

# Converting Colors

YUV(166.3500, -13.9765,  
49.6821)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(166.3500, -13.9765,  
49.6821)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DF8F8A
RGB	223, 143, 138
RGB Percent	87%, 56%, 54%
CMY	0.1255, 0.4392, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.38, 0.13
HSL	4°, 57%, 71%
HSV	4°, 38%, 87%
XYZ	44.8413, 37.1679, 28.8555
YIQ	166.3500, 49.2850, 15.4050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

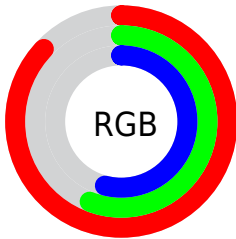
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	223, 143, 138
Decimal	14651274
CIE Lab	67.40, 29.74, 15.33
CIE LCh	67, 33.464, 27.270
Yxy	37.1679, 0.4045, 0.3353
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292841354 (0xFFDF8F8A)
YUV	166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821
Hunter-Lab	60.9655, 24.6008, 14.6134

# Details

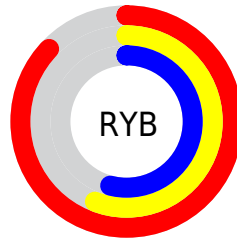
The YUV color  $166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FF9999$ . A complement of this color would be  $194.6500, 13.9765, -49.6821$ , and the grayscale version is  $166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $213.6580, -11.1704, 36.2569$ , and  $113.3710, -12.5079, 45.2786$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $151.5150, -17.5089, 62.6923$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $181.1850, -10.4442, 36.6718$ .

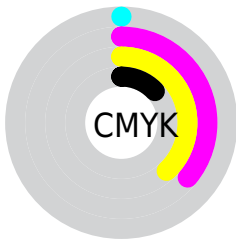
# Distribution



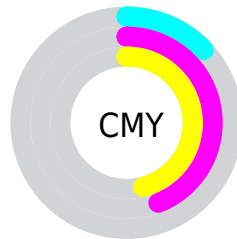
- Red (87%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821 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 166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



166.3500,  
-13.9765, 49.6821

166.3500,  
-13.9765, 49.6821

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

139.5670,  
-13.0975, 47.7377

213.6580,  
-11.1704, 36.2569

113.3710,  
-12.5079, 45.2786

233.8730, -7.3324,  
18.5284

87.7020, -11.1921,  
43.2343

254.2020, -3.0576,  
0.6998

63.0330, -9.8763,  
41.1901

38.4780, -8.1237,  
39.0458

17.3420, -8.5496,  
35.6571

9.6820, -4.2802,

19.5729

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.3500,  
-13.9765, 49.6821

■ 166.3500,  
-13.9765, 49.6821

■ 151.5150,  
-17.5089, 62.6923

■ 181.1850,  
-10.4442, 36.6718

■ 136.5660,  
-21.4780, 75.8026

■ 196.1340, -6.4751,  
23.5615

■ 121.7310,  
-25.0104, 88.8129

■ 210.9690, -2.9427,  
10.5512

■ 106.8960,  
-28.5427, 101.8232

■ 225.8040, 0.5896,  
-2.4591

■ 92.0610, -32.0751,  
114.8335

■ 240.7530, 4.5588,  
-15.5694

■ 77.1120, -36.0442,  
127.9438

■ 245.4320, 4.7170,  
-19.6729

■ 74.3080, -36.6338,  
130.4029

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



167.6990, 0.1484, 45.8680



166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821



164.7220, -25.0059, 40.5858

# Triad

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



166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821



155.0120, -11.8379, -29.8285



159.4340, 31.8310, -36.3376

# Complementary

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



166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821



194.6500, 13.9765, -49.6821

# 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.



149.2360, 31.9287, -67.7360



166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821



149.0160, 5.4151, -57.0190

# Square

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



166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821



159.5610, -24.4336, -3.1230



143.8790, 23.2307, -77.9469



166.0470, 25.6128, -1.7952



# Rectangle

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



166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821



163.3200, -28.7518, 28.6604



143.8790, 23.2307, -77.9469



156.1830, 32.4478, -47.5185

# Sweetspot

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



166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821



236.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842



172.6490, 22.8510, 44.1578



116.6700, -2.7953, 9.9364



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.



166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821



177.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253



191.0040, -26.1310, 28.0605



104.8760, -1.9109, 6.2477



58.4940, -28.8375, 103.0528



16.1130, -7.9437, 27.9649



# Inverse Universe

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



194.6500, 13.9765, -49.6821



215.9080, 19.2724, -68.3253



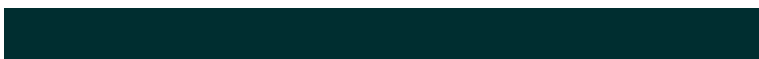
169.9960, 26.1310, -28.0605



108.7110, 1.6215, -6.7625



117.5060, 28.8375, -103.0528

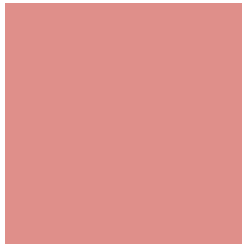


32.4740, 7.6543, -28.4797



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

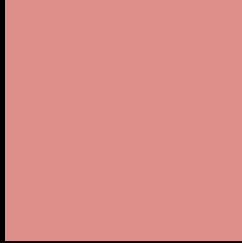
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

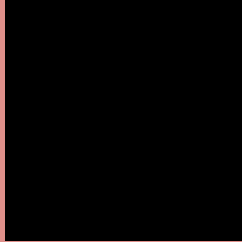
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.3500, -13.9765,

49.6821.

# 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

166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821

### Protanopia

164.3830, -7.5838, 5.8031

### Deuteranopia

165.2450, -14.9108, 22.5871



## Tritanopia

167.0710, -7.4300, 49.9267

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821

## Protanomaly

164.9120, -9.8166, 22.0022

## Deuteranomaly

166.0120, -14.7959, 32.4385

## Tritanomaly

167.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821

## Achromatopsia

166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

166.4430, -5.1484, 18.0285

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821 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(223, 143, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 143, 138)  
}
```

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(223, 143, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 143, 138) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821 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(223, 143, 138) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 143, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 143, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 143, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 143, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 143,  
138) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 166.3500, -13.9765, 49.6821 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 143, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
143, 138) }
```

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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