

# Converting Colors

YUV(168.4900, -13.0596,  
35.5273)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(168.4900, -13.0596,  
35.5273)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D1998E
RGB	209, 153, 142
RGB Percent	82%, 60%, 56%
CMY	0.1804, 0.4000, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.32, 0.18
HSL	10°, 42%, 69%
HSV	10°, 32%, 82%
XYZ	42.5682, 38.2908, 30.7385
YIQ	168.4900, 36.9070, 8.4510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

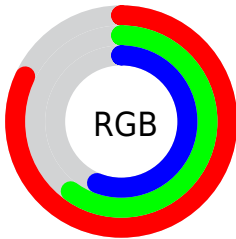
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	209, 155, 142
Decimal	13736334
CIE Lab	68.23, 19.47, 14.03
CIE LCh	68, 23.998, 35.780
Yxy	38.2908, 0.3814, 0.3431
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291926414 (0xFFD1998E)
YUV	168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273
Hunter-Lab	61.8795, 14.5047, 13.8636

# Details

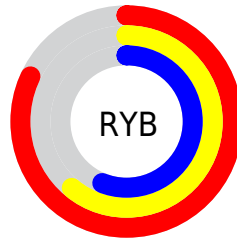
The YUV color **168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **182.5100, 13.0596, -35.5273**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.6850, -12.1697, 30.0943**, and **116.1090, -11.8857, 32.3534** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156.1170, -17.3127, 46.3784**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180.8630, -8.8065, 24.6761**.

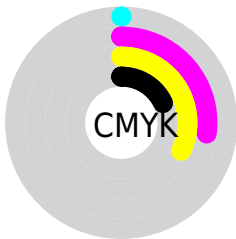
# Distribution



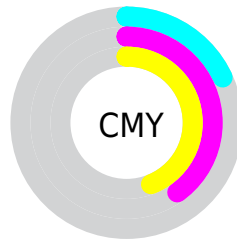
- Red (82%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273 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 168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 168.4900,  
-13.0596, 35.5273

■ 168.4900,  
-13.0596, 35.5273

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 141.8920,  
-12.7648, 34.2977

■ 220.6850,  
-12.1697, 30.0943

■ 116.1090,  
-11.8857, 32.3534

■ 240.3130, -8.0423,  
12.8805

■ 90.6250, -11.1541,  
31.0239

■ 254.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

■ 66.8420, -10.2751,  
29.0796

■ 43.7600, -9.2487,  
26.5205

■ 21.1190, -10.4117,  
26.2056

■ 7.2900, -3.1010,

14.6547

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 168.4900,  
-13.0596, 35.5273

■ 168.4900,  
-13.0596, 35.5273

■ 156.1170,  
-17.3127, 46.3784

■ 180.8630, -8.8065,  
24.6761

■ 143.1570,  
-21.2764, 57.7443

■ 193.8230, -4.8427,  
13.3102

■ 130.7840,  
-25.5295, 68.5954

■ 206.1960, -0.5896,  
2.4591

■ 117.8240,  
-29.4932, 79.9614

■ 219.1560, 3.3741,  
-8.9068

■ 105.4510,  
-33.7463, 90.8125

■ 231.5290, 7.6272,  
-19.7579

■ 92.6050, -37.2733,  
102.0784

■ 241.2460, 6.7807,  
-28.2797

■ 82.4490, -40.6474,  
110.9852

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



170.0090, -3.4554, 35.0721



168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273



167.0130, -19.7264, 27.1756

# Triad

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



168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273



159.6410, -5.7390, -25.9952



165.5090, 21.4411, -17.1094

# Complementary

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



168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273



182.5100, 13.0596, -35.5273

# 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.



160.2030, 22.0849, -37.0120



168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273



157.3430, 6.2399, -41.5198

# Square

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



168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273



162.5310, -15.5448, -7.4817



156.4700, 17.0233, -46.8932



168.5720, 15.9870, 5.6374



# Rectangle

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



168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273



165.6050, -21.0043, 17.0094



156.4700, 17.0233, -46.8932



163.6930, 22.3364, -24.2868

# Sweetspot

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



168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273



239.8230, -4.8427, 13.3102



168.5310, 15.0212, 35.4913



118.5450, -3.2267, 8.2920



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.



168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273



196.3950, -18.9287, 51.3966



187.8610, -22.6095, 18.5389



98.4630, -2.2003, 5.7329



66.6680, -32.8673, 88.8682



16.3680, -8.0694, 21.6023



# Inverse Universe

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



182.5100, 13.0596, -35.5273



216.6050, 18.9287, -51.3966



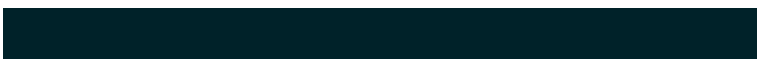
163.1390, 22.6095, -18.5389



100.5370, 2.2003, -5.7329



101.9190, 32.5779, -89.3830

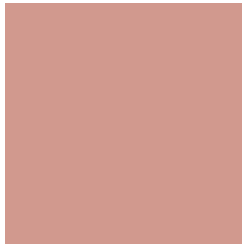


24.6320, 8.0694, -21.6023



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

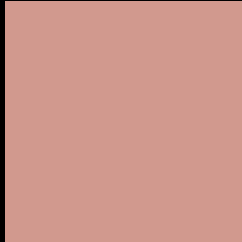
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

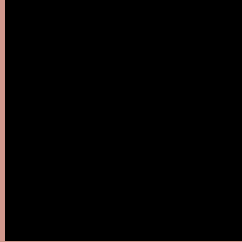
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 168.4900, -13.0596,

35.5273.

# 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

168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273

### Protanopia

166.4540, -8.6048, 6.6178

### Deuteranopia

167.4020, -13.0162, 21.5724



## Tritanopia

169.6070, -3.7503, 36.3017

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273

## Protanomaly

167.0640, -10.3846, 17.4839

## Deuteranomaly

167.4350, -13.0325, 26.8055

## Tritanomaly

169.0970, -6.9498, 35.8719

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273

## Achromatopsia

168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

168.5240, -4.6953, 12.6955

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273 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(209, 153, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(209, 153, 142)  
}
```

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(209, 153, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(209, 153, 142) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273 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(209, 153, 142) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(209, 153, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(209, 153, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(209, 153, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 153, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 153,  
142) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 168.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(209, 153, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(209,  
153, 142) }
```

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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