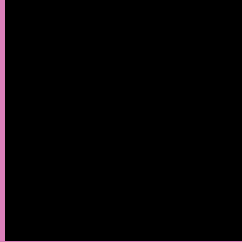
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460.



# 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

161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460

### Protanopia

158.4110, 23.4614, -11.7614

### Deuteranopia

159.4700, 10.6143, 2.2188



## Tritanopia

160.7610, -7.2772, 47.5676

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460



## Protanomaly

159.8160, 19.3177, 10.6854



## Deuteranomaly

160.6940, 10.9969, 19.5624



## Tritanomaly

161.0090, -0.0044, 48.2271

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460



## Achromatopsia

162.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

162.2610, 4.3083, 18.1881

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460 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(219, 128, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 128, 186)  
}
```

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(219, 128, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 128, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460 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(219, 128, 186) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 128, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 128, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 128, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 128, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 128,  
186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 161.8210, 11.9202, 50.1460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 128, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
128, 186) }
```

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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