

# Converting Colors

YUV(162.1590, -31.1374,  
47.2186)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(162.1590, -31.1374,  
47.2186)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D89363
RGB	216, 147, 99
RGB Percent	85%, 58%, 39%
CMY	0.1529, 0.4235, 0.6118
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.54, 0.15
HSL	25°, 60%, 62%
HSV	25°, 54%, 85%
XYZ	41.0048, 36.3672, 16.6628
YIQ	162.1590, 56.5320, -0.3000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

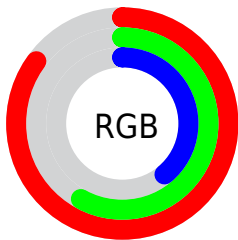
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	216, 180, 99
Decimal	14193507
CIE Lab	66.80, 20.91, 35.78
CIE LCh	67, 41.443, 59.697
Yxy	36.3672, 0.4361, 0.3867
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292383587 (0xFFD89363)
YUV	162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186
Hunter-Lab	60.3052, 15.8375, 25.8314

# Details

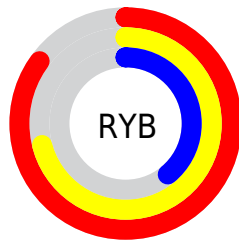
The YUV color **162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **152.8410, 31.1374, -47.2186**, and the grayscale version is **162.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.4460, -29.7999, 38.1969**, and **109.4080, -28.7951, 42.6152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.0200, -36.9849, 56.1105**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.2980, -25.2899, 38.3267**.

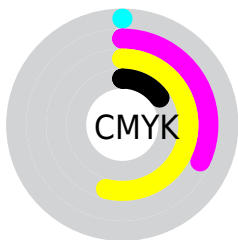
# Distribution



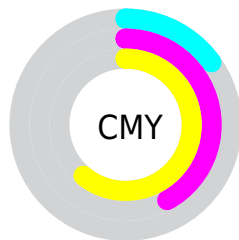
- Red (85%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186 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 162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



162.1590,  
-31.1374, 47.2186

162.1590,  
-31.1374, 47.2186

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

135.3760,  
-30.2584, 45.2742

211.4460,  
-29.7999, 38.1969

109.4080,  
-28.7951, 42.6152

230.9600,  
-26.1093, 21.0831

84.3260, -27.7687,  
40.0561

249.3000,  
-21.8399, 4.9989

59.7170, -27.4685,  
37.0822

252.6060, -9.1728,  
2.0995

38.2740, -18.8691,  
32.2087

17.5860, -8.6699,  
27.5501

5.0830, -2.5059,

10.4512

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 162.1590,  
-31.1374, 47.2186

■ 162.1590,  
-31.1374, 47.2186

■ 152.0200,  
-36.9849, 56.1105

■ 172.2980,  
-25.2899, 38.3267

■ 142.5820,  
-42.6849, 64.3876

■ 181.7360,  
-19.5898, 30.0495

■ 132.4430,  
-48.5324, 73.2795

■ 191.8750,  
-13.7424, 21.1576

■ 122.4180,  
-53.9431, 82.0714

■ 201.9000, -8.3317,  
12.3657

■ 116.8270,  
-57.5957, 86.9747

■ 212.0390, -2.4842,  
3.4738

■ 221.5910, 3.6526,  
-4.9033

■ 231.6160, 9.0633,  
-13.6952

■ 239.8170, 7.4852,  
-20.8875

■ 243.3390, 5.7489,  
-23.9763

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



164.0910, -17.7929, 60.4332



162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186



159.4520, -35.7188, 23.2826

# Triad

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



162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186



135.9520, 12.3487, -87.6579



165.0240, 30.5542, -0.0210

# Complementary

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



162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186



152.8410, 31.1374, -47.2186

# 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.



155.2570, 40.2993, -45.8294



162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186



128.8190, 34.1062, -112.9743

# Square

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



162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186



149.7070, -12.6736, -41.8390



129.0760, 47.7835, -113.1997



167.5850, 16.4736, 36.3210



# Rectangle

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



162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186



157.4280, -32.7490, 4.0096



129.0760, 47.7835, -113.1997



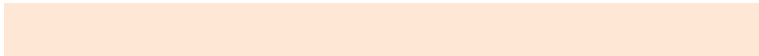
163.2610, 34.3813, -14.2609

# Sweetspot

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



162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186



236.2380, -10.9633, 16.4543



141.9630, 13.3292, 64.9304



116.3450, -6.5791, 10.2214



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.



162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186



178.5500, -44.1482, 67.0466



195.6180, -47.6327, 17.8750



102.2240, -3.0684, 4.1886



92.2190, -45.4640, 69.0909



23.4230, -11.5475, 17.1690



# Inverse Universe

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



152.8410, 31.1374, -47.2186



165.4500, 44.1482, -67.0466



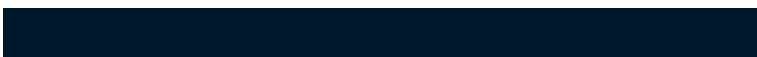
119.3820, 47.6327, -17.8750



101.3630, 2.7790, -4.7034



78.7810, 45.4640, -69.0909



20.1640, 11.2581, -17.6838



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

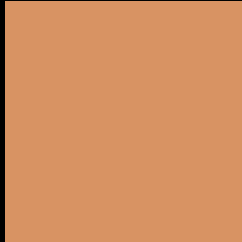
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

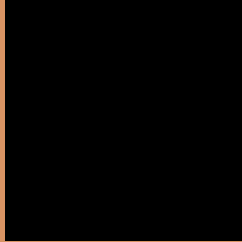
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 162.1590, -31.1374,



# 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

162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186

### Protanopia

160.5740, -27.3980, 14.4056

### Deuteranopia

161.2450, -31.6728, 32.2341



## Tritanopia

165.1740, -6.9878, 48.0824

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186

**Protanomaly**

161.0100, -28.5989, 26.3012

**Deuteranomaly**

161.6910, -31.3997, 37.9820

**Tritanomaly**

164.4700, -16.0077, 47.8228

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186

**Achromatopsia**

162.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

162.4230, -11.5475, 17.1690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186 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(216, 147, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 147, 99)  
}
```

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(216, 147, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 147, 99) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186 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(216, 147, 99) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 147, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 147, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 147, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 147, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 147,  
99) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 162.1590, -31.1374, 47.2186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 147, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
147, 99) }
```

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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