

# Converting Colors

YUV(114.4670, -38.1912,  
69.7504)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(114.4670, -38.1912,  
69.7504)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C25925
RGB	194, 89, 37
RGB Percent	76%, 35%, 15%
CMY	0.2392, 0.6510, 0.8549
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 0.81, 0.24
HSL	20°, 68%, 45%
HSV	20°, 81%, 76%
XYZ	26.1544, 18.7477, 3.9904
YIQ	114.4670, 79.2720, 6.0880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

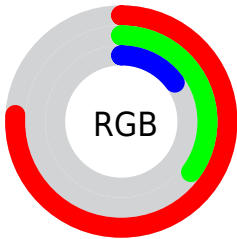
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	194, 115, 37
Decimal	12736805
CIELab	50.39, 39.05, 48.03
CIELCh	50, 61.904, 50.890
Yxy	18.7477, 0.5349, 0.3834
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290926885 (0xFFC25925)
YUV	114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504
Hunter-Lab	43.2986, 32.0502, 24.8448

# Details

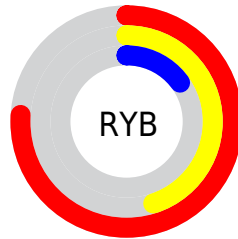
The YUV color **114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. The color can be described as dark muted red. A complement of this color would be **116.5330, 38.1912, -69.7504**, and the grayscale version is **115.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.8160, -40.8283, 75.5834**, and **62.3720, -30.7494, 62.8178** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104.6700, -42.7283, 78.3424**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124.2640, -33.6542, 61.1585**.

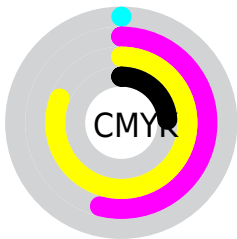
# Distribution



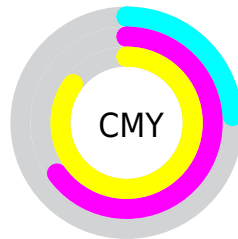
- Red (76%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504 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 114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 114.4670,  
-38.1912, 69.7504

■ 114.4670,  
-38.1912, 69.7504

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 87.5590, -37.7436,  
66.1618

■ 168.8160,  
-40.8283, 75.5834

■ 62.3720, -30.7494,  
62.8178

■ 187.5150,  
-37.7219, 59.1843

■ 35.7920, -17.6455,  
59.8184

■ 206.9150,  
-34.4681, 42.1705

■ 22.4250, -11.0555,  
46.1083

■ 227.0160,  
-31.0669, 24.5420

■ 15.1780, -6.4968,  
30.5389

■ 247.2310,  
-27.2289, 6.8134

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 251.0100,

-15.2879, 3.4992

254.3160, -2.6208,  
0.5999

114.4670,  
-38.1912, 69.7504

114.4670,  
-38.1912, 69.7504

104.6700,  
-42.7283, 78.3424

124.2640,  
-33.6542, 61.1585

95.5740, -47.1180,  
86.3196

134.1750,  
-28.6803, 52.4665

143.9720,  
-24.1432, 43.8746

153.8830,  
-19.1693, 35.1826

163.6800,  
-14.6322, 26.5906

■ 173.4770,  
-10.0952, 17.9987

■ 183.3880, -5.1213,  
9.3067

■ 193.1850, -0.5842,  
0.7148

■ 203.0960, 4.3897,  
-7.9772

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



112.5210, -13.0749, 87.2431



114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504



112.9860, -55.7021, 39.4773

# Triad

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



114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504



95.5690, 3.1705, -83.8140



116.1140, 50.7228, -29.0410

# Complementary

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



114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504



116.5330, 38.1912, -69.7504

# 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.



102.5470, 60.3693, -89.9337



114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504



102.3120, 26.4682, -89.7276

# Square

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



114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504



96.3450, -23.8341, -55.5536



105.6810, 46.9923, -92.6822



122.9070, 31.5978, 38.6696



# Rectangle

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



114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504



110.7610, -54.6052, 14.2416



105.6810, 46.9923, -92.6822



95.9760, 63.1158, -84.1710

# Sweetspot

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



114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504



221.6800, -14.6322, 26.5906



96.1410, 23.5945, 85.8223



109.1070, -8.9268, 16.5692



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.



114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504



128.5030, -59.4080, 108.3069



159.0790, -60.1849, 30.6257



91.7510, -2.3422, 4.6034



79.2500, -39.0703, 71.6947



16.3240, -8.0477, 14.6249



# Inverse Universe

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



116.5330, 38.1912, -69.7504



131.4970, 59.4080, -108.3069



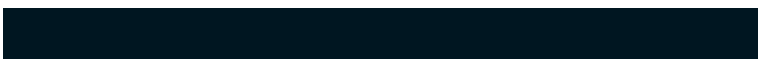
71.9210, 60.1849, -30.6257



92.2490, 2.3422, -4.6034



81.1630, 39.3596, -71.1800



16.6760, 8.0477, -14.6249



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504 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 × Fail

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

# YUV 114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 114.4670, -38.1912,



# 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

114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504

### Protanopia

116.5220, -35.2603, 16.2052

### Deuteranopia

115.5580, -43.1661, 31.9596



## Tritanopia

118.0580, -14.3256, 68.3551

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504

**Protanomaly**

115.4150, -36.1936, 35.5930

**Deuteranomaly**

115.1020, -41.4623, 45.5145

**Tritanomaly**

116.7670, -23.0561, 68.6103

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504

**Achromatopsia**

114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

114.1960, -13.9006, 25.2611

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504 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(194, 89, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 89, 37)  
}
```

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(194, 89, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 89, 37) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504 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(194, 89, 37) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 89, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 89, 37)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 89, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 89, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 89,  
37) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 114.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 89, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194, 89,  
37) }
```

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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