

# Converting Colors

YUV(167.5270, -25.8958,  
46.0188)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(167.5270, -25.8958,  
46.0188)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DC9773
RGB	220, 151, 115
RGB Percent	86%, 59%, 45%
CMY	0.1373, 0.4078, 0.5490
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.48, 0.14
HSL	21°, 60%, 66%
HSV	21°, 48%, 86%
XYZ	43.6763, 38.5867, 21.3656
YIQ	167.5270, 52.6800, 3.4320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

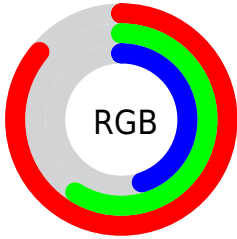
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	220, 170, 115
Decimal	14456691
CIE Lab	68.45, 21.83, 29.38
CIE LCh	68, 36.604, 53.395
Yxy	38.5867, 0.4215, 0.3724
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292646771 (0xFFDC9773)
YUV	167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188
Hunter-Lab	62.1182, 16.7995, 23.0898

# Details

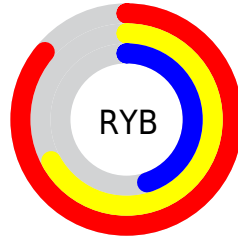
The YUV color  $167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC9966$ . A complement of this color would be  $167.4730, 25.8958, -46.0188$ , and the grayscale version is  $168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $216.2050, -24.2581, 34.0232$ , and  $114.6620, -23.9904, 41.5154$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $156.8010, -31.4539, 55.4255$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $178.2530, -20.3377, 36.6121$ .

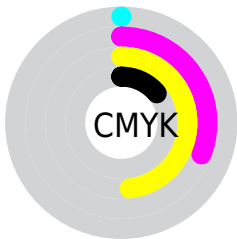
# Distribution



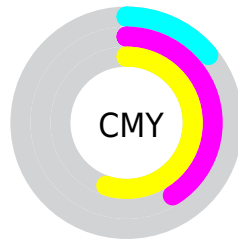
- Red (86%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188 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 167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



167.5270,  
-25.8958, 46.0188

167.5270,  
-25.8958, 46.0188

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

140.7440,  
-25.0168, 44.0745

216.2050,  
-24.2581, 34.0232

114.6620,  
-23.9904, 41.5154

235.8330,  
-20.1307, 16.8095

88.9930, -22.6745,  
39.4711

251.3520,  
-13.9775, 3.1993

65.0250, -21.2113,  
36.8121

254.5440, -1.7472,  
0.3999

41.5300, -20.4743,  
33.7382

20.8420, -10.2751,  
29.0796

8.7850, -3.8380,

17.7286

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 167.5270,  
-25.8958, 46.0188

■ 167.5270,  
-25.8958, 46.0188

■ 156.8010,  
-31.4539, 55.4255

■ 178.2530,  
-20.3377, 36.6121

■ 145.4880,  
-36.7226, 65.3470

■ 189.5660,  
-15.0690, 26.6906

■ 134.7620,  
-42.2807, 74.7537

■ 200.2920, -9.5110,  
17.2839

■ 123.4490,  
-47.5494, 84.6752

■ 211.6050, -4.2423,  
7.3624

■ 112.7230,  
-53.1074, 94.0819

■ 222.3310, 1.3158,  
-2.0443

■ 109.8050,  
-54.1339, 96.6410

■ 233.6440, 6.5845,  
-11.9658

■ 242.7740, 6.0274,  
-19.9728

■ 244.5350, 5.1592,  
-21.5172

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



169.1980, -13.4086, 54.2004



167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188



164.9130, -31.5091, 26.3863

# Triad

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



167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188



150.2390, 3.8262, -60.7226



168.3390, 29.4129, -7.3133

# Complementary

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



167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188



167.4730, 25.8958, -46.0188

# 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.



159.4050, 35.7893, -45.9592



167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188



140.3610, 25.4580, -92.4016

# Square

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



167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188



157.1000, -15.3323, -29.0287



145.2770, 36.3454, -84.4349



171.4590, 17.5217, 26.7845



# Rectangle

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



167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188



163.4440, -30.2919, 9.2576



145.2770, 36.3454, -84.4349



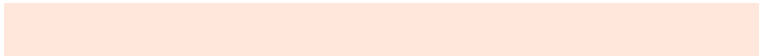
165.9460, 32.0716, -20.1236

# Sweetspot

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



167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188



237.3950, -9.0687, 15.4396



154.3750, 15.0981, 57.5531



116.6870, -5.2687, 9.9215



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.



167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188



182.1180, -35.5542, 63.9175



198.0510, -40.9441, 19.2493



104.0500, -2.4896, 5.2182



86.3600, -42.5755, 75.9833



23.1460, -11.4110, 20.0430



# Inverse Universe

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



167.4730, 25.8958, -46.0188



182.2950, 35.8436, -63.4027



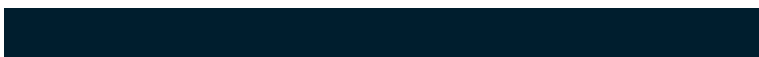
137.5360, 40.6548, -19.7641



104.3630, 2.7790, -4.7034



86.6400, 42.5755, -75.9833



22.8540, 11.4110, -20.0430



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188 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 167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

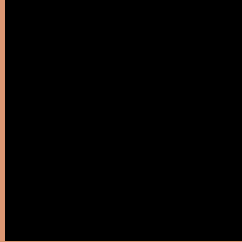
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 167.5270, -25.8958,

46.0188.

# 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

167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188

### Protanopia

165.7570, -21.5722, 12.4911

### Deuteranopia

166.6020, -26.4258, 29.2900



## Tritanopia

169.8750, -6.8404, 47.4676

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188

## Protanomaly

166.3780, -23.3574, 25.1015

## Deuteranomaly

167.0480, -26.1527, 35.0379

## Tritanomaly

169.0400, -13.8237, 47.3229

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188

## Achromatopsia

168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

167.9930, -9.3635, 16.6691

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188 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(220, 151, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 151, 115)  
}
```

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(220, 151, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 151, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188 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(220, 151, 115) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 151, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 151, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 151, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 151, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 151,  
115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 167.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 151, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
151, 115) }
```

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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