

# Converting Colors

YUV(191.1850, -13.8952,  
23.5168)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(191.1850, -13.8952,  
23.5168)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DAB7A3
RGB	218, 183, 163
RGB Percent	85%, 72%, 64%
CMY	0.1451, 0.2824, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.25, 0.15
HSL	22°, 43%, 75%
HSV	22°, 25%, 85%
XYZ	52.4578, 51.4167, 41.8099
YIQ	191.1850, 27.2800, 1.2000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

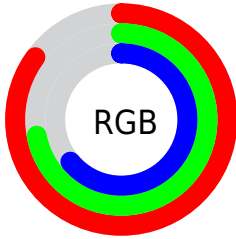
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	218, 194, 163
Decimal	14333859
CIE Lab	76.93, 9.57, 14.86
CIE LCh	77, 17.673, 57.208
Yxy	51.4167, 0.3601, 0.3529
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292523939 (0xFFDAB7A3)
YUV	191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168
Hunter-Lab	71.7055, 5.1012, 15.6231

# Details

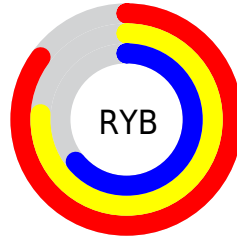
The YUV color  $191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FFCCCC}$ . A complement of this color would be  $189.8150, 13.8952, -23.5168$ , and the grayscale version is  $191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $241.3900, -11.5313, 11.9360$ , and  $137.4020, -13.0162, 21.5724$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $180.4590, -19.4533, 32.9235$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $201.9110, -8.3371, 14.1101$ .

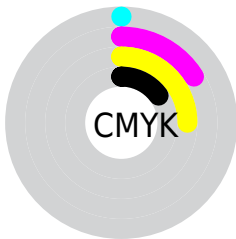
# Distribution



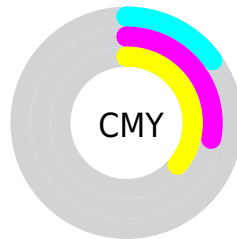
- Red (85%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168 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 191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 191.1850,  
-13.8952, 23.5168

■ 191.1850,  
-13.8952, 23.5168

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 164.0000,  
-13.3110, 22.8020

■ 241.3900,  
-11.5313, 11.9360

■ 137.4020,  
-13.0162, 21.5724

■ 253.9740, -3.9312,  
0.8998

■ 112.2170,  
-12.4320, 20.8577

■ 87.6190, -12.1372,  
19.6281

■ 63.8360, -11.2581,  
17.6838

■ 41.4660, -10.0897,  
16.2543

■ 20.7540, -10.2317,

15.1247

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 191.1850,  
-13.8952, 23.5168

■ 191.1850,  
-13.8952, 23.5168

■ 180.4590,  
-19.4533, 32.9235

■ 201.9110, -8.3371,  
14.1101

■ 169.7330,  
-25.0114, 42.3302

■ 212.6370, -2.7790,  
4.7034

■ 159.1210,  
-30.1327, 51.6369

■ 223.2490, 2.3422,  
-4.6034

■ 148.9820,  
-35.9801, 60.5288

■ 233.3880, 8.1897,  
-13.4953

■ 138.2560,  
-41.5382, 69.9355

■ 242.1760, 6.3222,  
-21.2024

■ 127.5300,  
-47.0963, 79.3422

■ 243.9370, 5.4541,  
-22.7467

■ 116.8040,  
-52.6544, 88.7489

■ 111.5550,  
-54.9966, 93.3523

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



192.1130, -7.9437, 27.9649



191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168



189.2500, -15.8992, 12.9358

# Triad

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



191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168



183.9920, 1.9759, -27.1800



191.2570, 13.6773, -0.2254

# Complementary

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



191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168



189.8150, 13.8952, -23.5168

# 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.



188.8420, 16.3469, -16.5244



191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168



184.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683

# Square

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



191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168



185.4790, -6.6451, -15.3291



185.5370, 15.5113, -28.5349



192.7490, 7.5187, 15.1291



# Rectangle

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



191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168



188.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141



185.5370, 15.5113, -28.5349



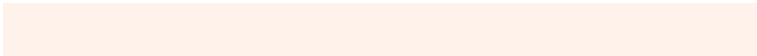
190.5660, 15.0040, -5.7584

# Sweetspot

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



191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168



245.0890, -4.9739, 8.6919



183.5490, 7.6173, 30.2135



121.2350, -3.0739, 5.9329



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.



191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168



217.5730, -19.0165, 32.8235



207.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172



104.6370, -2.7790, 4.7034



88.7080, -43.7330, 73.9241



23.7330, -11.7004, 19.5282

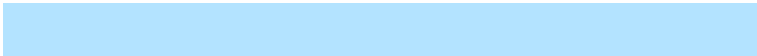


# Inverse Universe

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



189.8150, 13.8952, -23.5168



215.8400, 19.3059, -32.3087



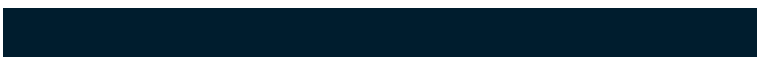
173.9660, 21.7088, -9.6172



104.3630, 2.7790, -4.7034



84.2920, 43.7330, -73.9241



22.2670, 11.7004, -19.5282



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

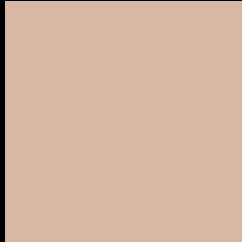
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

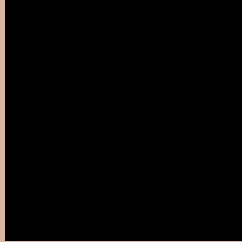
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 191.1850, -13.8952,



# 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

191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168

### Protanopia

189.9550, -11.8098, 7.9325

### Deuteranopia

191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168



## Tritanopia

193.1540, -0.0759, 24.4209

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168

## Protanomaly

190.1730, -12.4103, 13.8803

## Deuteranomaly

191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168

## Tritanomaly

192.1880, -5.0227, 24.3911

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168

## Achromatopsia

191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

191.0890, -4.9739, 8.6919

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168 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(218, 183, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 183, 163)  
}
```

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(218, 183, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 183, 163) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168 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(218, 183, 163) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 183, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(218, 183, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(218, 183, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 183, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 183,  
163) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 191.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(218, 183, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
183, 163) }
```

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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