

# Converting Colors

YUV(172.2150, -19.3330,  
41.0304)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(172.2150, -19.3330,  
41.0304)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DB9C85
RGB	219, 156, 133
RGB Percent	86%, 61%, 52%
CMY	0.1412, 0.3882, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.39, 0.14
HSL	16°, 54%, 69%
HSV	16°, 39%, 86%
XYZ	45.3355, 40.5305, 27.6240
YIQ	172.2150, 44.9310, 6.2030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

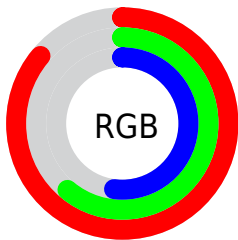
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	219, 164, 133
Decimal	14392453
CIE Lab	69.85, 20.64, 21.40
CIE LCh	70, 29.730, 46.034
Yxy	40.5305, 0.3995, 0.3571
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292582533 (0xFFDB9C85)
YUV	172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304
Hunter-Lab	63.6635, 15.7007, 18.8382

# Details

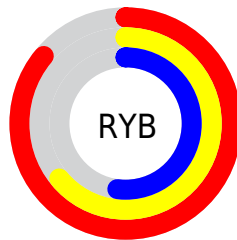
The YUV color **172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **179.7850, 19.3330, -41.0304**, and the grayscale version is **172.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221.3060, -17.4059, 29.5496**, and **118.9480, -17.7224, 37.7566** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160.3150, -24.3123, 51.4667**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184.1150, -14.3537, 30.5941**.

# Distribution



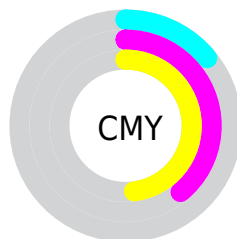
- Red (86%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304 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 172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 172.2150,  
-19.3330, 41.0304

■ 172.2150,  
-19.3330, 41.0304

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 145.4320,  
-18.4540, 39.0861

■ 221.3060,  
-17.4059, 29.5496

■ 118.9480,  
-17.7224, 37.7566

■ 240.9340,  
-13.2785, 12.3359

■ 93.8660, -16.6959,  
35.1975

■ 253.5180, -5.6784,  
1.2997

■ 69.7840, -15.6695,  
32.6384

■ 46.1150, -14.3537,  
30.5941

■ 23.7880, -11.7275,  
28.2499

■ 10.2800, -4.5750,

20.8024

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 172.2150,  
-19.3330, 41.0304

■ 172.2150,  
-19.3330, 41.0304

■ 160.3150,  
-24.3123, 51.4667

■ 184.1150,  
-14.3537, 30.5941

■ 148.4150,  
-29.2916, 61.9030

■ 196.0150, -9.3744,  
20.1578

■ 136.5150,  
-34.2709, 72.3393

■ 207.9150, -4.3951,  
9.7215

■ 124.6150,  
-39.2502, 82.7756

■ 219.8150, 0.5842,  
-0.7148

■ 112.8290,  
-43.7927, 93.1120

■ 231.7150, 5.5635,  
-11.1511

■ 100.9290,  
-48.7720, 103.5483

■ 242.4750, 6.1748,  
-20.5876

■ 100.1140,  
-49.3562, 104.2630

■ 244.2360, 5.3067,  
-22.1320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



173.8100, -8.2873, 44.8936



172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304



170.5200, -25.3994, 26.7310

# Triad

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



172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304



160.2800, -1.6170, -41.4646



170.8670, 25.2086, -12.1614

# Complementary

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



172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304



179.7850, 19.3330, -41.0304

# 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.



164.1900, 28.5003, -41.3856



172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304



156.8830, 13.8617, -59.5334

# Square

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



172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304



164.3510, -15.9490, -17.8478



157.5590, 25.3604, -61.0032



174.4530, 16.5387, 15.3887



# Rectangle

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



172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304



168.7310, -25.5034, 13.3909



157.5590, 25.3604, -61.0032



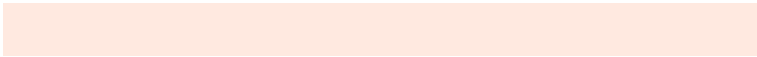
168.9690, 27.1303, -21.8978

# Sweetspot

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



172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304



238.5520, -7.1741, 14.4249



165.8960, 14.8413, 46.5722



117.7300, -3.8109, 9.0068



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.



172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304



189.6640, -26.9494, 57.2997



197.4560, -31.7768, 18.8941



104.0500, -2.4896, 5.2182



78.7290, -38.8134, 82.6757



20.7980, -10.2534, 22.1022



# Inverse Universe

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



179.7850, 19.3330, -41.0304



200.3360, 26.9494, -57.2997



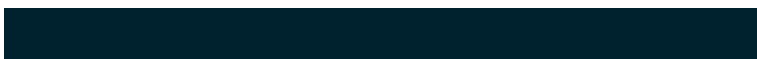
154.5440, 31.7768, -18.8941



104.9500, 2.4896, -5.2182



94.2710, 38.8134, -82.6757



25.2020, 10.2534, -22.1022



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

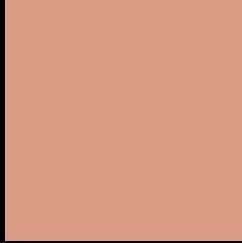
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

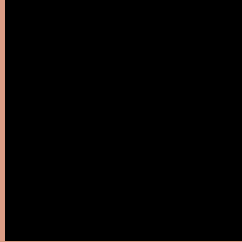
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 172.2150, -19.3330,



# 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

172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304

### Protanopia

170.4560, -15.0148, 9.2471

### Deuteranopia

171.3010, -19.8684, 26.0460



## Tritanopia

174.1840, -5.5137, 41.9346

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304

## Protanomaly

171.3650, -16.9419, 20.7279

## Deuteranomaly

171.7470, -19.5953, 31.7939

## Tritanomaly

173.2180, -10.4605, 41.9048

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304

## Achromatopsia

172.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

171.9650, -6.8847, 14.9397

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304 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(219, 156, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 156, 133)  
}
```

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(219, 156, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 156, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304 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(219, 156, 133) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 156, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 156, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 156, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 156, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 156,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 172.2150, -19.3330, 41.0304 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 156, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
156, 133) }
```

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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