

Converting Colors

YUV(166.6010, -14.5933,
60.8629)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(166.6010, -14.5933,
60.8629)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EC8989
RGB	236, 137, 137
RGB Percent	93%, 54%, 54%
CMY	0.0745, 0.4627, 0.4627
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.42, 0.07
HSL	0°, 72%, 73%
HSV	0°, 42%, 93%
XYZ	48.0531, 37.5303, 28.3783
YIQ	166.6010, 59.0040, 20.9880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

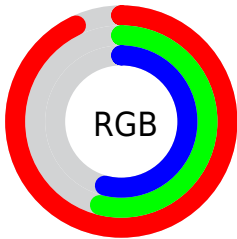
Format	Color
R _Y B	236, 137, 137
Decimal	15501705
CIE Lab	67.67, 37.66, 16.51
CIE LCh	68, 41.120, 23.673
Yxy	37.5303, 0.4217, 0.3293
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293691785 (0xFFEC8989)
YUV	166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629
Hunter-Lab	61.2620, 32.8045, 15.4186

Details

The YUV color **166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **206.3990, 14.5933, -60.8629**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210.6090, -10.1602, 38.9309**, and **112.7360, -12.6878, 56.3595** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.7770, -18.1311, 75.6176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183.4250, -11.0555, 46.1083**.

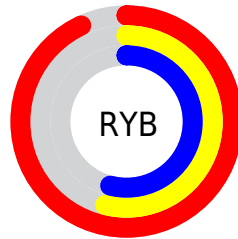
Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (54%)

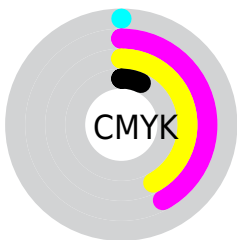
Blue (54%)



Red (93%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (54%)

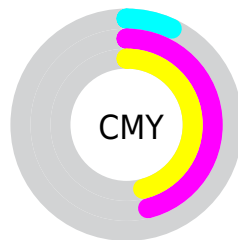


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629 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 166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

166.6010,
-14.5933, 60.8629

166.6010,
-14.5933, 60.8629

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

139.5190,
-13.5669, 58.3038

210.6090,
-10.1602, 38.9309

112.7360,
-12.6878, 56.3595

230.2370, -6.0328,
21.7172

86.7680, -11.2246,
53.7005

250.5660, -1.7580,
3.8886

60.6260, -9.1826,
52.0710

32.3640, -5.1095,
52.3008

19.7340, -9.7289,
40.5753

12.3730, -5.6069,

25.1059

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 166.6010,
-14.5933, 60.8629

■ 166.6010,
-14.5933, 60.8629

■ 149.7770,
-18.1311, 75.6176

■ 183.4250,
-11.0555, 46.1083

■ 133.6540,
-21.5214, 89.7574

■ 199.5480, -7.6652,
31.9684

■ 116.8300,
-25.0592, 104.5121

■ 216.3720, -4.1274,
17.2138

■ 100.7070,
-28.4496, 118.6520

■ 232.4950, -0.7370,
3.0739

■ 83.8830, -31.9873,
133.4066

■ 249.3190, 2.8007,
-11.6808

■ 70.5640, -34.7881,
145.0874

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168.4380, 2.7421, 53.9899



166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629



165.0500, -29.1117, 50.8221

Triad

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



166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629



153.7250, -16.6264, -33.9618



154.7180, 41.0580, -55.8807

Complementary

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



166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629



206.3990, 14.5933, -60.8629

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.



131.1960, 45.7524, -115.0589



166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629



143.3190, 5.7587, -73.9478

Square

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



166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629



159.3350, -31.7172, -0.2938



130.0100, 31.0541, -114.0188



166.2510, 32.9073, -8.1131

Rectangle

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



166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629



163.8820, -34.4518, 36.9375



130.0100, 31.0541, -114.0188



148.0640, 42.8594, -73.7241

Sweetspot

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



166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629



231.8670, -4.8644, 20.2876



177.8870, 28.6497, 50.9651



113.2790, -3.0955, 12.9103



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.



166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629



165.9730, -18.7207, 78.0767



195.9510, -29.0628, 35.1230



109.2890, -1.6215, 6.7625



54.1190, -26.6807, 111.2746



16.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980

Inverse Universe

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



206.3990, 14.5933, -60.8629



217.0270, 18.7207, -78.0767



177.6360, 28.7735, -35.6378



113.7110, 1.6215, -6.7625



126.8810, 26.6807, -111.2746



37.8540, 7.9600, -33.1980

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629 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 166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629 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 166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629.

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

166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629

Protanopia

165.4970, -7.1470, 5.7031

Deuteranopia

165.9030, -16.2212, 22.8871



Tritanopia

167.3390, -10.5201, 61.0927

Trichromacy



Original Color

166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629

Protanomaly

165.9340, -9.8275, 25.4909

Deuteranomaly

166.1050, -15.8278, 36.7419

Tritanomaly

166.9970, -11.8305, 61.3926

Monochromacy



Original Color

166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629

Achromatopsia

167.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

166.7640, -5.3067, 22.1320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629 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(236, 137, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 137, 137)  
}
```

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(236, 137, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 137, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629 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(236, 137, 137) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 137, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 137, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 137, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 137, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 137,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 166.6010, -14.5933, 60.8629 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 137, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
137, 137) }
```

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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