

# Converting Colors

YUV(162.5100, -6.6604,  
36.3867)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(162.5100, -6.6604,  
36.3867)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CC9095
RGB	204, 144, 149
RGB Percent	80%, 56%, 58%
CMY	0.2000, 0.4353, 0.4157
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.27, 0.20
HSL	355°, 37%, 68%
HSV	355°, 29%, 80%
XYZ	40.2999, 34.9538, 33.0565
YIQ	162.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

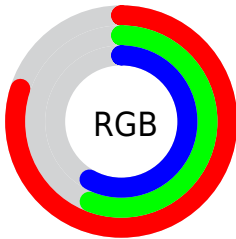
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	204, 144, 149
Decimal	13406357
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	65.71, 23.42, 6.46
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	66, 24.295, 15.432
Yxy	34.9538, 0.3721, 0.3227
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291596437 (0xFFCC9095)
YUV	162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867
Hunter-Lab	59.1217, 18.2102, 8.2347

# Details

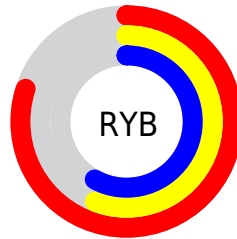
The YUV color  $162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC9999$ . A complement of this color would be  $185.4900, 6.6604, -36.3867$ , and the grayscale version is  $163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $215.6130, -6.2182, 34.5424$ , and  $110.0150, -5.9234, 33.3128$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $148.6040, -9.1718, 48.5823$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $176.4160, -4.1491, 24.1912$ .

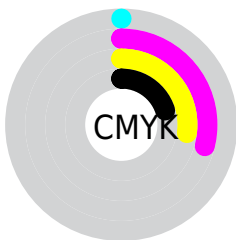
# Distribution



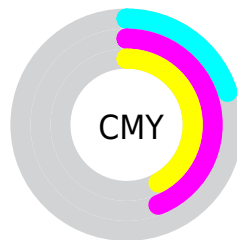
- Red (80%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (20%)




- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (42%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867 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 162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 162.5100, -6.6604,  
36.3867


 162.5100, -6.6604,  
36.3867


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 135.9120, -6.3656,  
35.1572


 215.6130, -6.2182,  
34.5424


 110.0150, -5.9234,  
33.3128

 235.2410, -2.0908,  
17.3286

 85.5310, -5.1918,  
31.9833

 61.6340, -4.7496,  
30.1390

 38.2640, -3.5812,  
28.7095

 15.3240, -4.5967,  
27.7799

 3.8870, -1.9163,

7.9921

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 162.5100, -6.6604,  
36.3867

■ 162.5100, -6.6604,  
36.3867

■ 148.6040, -9.1718,  
48.5823

■ 176.4160, -4.1491,  
24.1912

■ 134.2250,  
-10.9569, 61.1927

■ 190.7950, -2.3639,  
11.5808

■ 120.3190,  
-13.4683, 73.3882

■ 204.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 105.8260,  
-15.6902, 86.0986

■ 219.1940, 2.3694,  
-13.3251

■ 91.9200, -18.2016,  
98.2942

■ 233.1000, 4.8807,  
-25.5207

■ 78.1280, -20.2761,  
110.3897

■ 239.7510, 7.5178,  
-31.3536

■ 63.6350, -22.4981,  
123.1001

■ 62.9340, -22.6455,  
123.7149

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



163.2130, 3.8390, 28.7542



162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867



161.4960, -15.5275, 33.7680

# Triad

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



162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867



154.8830, -12.7603, -13.9294



155.0510, 22.6529, -32.4937

# Complementary

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



162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867



185.4900, 6.6604, -36.3867

# 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.



150.7520, 19.3493, -46.2635



162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867



151.6340, -1.7916, -32.1280

# Square

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



162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867



157.4680, -19.9507, 5.7286



149.6460, 10.0345, -45.2935



160.2110, 20.1090, -9.8320



# Rectangle

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



162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867



160.1270, -19.2896, 27.0756



149.6460, 10.0345, -45.2935



153.6050, 22.3797, -38.2416

# Sweetspot

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



162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867



239.1050, -2.5168, 13.9399



167.2850, 18.1005, 27.8141



117.7130, -1.3375, 9.0217



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.



162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867



193.4090, -10.0616, 54.0153



176.6150, -16.0792, 24.0166



95.1040, -1.0373, 6.0478



51.2300, -18.3544, 100.6533



11.7040, -4.2911, 23.0616



# Inverse Universe

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



162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867



193.4090, -10.0616, 54.0153



171.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166



95.1040, -1.0373, 6.0478



51.2300, -18.3544, 100.6533



11.7040, -4.2911, 23.0616



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

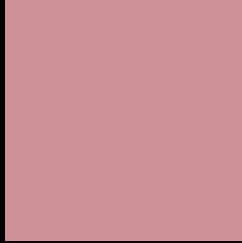
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

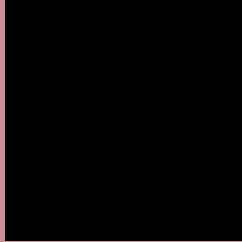
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 162.5100, -6.6604,



# 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

162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867

### Protanopia

159.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591

### Deuteranopia

160.9760, -6.8902, 16.6840



## Tritanopia

162.7920, -4.3345, 37.0164

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867

## Protanomaly

161.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546

## Deuteranomaly

161.4330, -6.6225, 24.1763

## Tritanomaly

162.5640, -5.2081, 37.2164

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867

## Achromatopsia

163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

162.8060, -2.3694, 13.3251

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867 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(204, 144, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 144, 149)  
}
```

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(204, 144, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 144, 149) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867 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(204, 144, 149) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 144, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 144, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 144, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 144, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 144,  
149) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 162.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 144, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
144, 149) }
```

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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