

# Converting Colors

YUV(166.7850, -10.2470,  
66.8406)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406)  
contains.

<b>YUV(166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406)</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(166.7850, -10.2470,  
66.8406)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F38492
RGB	243, 132, 146
RGB Percent	95%, 52%, 57%
CMY	0.0471, 0.4824, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.40, 0.05
HSL	352°, 82%, 74%
HSV	352°, 46%, 95%
XYZ	50.4017, 37.6325, 31.8015
YIQ	166.7850, 61.6620, 27.8860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

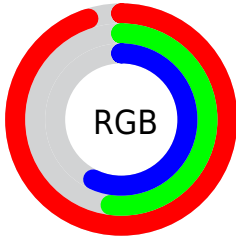
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">243, 132, 146</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15959186</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">67.75, 43.72, 11.70</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">68, 45.257, 14.980</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">37.6325, 0.4206, 0.3140</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294149266</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFF38492</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">61.3454, 39.3023, 12.2058</a>

# Details

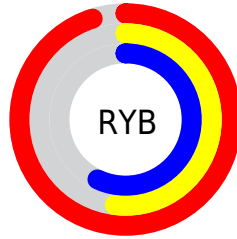
The YUV color **166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **208.2150, 10.2470, -66.8406**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208.8140, -4.3453, 40.5051**, and **112.3330, -8.0522, 62.8520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150.3030, -12.4744, 81.2953**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183.2670, -8.0196, 52.3858**.

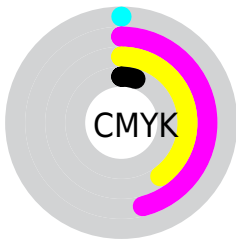
# Distribution



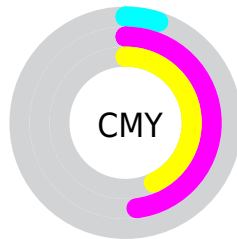
- Red (95%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406 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 166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 166.7850,  
-10.2470, 66.8406

 166.7850,  
-10.2470, 66.8406


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 139.0020, -9.3680,  
64.8962


 208.8140, -4.3453,  
40.5051


 112.3330, -8.0522,  
62.8520


 228.4420, -0.2179,  
23.2914

 85.6640, -6.7364,  
60.8077

 248.5430, 3.1833,  
5.6628

 58.0490, -3.9682,  
59.5930

 32.6080, -1.7787,  
57.3488

 21.5710, -9.1555,  
43.3492

 13.9820, -5.9071,

28.0798

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.7850,  
-10.2470, 66.8406

■ 166.7850,  
-10.2470, 66.8406

■ 150.3030,  
-12.4744, 81.2953

■ 183.2670, -8.0196,  
52.3858

■ 133.2340,  
-14.4124, 96.2648

■ 200.3360, -6.0816,  
37.4163

■ 116.6380,  
-17.0765, 110.8195

■ 216.9320, -3.4175,  
22.8616

■ 100.1560,  
-19.3039, 125.2742

■ 233.4140, -1.1901,  
8.4069

■ 83.0870, -21.2419,  
140.2437

■ 249.8960, 1.0373,  
-6.0478

■ 76.1910, -22.2792,  
146.2915

■ 251.4120, 1.7689,  
-7.3773

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



169.0450, 8.8518, 54.3345



166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406



165.1590, -27.6864, 60.3736

# Triad

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



166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406



154.1190, -24.2157, -26.4144



141.7890, 49.8970, -91.0230

# Complementary

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



166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406



208.2150, 10.2470, -66.8406

# 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.



132.7290, 44.0106, -116.4033



166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406



143.7340, -0.3619, -70.8037

# Square

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



166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406



159.6090, -37.2752, 9.1129



130.2720, 26.9809, -114.2485



163.5740, 39.6500, -24.1824



# Rectangle

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



166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406



164.1930, -36.0841, 47.1887



130.2720, 26.9809, -114.2485



131.6180, 52.4463, -115.4290

# Sweetspot

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



166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406



230.3340, -3.1227, 21.6321



173.3580, 34.3335, 47.9210



112.9200, -1.9326, 13.2252



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.



166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406



158.7980, -13.2114, 84.3692



189.2560, -28.2272, 47.1335



113.8160, -0.8953, 7.1774



58.2360, -17.3713, 112.0490



18.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720



# Inverse Universe

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



166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406



158.7980, -13.2114, 84.3692



185.7440, 28.2272, -47.1335



113.8160, -0.8953, 7.1774



58.2360, -17.3713, 112.0490



18.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

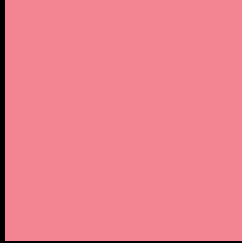
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406 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 166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.7850, -10.2470,



# 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

166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406

### Protanopia

166.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591

### Deuteranopia

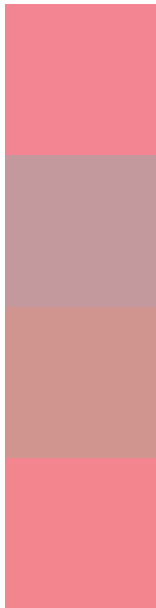
166.2170, -12.4320, 20.8577



## Tritanopia

166.9160, -12.2836, 66.7257

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406

## Protanomaly

166.3130, -4.5913, 26.0355

## Deuteranomaly

166.2560, -11.4652, 37.4865

## Tritanomaly

167.0300, -11.8468, 66.6257

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406

## Achromatopsia

167.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

166.8290, -3.8597, 24.7060

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406 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(243, 132, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(243, 132, 146)  
}
```

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(243, 132, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(243, 132, 146) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406 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(243, 132, 146) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(243, 132, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(243, 132, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(243, 132, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 132, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 132,  
146) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 166.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(243, 132, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(243,  
132, 146) }
```

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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