

Converting Colors

YUV(171.5460, -4.7062,
16.1842)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(171.5460, -4.7062,
16.1842)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BEA4A2
RGB	190, 164, 162
RGB Percent	75%, 64%, 64%
CMY	0.2549, 0.3569, 0.3647
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.15, 0.25
HSL	4°, 18%, 69%
HSV	4°, 15%, 75%
XYZ	41.0323, 40.1067, 39.7612
YIQ	171.5460, 16.1380, 4.8900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

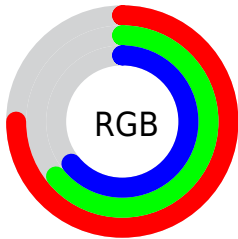
Format	Color
R_{YB}	190, 164, 162
Decimal	12493986
CIE Lab	69.55, 9.16, 4.54
CIE LCh	70, 10.222, 26.356
Yxy	40.1067, 0.3394, 0.3317
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290684066 (0xFFBEA4A2)
YUV	171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842
Hunter-Lab	63.3299, 4.8253, 7.1061

Details

The YUV color $171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CC9999$. A complement of this color would be $180.4540, 4.7062, -16.1842$, and the grayscale version is $172.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $227.1440, -5.0010, 17.4137$, and $118.9480, -4.4114, 14.9546$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $158.8140, -7.7963, 27.3501$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $184.2780, -1.6161, 5.0182$.

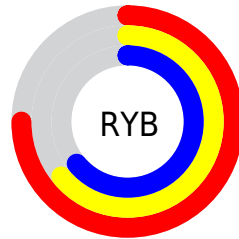
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (64%)

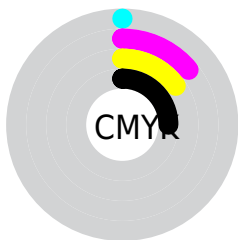
Blue (64%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (64%)

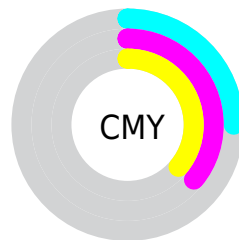


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842 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 171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 171.5460, -4.7062,
16.1842

■ 171.5460, -4.7062,
16.1842

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 145.2470, -4.5588,
15.5694

■ 227.1440, -5.0010,
17.4137

■ 118.9480, -4.4114,
14.9546

■ 249.1640, -2.0529,
5.1182

■ 94.6490, -4.2640,
14.3398

■ 70.4640, -3.6798,
13.6251

■ 47.8660, -3.3849,
12.3955

■ 27.2680, -3.0901,
11.1660

■ 5.0830, -2.5059,

10.4512

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 171.5460, -4.7062,
16.1842

■ 171.5460, -4.7062,
16.1842

■ 158.8140, -7.7963,
27.3501

■ 184.2780, -1.6161,
5.0182

■ 146.6690,
-11.1758, 38.0013

■ 196.4230, 1.7635,
-5.6330

■ 133.9370,
-14.2659, 49.1673

■ 209.1550, 4.8536,
-16.7989

■ 121.2050,
-17.3561, 60.3332

■ 221.8870, 7.9437,
-27.9649

■ 109.0600,
-20.7356, 70.9844

■ 233.8040, 10.4496,
-38.4161

■ 96.3280, -23.8257,
82.1503

■ 235.5650, 9.5815,
-39.9605

■ 84.1830, -27.2052,
92.8015

■ 71.4510, -30.2953,
103.9675

■ 65.0280, -32.0588,
109.6004

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171.9740, -0.4802, 14.0548



171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842



171.0250, -7.9003, 14.0101

Triad

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



171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842



167.5060, -4.1935, -8.3368



169.3500, 9.1944, -9.0770

Complementary

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



171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842



180.4540, 4.7062, -16.1842

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.



168.0780, 8.3425, -15.8544



171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842



166.7270, 0.6276, -14.6696

Square

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



171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842



168.6380, -7.7095, -0.5595



166.9700, 5.4378, -17.5137



170.6500, 7.5675, -0.5701

Rectangle

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



171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842



170.3620, -9.0525, 10.2065



166.9700, 5.4378, -17.5137



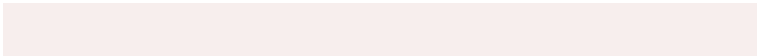
168.7410, 9.4947, -12.0509

Sweetspot

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



171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842



240.5770, -1.7635, 5.6330



173.3360, 7.2294, 14.6143



120.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



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.



171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842



217.9170, -7.3541, 25.5058



179.7640, -8.7577, 8.9770



88.2780, -1.6161, 5.0182



53.6990, -26.4736, 91.4720



10.4430, -5.1484, 18.0285

Inverse Universe

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



180.4540, 4.7062, -16.1842



232.0830, 7.3541, -25.5058



172.2360, 8.7577, -8.9770



91.3090, 1.3267, -5.5330



104.3010, 26.4736, -91.4720



19.9700, 5.4378, -17.5137

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

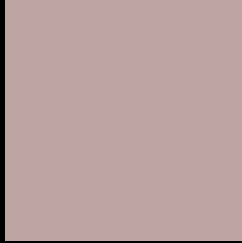
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842 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 171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 171.5460, -4.7062,

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

171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842

Protanopia

170.0390, -2.4842, 3.4738

Deuteranopia

171.2470, -4.5588, 15.5694



Tritanopia

172.4520, 1.2562, 17.1436

Trichromacy



Original Color

171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842

Protanomaly

170.5450, -3.2267, 8.2920

Deuteranomaly

171.2470, -4.5588, 15.5694

Tritanomaly

172.1700, -1.0698, 16.5139

Monochromacy



Original Color

171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842

Achromatopsia

172.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

171.8760, -1.9109, 6.2477

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842 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(190, 164, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 164, 162)  
}
```

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(190, 164, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 164, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842 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(190, 164, 162) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 164, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 164, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 164, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 164, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 164,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 171.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 164, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
164, 162) }
```

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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