

# Converting Colors

YUV(110.2010, -4.5361,  
55.0747)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(110.2010, -4.5361,  
55.0747)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AD5065
RGB	173, 80, 101
RGB Percent	68%, 31%, 40%
CMY	0.3216, 0.6863, 0.6039
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 0.42, 0.32
HSL	346°, 37%, 50%
HSV	346°, 54%, 68%
XYZ	22.4512, 15.5611, 14.1322
YIQ	110.2010, 48.6870, 26.2470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

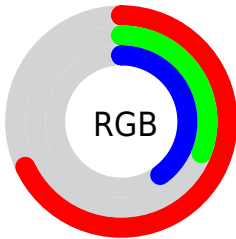
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	173, 80, 101
Decimal	11358309
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.39, 40.14, 6.31
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 40.636, 8.937
Yxy	15.5611, 0.4306, 0.2984
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289548389 (0xFFAD5065)
YUV	110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747
Hunter-Lab	39.4476, 32.5581, 6.3725

# Details

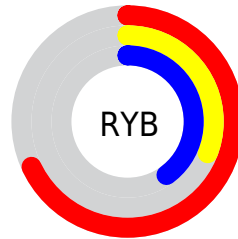
The YUV color **110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **142.7990, 4.5361, -55.0747**, and the grayscale version is **110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.8810, -5.8573, 58.8634**, and **57.6890, -1.3257, 52.0157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.7400, -5.2948, 65.1260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121.6620, -3.7774, 45.0234**.

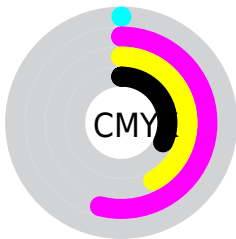
# Distribution



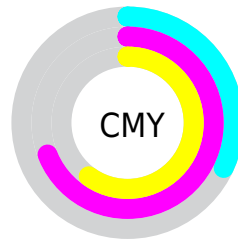
- Red (68%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747 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 110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 110.2010, -4.5361,  
55.0747

■ 110.2010, -4.5361,  
55.0747

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 84.4180, -3.6571,  
53.1304

■ 163.8810, -5.8573,  
58.8634

■ 57.6890, -1.3257,  
52.0157

■ 189.8700, -5.8519,  
57.1190

■ 30.6720, 1.1477,  
52.0307

■ 209.4980, -1.7245,  
39.9053

■ 19.9770, -4.9187,  
37.7312

■ 229.1260, 2.4029,  
22.6915

■ 11.4760, -5.1647,  
23.2615

■ 248.5430, 3.1833,  
5.6628

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 110.2010, -4.5361,  
55.0747

■ 110.2010, -4.5361,  
55.0747

■ 98.7400, -5.2948,  
65.1260

■ 121.6620, -3.7774,  
45.0234

■ 86.5780, -6.2010,  
75.7921

■ 133.8240, -2.8712,  
34.3574

■ 75.1170, -6.9597,  
85.8434

■ 145.2850, -2.1125,  
24.3061

■ 63.5420, -8.1552,  
95.9947

■ 156.8600, -0.9170,  
14.1548

■ 56.1730, -8.4663,  
102.4573

■ 168.9080, -0.4476,  
3.5887

■ 180.3690, 0.3111,  
-6.4626

■ 191.9440, 1.5066,  
-16.6139

■ 203.4050, 2.2653,

-26.6652

■ 215.5670, 3.1715,  
-37.3313

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



112.2390, 11.2212, 41.0094



110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747



109.1670, -19.8023, 51.5965

# Triad

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



110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747



101.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482



90.1620, 40.8391, -79.0721

# Complementary

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



110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747



142.7990, 4.5361, -55.0747

# 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.



90.7030, 30.2194, -79.5465



110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747



90.7250, -3.3154, -56.7638

# Square

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



110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747



105.4830, -32.7761, 12.7314



88.1150, 15.2263, -77.2769



104.7810, 35.6040, -33.1339



# Rectangle

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



110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747



108.6360, -27.9215, 42.4152



88.1150, 15.2263, -77.2769



90.7660, 38.0764, -79.6018

# Sweetspot

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



110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747



199.7900, -1.3755, 21.2322



111.8310, 30.1563, 34.3512



97.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104



240.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



112.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747



126.0030, -7.3965, 85.9434



122.4820, -20.9436, 44.3043



80.9190, -0.4531, 5.3330



48.7260, -7.2599, 88.8173



7.4470, -1.2064, 13.6400



# Inverse Universe

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



110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747



126.0030, -7.3965, 85.9434



130.5180, 20.9436, -44.3043



80.9190, -0.4531, 5.3330



48.7260, -7.2599, 88.8173

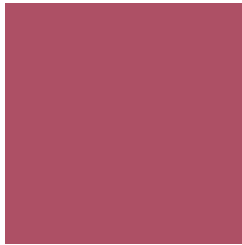


7.4470, -1.2064, 13.6400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747 looks on a white 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 × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 110.2010, -4.5361,



# 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

110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747

### Protanopia

110.9120, 3.4944, -0.7998

### Deuteranopia

110.9540, -6.8793, 13.1953



## Tritanopia

109.5940, -10.6458, 54.7301

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747

## Protanomaly

110.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027

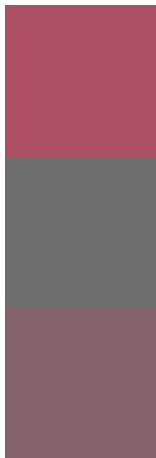
## Deuteranomaly

110.8680, -6.3439, 28.1798

## Tritanomaly

109.5770, -8.1725, 54.7450

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747

## Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

110.0780, -1.5175, 20.1026

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747 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(173, 80, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 80, 101)  
}
```

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(173, 80, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 80, 101) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747 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(173, 80, 101) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 80, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 80, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 80, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 80, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 80,  
101) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 110.2010, -4.5361, 55.0747 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 80, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173, 80,  
101) }
```

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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