

Converting Colors

YUV(172.1100, -9.9142,
53.4005)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(172.1100, -9.9142,
53.4005)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E99198
RGB	233, 145, 152
RGB Percent	91%, 57%, 60%
CMY	0.0863, 0.4314, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.35, 0.09
HSL	355°, 67%, 74%
HSV	355°, 38%, 91%
XYZ	49.3972, 39.8414, 34.7924
YIQ	172.1100, 50.2010, 20.8330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

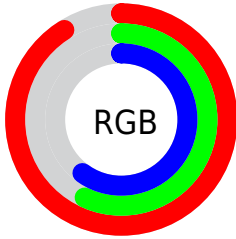
Format	Color
R _{YB}	233, 145, 152
Decimal	15307160
CIE Lab	69.36, 34.08, 10.43
CIE LCh	69, 35.644, 17.021
Yxy	39.8414, 0.3983, 0.3212
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293497240 (0xFFE99198)
YUV	172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005
Hunter-Lab	63.1201, 29.2323, 11.5028

Details

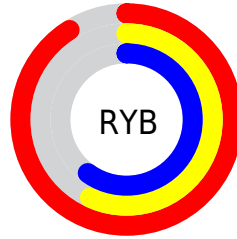
The YUV color **172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **205.8900, 9.9142, -53.4005**, and the grayscale version is **172.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.1290, -5.4866, 33.2129**, and **118.4300, -8.5930, 49.6119** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156.2150, -12.4310, 67.3404**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188.0050, -7.3975, 39.4606**.

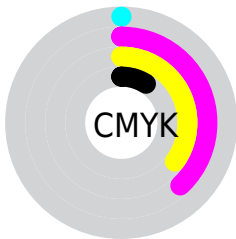
Distribution



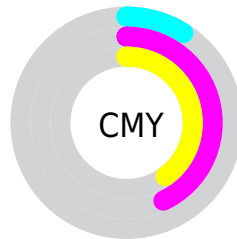
- Red (91%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (9%)





- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005 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 172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 172.1100, -9.9142,
53.4005


 172.1100, -9.9142,
53.4005


255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 145.2130, -9.4720,
51.5562


 217.1290, -5.4866,
33.2129


 118.4300, -8.5930,
49.6119

 236.7570, -1.3592,
15.9991

 92.6470, -7.7140,
47.6676

 67.6790, -6.2507,
45.0085

 41.8360, -4.3561,
43.9938

 20.9880, -4.9241,
39.4755

 13.2700, -6.0491,

26.9502

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 172.1100, -9.9142,
53.4005

■ 172.1100, -9.9142,
53.4005

■ 156.2150,
-12.4310, 67.3404

■ 188.0050, -7.3975,
39.4606

■ 139.6190,
-15.0952, 81.8951

■ 204.6010, -4.7333,
24.9059

■ 123.7240,
-17.6119, 95.8351

■ 220.4960, -2.2165,
10.9660

■ 107.7150,
-20.5655, 109.8749

■ 236.5050, 0.7370,
-3.0739

■ 91.2330, -22.7929,
124.3297

■ 248.4220, 3.2430,
-13.5251

■ 75.2240, -25.7464,
138.3696

■ 71.8330, -26.0467,
141.3435

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173.7680, 5.5374, 44.0535



172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005



170.5210, -23.4279, 47.7781

Triad

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



172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005



161.0470, -18.2642, -21.9662



160.2470, 35.3742, -52.8366

Complementary

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



172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005



205.8900, 9.9142, -53.4005

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.



148.1800, 33.4353, -84.3499



172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005



155.4420, -0.7109, -52.1306

Square

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



172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005



165.1770, -28.6813, 5.9838



147.5320, 19.4577, -81.1506



169.5230, 30.3082, -14.4907

Rectangle

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



172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005



169.2610, -29.2157, 37.4821



147.5320, 19.4577, -81.1506



155.5830, 35.7016, -64.5323

Sweetspot

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



172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005



235.6000, -3.2538, 17.0138



179.2510, 26.4983, 40.9989



116.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



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.



172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005



175.4110, -13.0206, 69.7996



193.0310, -23.6793, 35.0528



109.4030, -1.1847, 6.6626



55.7150, -20.5655, 109.8749



16.6020, -6.2128, 32.7980

Inverse Universe

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



172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005



175.4110, -13.0206, 69.7996



184.9690, 23.6793, -35.0528



109.4030, -1.1847, 6.6626



55.7150, -20.5655, 109.8749



16.6020, -6.2128, 32.7980

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

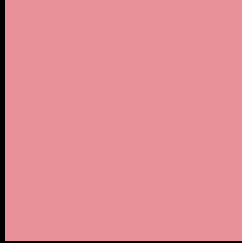
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

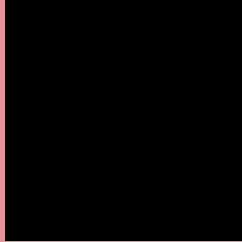
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YUV 172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 172.1100, -9.9142,

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

172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005

Protanopia

170.0390, -2.4842, 3.4738

Deuteranopia

171.2600, -10.9742, 19.9430



Tritanopia

171.8650, -8.3144, 53.6154

Trichromacy



Original Color

172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005

Protanomaly

170.4650, -5.1592, 21.5172

Deuteranomaly

171.4510, -10.5753, 32.0535

Tritanomaly

171.7510, -8.7512, 53.7154

Monochromacy



Original Color

172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005

Achromatopsia

172.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

171.9100, -3.4066, 19.3729

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005 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(233, 145, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 145, 152)  
}
```

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(233, 145, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 145, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005 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(233, 145, 152) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 145, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 145, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 145, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 145, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 145,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 172.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 145, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
145, 152) }
```

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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