

# Converting Colors

YUV(163.5490, -25.9067,  
49.5075)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075)  
contains.

<b>YUV(163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(163.5490, -25.9067,  
49.5075)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC916F
RGB	220, 145, 111
RGB Percent	86%, 57%, 44%
CMY	0.1373, 0.4314, 0.5647
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.50, 0.14
HSL	19°, 61%, 65%
HSV	19°, 50%, 86%
XYZ	42.5098, 36.6141, 19.8656
YIQ	163.5490, 55.6140, 5.3260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

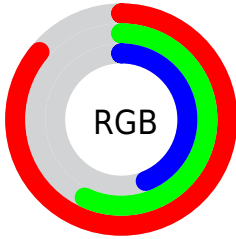
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 160, 111
Decimal	14455151
CIE Lab	66.99, 24.67, 29.65
CIE LCh	67, 38.569, 50.232
Yxy	36.6141, 0.4294, 0.3699
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292645231 (0xFFDC916F)
YUV	163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075
Hunter-Lab	60.5096, 19.5098, 22.8915

# Details

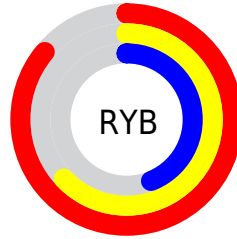
The YUV color  $163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC9966$ . A complement of this color would be  $167.4510, 25.9067, -49.5075$ , and the grayscale version is  $164.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $211.6400, -23.9795, 38.0267$ , and  $110.7980, -23.5644, 44.9042$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $152.2360, -31.1753, 59.4290$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $174.8620, -20.6380, 39.5860$ .

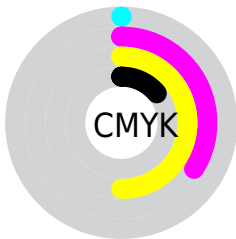
# Distribution



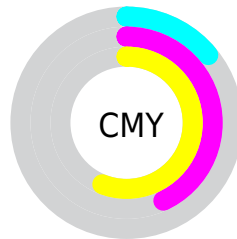
- Red (86%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075 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 163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 163.5490,  
-25.9067, 49.5075


 163.5490,  
-25.9067, 49.5075


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 136.7660,  
-25.0276, 47.5632


 211.6400,  
-23.9795, 38.0267


 110.7980,  
-23.5644, 44.9042


 231.1540,  
-20.2889, 20.9129


 85.7160, -22.5380,  
42.3451

 250.7820,  
-16.1615, 3.6992

 60.7480, -21.0748,  
39.6860

 254.0880, -3.4944,  
0.7998

 37.7090, -18.5905,  
36.2122

 16.7220, -8.2439,  
30.9388

 7.2900, -3.1010,

14.6547

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 163.5490,  
-25.9067, 49.5075

■ 163.5490,  
-25.9067, 49.5075

■ 152.2360,  
-31.1753, 59.4290

■ 174.8620,  
-20.6380, 39.5860

■ 140.9230,  
-36.4440, 69.3505

■ 186.1750,  
-15.3693, 29.6645

■ 129.6100,  
-41.7127, 79.2720

■ 197.4880,  
-10.1006, 19.7430

■ 117.7100,  
-46.6920, 89.7083

■ 209.3880, -5.1213,  
9.3067

■ 106.3970,  
-51.9607, 99.6298

■ 220.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 106.2830,  
-52.3975, 99.7298

■ 232.0140, 5.4161,  
-10.5363

■ 242.1870, 6.3168,  
-19.4580

■ 244.5350, 5.1592,  
-21.5172

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



165.2630, -11.9617, 56.7743



163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075



161.4790, -33.2671, 30.2749

# Triad

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



163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075



145.7720, 2.0844, -62.0670



163.5880, 31.7551, -11.9167

# Complementary

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



163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075



167.4510, 25.9067, -49.5075

# 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.



153.0340, 38.4372, -55.2808



163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075



127.4510, 28.8647, -111.7745

# Square

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



163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075



153.1280, -17.8111, -27.2993



128.9960, 42.4000, -113.1295



167.7190, 19.8585, 23.9254



# Rectangle

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



163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075



159.5970, -32.3393, 12.6314



128.9960, 42.4000, -113.1295



160.5970, 34.7087, -25.9566

# Sweetspot

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



163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075



235.4060, -9.0742, 17.1839



152.2550, 17.1293, 59.4124



115.9860, -5.4161, 10.5363



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.



163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075



176.8520, -35.4230, 68.5358



194.6600, -41.2444, 22.2232



104.0500, -2.4896, 5.2182



83.4250, -41.1285, 78.5573



21.9720, -10.8322, 21.0726



# Inverse Universe

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



167.4510, 25.9067, -49.5075



182.5610, 35.7124, -68.0210



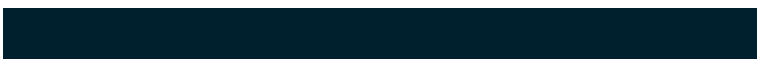
136.3400, 41.2444, -22.2232



104.3630, 2.7790, -4.7034



89.5750, 41.1285, -78.5573



24.0280, 10.8322, -21.0726



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075 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 163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

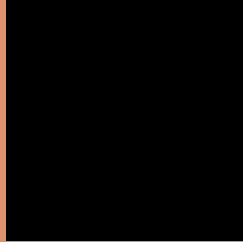
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075.



# 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

163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075

### Protanopia

161.8710, -21.1354, 12.3911

### Deuteranopia

162.6020, -26.4258, 29.2900



## Tritanopia

165.9570, -7.8668, 50.0267

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075

## Protanomaly

162.2040, -22.7786, 26.1311

## Deuteranomaly

163.0590, -26.1581, 36.7823

## Tritanomaly

165.2360, -14.4133, 49.7820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075

## Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

163.7050, -9.2216, 17.7987

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075 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(220, 145, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 145, 111)  
}
```

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(220, 145, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 145, 111) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075 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(220, 145, 111) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 145, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 145, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 145, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 145, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 145,  
111) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 163.5490, -25.9067, 49.5075 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 145, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
145, 111) }
```

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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