

Converting Colors

YUV(166.3520, -7.0755,
29.5093)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(166.3520, -7.0755,
29.5093)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C89898
RGB	200, 152, 152
RGB Percent	78%, 60%, 60%
CMY	0.2157, 0.4039, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.24, 0.22
HSL	0°, 30%, 69%
HSV	0°, 24%, 78%
XYZ	40.7152, 37.0028, 34.7021
YIQ	166.3520, 28.6080, 10.1760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

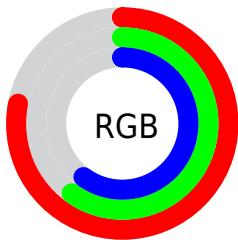
Format	Color
R _Y B	200, 152, 152
Decimal	13146264
CIE Lab	67.28, 17.95, 6.97
CIE LCh	67, 19.258, 21.221
Yxy	37.0028, 0.3622, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291336344 (0xFFC89898)
YUV	166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093
Hunter-Lab	60.8300, 13.0225, 8.7574

Details

The YUV color $166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CC9999$. A complement of this color would be $185.6480, 7.0755, -29.5093$, and the grayscale version is $166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $220.6510, -7.2229, 30.1241$, and $114.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $152.3320, -10.0237, 41.8048$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $180.3720, -4.1274, 17.2138$.

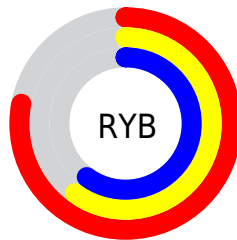
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (60%)

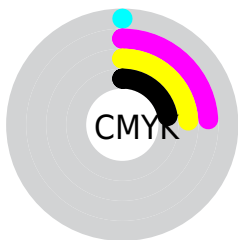
Blue (60%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (60%)

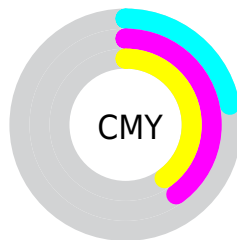


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093 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 166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166.3520, -7.0755,
29.5093

 166.3520, -7.0755,
29.5093


255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 139.7540, -6.7807,
28.2797


 220.6510, -7.2229,
30.1241


 114.1560, -6.4859,
27.0502

 240.8660, -3.3849,
12.3955

 89.5580, -6.1911,
25.8206

 65.1880, -5.0227,
24.3911

 42.2910, -4.5805,
22.5468

 20.4650, -5.1592,
21.5172

 4.4850, -2.2111,

9.2217

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

166.3520, -7.0755,
29.5093

166.3520, -7.0755,
29.5093

152.3320,
-10.0237, 41.8048

180.3720, -4.1274,
17.2138

138.3120,
-12.9718, 54.1004

194.3920, -1.1793,
4.9182

124.2920,
-15.9200, 66.3959

208.4120, 1.7689,
-7.3773

110.2720,
-18.8681, 78.6915

222.4320, 4.7170,
-19.6729

96.2520, -21.8162,
90.9870

236.4520, 7.6652,
-31.9684

■ 82.2320, -24.7644,
103.2825

■ 238.5550, 8.1074,
-33.8127

■ 68.2120, -27.7125,
115.5781

■ 59.8000, -29.4814,
122.9554

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166.9090, 1.5239, 24.6358



166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093



164.9080, -13.7586, 26.3907

Triad

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



166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093



159.6210, -8.6872, -13.6996



161.5640, 17.9629, -21.5426

Complementary

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



166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093



185.6480, 7.0755, -29.5093

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.



157.9170, 15.8169, -33.2532



166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093



157.2370, 0.3762, -27.3948

Square

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



166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093



161.9990, -15.2825, 1.7549



157.1850, 9.2758, -35.2422



164.6910, 15.4353, -4.1140

Rectangle

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



166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093



164.1800, -16.3577, 20.0131



157.1850, 9.2758, -35.2422



160.7160, 17.3950, -26.0609

Sweetspot

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



166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093



242.3820, -2.6533, 11.0660



171.8240, 13.8908, 24.7104



120.2890, -1.6215, 6.7625



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.



166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093



203.1260, -10.9081, 45.4935



180.4400, -14.0209, 17.1541



92.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330



48.7370, -24.0273, 100.2087



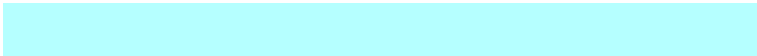
10.7640, -5.3067, 22.1320

Inverse Universe

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



185.6480, 7.0755, -29.5093



232.8740, 10.9081, -45.4935



171.5600, 14.0209, -17.1541



96.3090, 1.3267, -5.5330



114.2630, 24.0273, -100.2087



25.2360, 5.3067, -22.1320

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

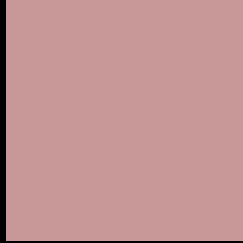
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

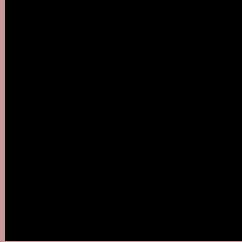
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YUV 166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.3520, -7.0755,

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

166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093

Protanopia

163.9250, -2.9210, 3.5738

Deuteranopia

165.2750, -7.0376, 17.2988



Tritanopia

166.6170, -2.2762, 30.1539

Trichromacy



Original Color

166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093

Protanomaly

164.9370, -4.4059, 13.2103

Deuteranomaly

165.5960, -7.1958, 21.4023

Tritanomaly

166.7480, -4.3128, 30.0390

Monochromacy



Original Color

166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093

Achromatopsia

166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

166.0830, -2.5059, 10.4512

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093 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(200, 152, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 152, 152)  
}
```

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(200, 152, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 152, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093 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(200, 152, 152) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 152, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 152, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 152, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 152, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 152,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 166.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 152, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
152, 152) }
```

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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