

# Converting Colors

YUV(176.1460, -21.2710,  
56.0000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(176.1460, -21.2710,  
56.0000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F09885
RGB	240, 152, 133
RGB Percent	94%, 60%, 52%
CMY	0.0588, 0.4039, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.45, 0.06
HSL	11°, 78%, 73%
HSV	11°, 45%, 94%
XYZ	51.3971, 42.6752, 27.7185
YIQ	176.1460, 58.5470, 12.7470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

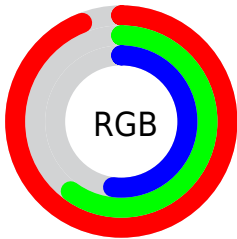
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	240, 156, 133
Decimal	15767685
CIE Lab	71.33, 30.91, 23.82
CIE LCh	71, 39.026, 37.617
Yxy	42.6752, 0.4220, 0.3504
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293957765 (0xFFFF09885)
YUV	176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000
Hunter-Lab	65.3263, 26.1184, 20.5711

# Details

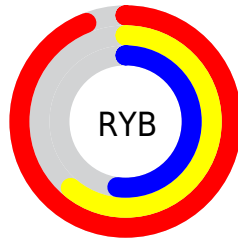
The YUV color **176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **196.8540, 21.2710, -56.0000**, and the grayscale version is **176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.9580, -16.2483, 31.6088**, and **122.2810, -19.3655, 51.4966** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161.6700, -25.9663, 68.6954**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190.6220, -16.5756, 43.3045**.

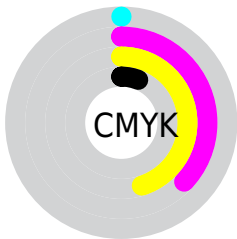
# Distribution



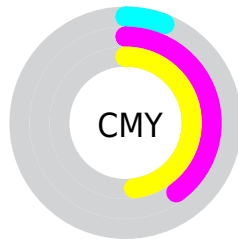
- Red (94%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000 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 176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



176.1460,  
-21.2710, 56.0000

176.1460,  
-21.2710, 56.0000

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

149.0640,  
-20.2446, 53.4409

218.9580,  
-16.2483, 31.6088

122.2810,  
-19.3655, 51.4966

238.5860,  
-12.1209, 14.3951

96.3130, -17.9023,  
48.8375

253.5180, -5.6784,  
1.2997

71.3450, -16.4391,  
46.1784

46.4910, -14.5391,  
43.4194

21.5170, -10.6079,  
42.5196

13.5690, -6.1965,

27.5650

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 176.1460,  
-21.2710, 56.0000

■ 176.1460,  
-21.2710, 56.0000

■ 161.6700,  
-25.9663, 68.6954

■ 190.6220,  
-16.5756, 43.3045

■ 147.7810,  
-30.9510, 80.8761

■ 204.5110,  
-11.5909, 31.1239

■ 133.3050,  
-35.6464, 93.5715

■ 218.9870, -6.8956,  
18.4284

■ 118.8290,  
-40.3417, 106.2670

■ 233.4630, -2.2003,  
5.7329

■ 104.3530,  
-45.0370, 118.9624

■ 247.9390, 2.4951,  
-6.9625

■ 97.0010, -47.8215,  
125.4101

■ 250.5150, 2.2111,  
-9.2217

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



177.9840, -5.4151, 57.0190



176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000



173.8870, -31.9893, 40.4411

# Triad

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



176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000



161.3410, -7.5631, -47.6571



171.9170, 36.0299, -29.7452

# Complementary

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



176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000



196.8540, 21.2710, -56.0000

# 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.



158.3690, 40.2441, -74.8686



176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000



150.8860, 15.8322, -84.9690

# Square

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



176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000



167.0820, -24.6904, -14.1039



138.0400, 38.9273, -119.3071



178.5370, 25.8643, 10.9301



# Rectangle

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



176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000



172.8050, -34.4139, 24.7270



138.0400, 38.9273, -119.3071



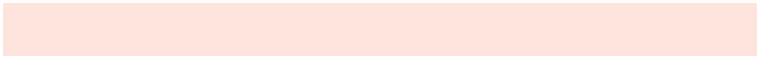
167.9860, 37.9679, -44.7147

# Sweetspot

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



176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000



235.3890, -6.6008, 17.1988



175.1390, 23.1025, 56.8831



115.6270, -4.2531, 10.8511



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.



176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000



172.9370, -27.5769, 71.9693



206.6700, -36.3193, 29.2304



112.7620, -2.3477, 6.3477



74.3870, -36.6728, 96.1306



22.6140, -11.1487, 29.2795



# Inverse Universe

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



196.8540, 21.2710, -56.0000



199.6500, 27.2876, -72.4840



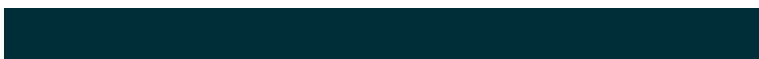
166.3300, 36.3193, -29.2304



115.2380, 2.3477, -6.3477



109.6130, 36.6728, -96.1306



33.3860, 11.1487, -29.2795



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

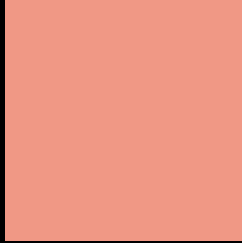
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000 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 176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000.

56.0000.

# 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

176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000

### Protanopia

174.4560, -15.0148, 9.2471

### Deuteranopia

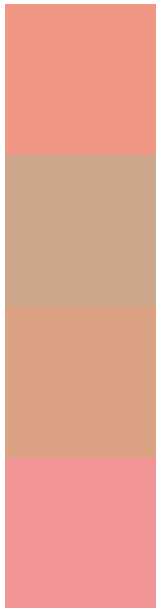
175.3290, -22.3472, 27.7755



## Tritanopia

177.3600, -9.0515, 56.6893

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000

## Protanomaly

175.2840, -17.3950, 26.0609

## Deuteranomaly

175.5090, -21.9429, 38.1416

## Tritanomaly

176.6220, -13.1246, 56.4595

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000

## Achromatopsia

176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

175.7700, -7.7746, 20.3727

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000 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(240, 152, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 152, 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(240, 152, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 152, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000 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(240, 152, 133) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 152, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 152, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 152, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 152, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 152,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 176.1460, -21.2710, 56.0000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 152, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
152, 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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