

# Converting Colors

YUV(166.4050, 12.6183,  
12.7998)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998)  
contains.

<b>YUV(166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998)</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(166.4050, 12.6183,  
12.7998)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B59AC0
RGB	181, 154, 192
RGB Percent	71%, 60%, 75%
CMY	0.2902, 0.3961, 0.2471
CMYK	0.06, 0.20, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	283°, 23%, 68%
HSV	283°, 20%, 75%
XYZ	40.1261, 36.7407, 54.8460
YIQ	166.4050, 3.8940, 17.5420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

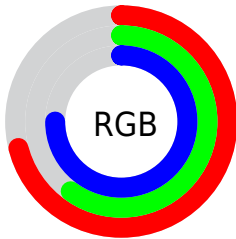
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	181, 154, 192
Decimal	11901632
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	67.08, 16.98, -15.89
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	67, 23.250, 316.896
Yxy	36.7407, 0.3046, 0.2789
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290091712 (0xFFB59AC0)
YUV	166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998
Hunter-Lab	60.6141, 12.0909, -11.2180

# Details

The YUV color **166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **179.5950, -12.6183, -12.7998**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221.2310, 13.1971, 13.8294**, and **114.4650, 11.6028, 11.8702** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153.4580, 19.0012, 18.8923**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.3520, 6.2355, 6.7073**.

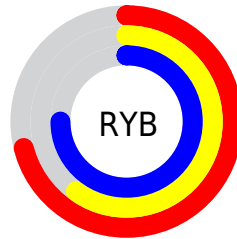
# Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (60%)

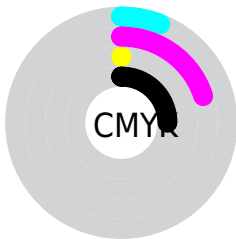
Blue (75%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (75%)

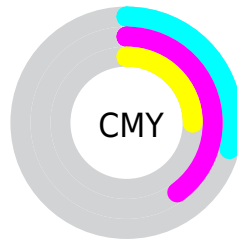


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (40%)


Yellow (25%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998 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 166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 166.4050, 12.6183,  
12.7998


 166.4050, 12.6183,  
12.7998


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 139.9920, 12.3289,  
12.2850


 221.2310, 13.1971,  
13.8294

 114.4650, 11.6028,  
11.8702

 244.4340, 5.2090,  
9.2664

 90.0520, 11.3134,  
11.3554

 66.2260, 10.7346,  
10.3258

 43.8130, 10.4452,  
9.8110

 22.4000, 10.1558,  
9.2962

 2.5080, 9.6096,

-2.1995

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.4050, 12.6183,  
12.7998

■ 166.4050, 12.6183,  
12.7998

■ 153.4580, 19.0012,  
18.8923

■ 179.3520, 6.2355,  
6.7073

■ 140.8100, 25.2367,  
25.5996

■ 192.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 127.2760, 31.9089,  
32.2069

■ 205.5340, -6.6723,  
-6.6073

■ 114.6280, 38.1444,  
38.9142

■ 218.1820,  
-12.9077, -13.3146

■ 101.6810, 44.5273,  
45.0068

■ 231.1290,  
-19.2906, -19.4071

89.0330, 50.7627,  
51.7141

235.5590,  
-21.4746, -18.9072

76.0860, 57.1456,  
57.8066

237.3530,  
-22.3590, -15.2186

62.8510, 63.6705,  
65.0287

238.8480,  
-23.0961, -12.1447

62.5520, 63.8179,  
64.4139

240.6420,  
-23.9805, -8.4560

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



163.6950, 19.3774, -8.5025



166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998



166.6860, 3.1128, 28.3394

# Triad

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



166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998



163.2680, -19.8521, 20.8130



153.7710, 10.4659, -43.6492

# Complementary

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



166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998



179.5950, -12.6183, -12.7998

# 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.



155.4600, -1.2128, -31.0984



166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998



161.0980, -18.7823, 4.2991

# Square

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



166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998



164.8980, -15.2327, 32.5385



158.4100, -12.0341, -13.5146



155.2470, 18.6122, -43.1896



# Rectangle

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



166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998



166.2970, -3.5974, 33.9425



158.4100, -12.0341, -13.5146



154.1690, 6.8187, -40.4902

# Sweetspot

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



166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998



239.9990, 4.9305, 5.2629



164.7890, 13.4150, -9.4620



118.8200, 3.0467, 2.7889



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998



209.6970, 19.8694, 20.4367



168.7820, 7.5025, 20.3622



90.2330, 3.3361, 3.3037



52.4400, 53.5201, 53.9881



10.9380, 10.8766, 11.4554



# Inverse Universe

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



166.6160, -0.7967, 22.2618



209.8780, -1.4189, 35.1870



177.2180, -7.5025, -20.3622



90.3320, -0.1637, 5.8478



53.4970, -3.2030, 94.2801

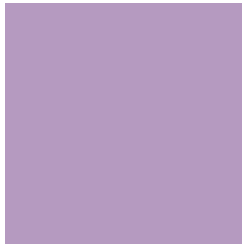


11.0070, -0.4965, 19.2879



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

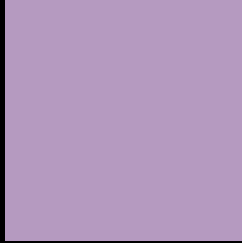
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998 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 166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.4050, 12.6183,



# 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

166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998

### Protanopia

164.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879

### Deuteranopia

164.7410, 12.9457, 1.1041



## Tritanopia

165.3480, 2.2934, 11.0958

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998

## Protanomaly

164.8980, 14.8403, 0.0895

## Deuteranomaly

165.0620, 12.7874, 5.2076

## Tritanomaly

165.9720, 5.9298, 11.4256

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998

## Achromatopsia

166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

166.1730, 4.3517, 4.2333

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998 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(181, 154, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 154, 192)  
}
```

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(181, 154, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 154, 192) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998 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(181, 154, 192) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 154, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(181, 154, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 154, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 154, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 154,  
192) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 166.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 154, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
154, 192) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor