

# Converting Colors

YUV(166.1160, 16.7048,  
-131.6517)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(166.1160, 16.7048,  
-131.6517)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	10ECC8
RGB	16, 236, 200
RGB Percent	6%, 93%, 78%
CMY	0.9373, 0.0745, 0.2157
CMYK	0.93, 0.00, 0.15, 0.07
HSL	170°, 87%, 49%
HSV	170°, 93%, 93%
XYZ	40.6345, 64.2712, 64.9075
YIQ	166.1160, -119.5640, -57.8360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

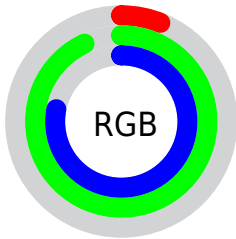
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	16, 136, 236
Decimal	1109192
CIELab	84.11, -54.83, 4.28
CIELCh	84, 54.996, 175.541
Yxy	64.2712, 0.2393, 0.3785
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279299272 (0xFF10ECC8)
YUV	166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517
Hunter-Lab	80.1693, -49.8221, 8.1155

# Details

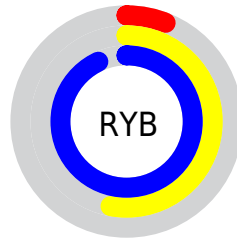
The YUV color **166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **85.8840, -16.7048, 131.6517**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213.1400, 20.6370, -86.0688**, and **121.7170, 11.9715, -106.7458** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160.9900, 17.7529, -141.1882**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.7480, 14.9142, -117.2970**.

# Distribution



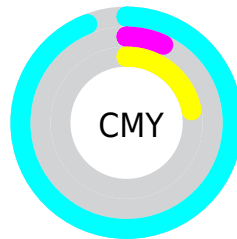
- Red (6%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517 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 166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



166.1160, 16.7048,  
-131.6517

166.1160, 16.7048,  
-131.6517

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

141.2310, 15.6621,  
-123.8596

213.1400, 20.6370,  
-86.0688

121.7170, 11.9715,  
-106.7458

223.3060, 15.6251,  
-65.1664

102.3170, 8.7177,  
-89.7320

232.8740, 10.9081,  
-45.4935

84.3190, 5.7587,  
-73.9478

242.4420, 6.1911,  
-25.8206

66.3210, 2.7997,  
-58.1635

252.0100, 1.4741,  
-6.1478

48.5510, 0.7144,  
-42.5792

32.6560, -1.8024,

-28.6393

■ 13.9570, -4.9088,  
-12.2403

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.1160, 16.7048,  
-131.6517

■ 166.1160, 16.7048,  
-131.6517

■ 160.9900, 17.7529,  
-141.1882

■ 173.7480, 14.9142,  
-117.2970

■ 181.0810, 13.2711,  
-103.5570

■ 188.7130, 11.4805,  
-89.2023

■ 195.9320, 9.4005,  
-75.3624

■ 203.5640, 7.6099,  
-61.0076

■ 211.1960, 5.8194,  
-46.6529

■ 218.5290, 4.1762,  
-32.9129

■ 226.1610, 2.3856,  
-18.5582

■ 233.4940, 0.7425,  
-4.8182

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



192.6490, -21.5190, -51.4352



166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517



167.3740, 42.2136, -146.7870

# Triad

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



166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517



206.2810, 24.0185, -3.7544



199.2040, -36.0896, 48.9331

# Complementary

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



166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517



85.8840, -16.7048, 131.6517

# 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.



195.1870, -13.4032, 52.4560



166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517



210.9750, 21.7043, 38.6099

# Square

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



166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517



187.8330, 33.1133, -74.3985



199.9410, 9.8891, 48.2867



205.7560, -50.1657, 37.0480



# Rectangle

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



166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517



165.8410, 43.9554, -145.4426



199.9410, 9.8891, 48.2867



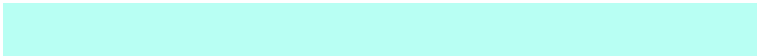
197.6370, -29.4010, 50.3074

# Sweetspot

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



166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517



232.4030, 5.2243, -42.4494



156.2030, -69.1201, -90.5090



113.9320, 2.9915, -26.2504



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.



166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517



173.9670, 19.2433, -152.5691



127.3690, 53.5551, -97.6706



113.4830, 0.7479, -6.5626



123.4610, 13.5767, -108.2753



36.8280, 4.0288, -32.2982



# Inverse Universe

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



85.8840, -16.7048, 131.6517



81.0330, -19.2433, 152.5691



124.6310, -53.5551, 97.6706



109.4030, -1.1847, 6.6626



57.5390, -13.5767, 108.2753

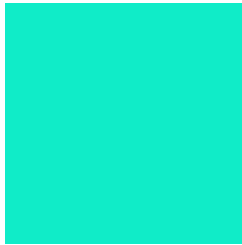


17.1720, -4.0288, 32.2982



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

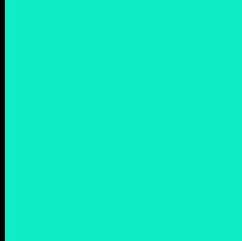
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

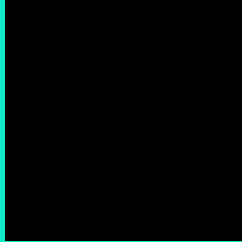
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

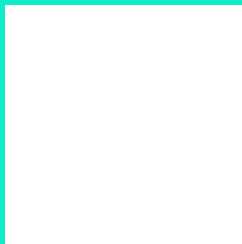
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517.



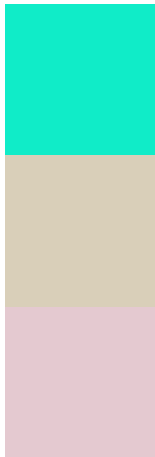
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517.



# 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

166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517

### Protanopia

207.4820, -11.0836, 8.3473

### Deuteranopia

209.8710, -0.9224, 15.8991



## Tritanopia

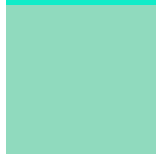
183.0270, 32.0317, -100.8787

# Trichromacy



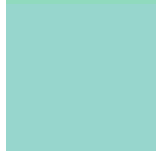
## Original Color

166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517



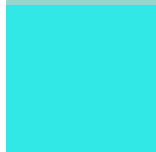
## Protanomaly

192.6820, -1.3222, -42.6941



## Deuteranomaly

194.1370, 5.3555, -37.8311



## Tritanomaly

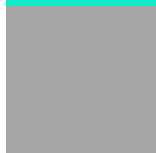
177.1690, 26.5387, -112.4042

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517



## Achromatopsia

166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

165.5980, 6.1142, -47.8824

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517 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(16, 236, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 236, 200)  
}
```

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(16, 236, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 236, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517 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(16, 236, 200) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 236, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 236, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 236, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 236, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 236,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 166.1160, 16.7048, -131.6517 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 236, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 236,  
200) }
```

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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