

# Converting Colors

YUV(116.0100, -18.2459,  
65.7662)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(116.0100, -18.2459,  
65.7662)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BF554F
RGB	191, 85, 79
RGB Percent	75%, 33%, 31%
CMY	0.2510, 0.6667, 0.6902
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.59, 0.25
HSL	3°, 47%, 53%
HSV	3°, 59%, 75%
XYZ	26.1456, 18.1379, 9.5201
YIQ	116.0100, 65.1020, 20.6060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

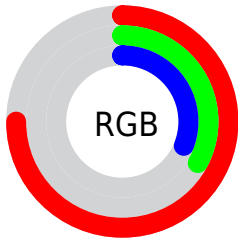
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	191, 85, 79
Decimal	12539215
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.66, 42.15, 24.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 48.725, 30.111
Yxy	18.1379, 0.4859, 0.3371
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290729295 (0xFFBF554F)
YUV	116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662
Hunter-Lab	42.5886, 35.0532, 16.5586

# Details

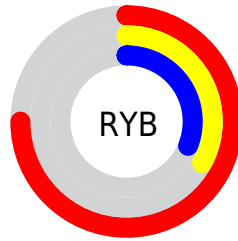
The YUV color **116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **153.9900, 18.2459, -65.7662**, and the grayscale version is **116.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170.9460, -21.1724, 71.0844**, and **62.1280, -13.8671, 61.2777** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103.2780, -21.3361, 76.9322**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128.7420, -15.1558, 54.6003**.

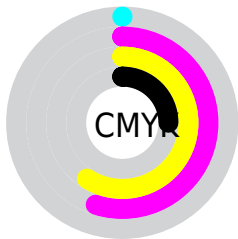
# Distribution



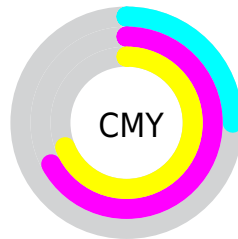
- Red (75%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662 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 116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 116.0100,  
-18.2459, 65.7662

■ 116.0100,  
-18.2459, 65.7662

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 89.1560, -16.3459,  
63.0072

■ 170.9460,  
-21.1724, 71.0844

■ 62.1280, -13.8671,  
61.2777

■ 190.6560,  
-18.0714, 56.4297

■ 32.6920, -9.2152,  
62.5371

■ 210.1700,  
-14.3808, 39.3159

■ 22.4250, -11.0555,  
46.1083

■ 229.7980,  
-10.2534, 22.1022

■ 15.1780, -6.4968,  
30.5389

■ 250.0130, -6.4154,  
4.3736

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 116.0100,  
-18.2459, 65.7662

■ 116.0100,  
-18.2459, 65.7662

■ 103.2780,  
-21.3361, 76.9322

■ 128.7420,  
-15.1558, 54.6003

■ 90.5460, -24.4262,  
88.0982

■ 141.4740,  
-12.0657, 43.4343

■ 77.8140, -27.5163,  
99.2641

■ 154.2060, -8.9756,  
32.2683

■ 65.0820, -30.6064,  
110.4301

■ 166.9380, -5.8854,  
21.1024

■ 62.9790, -31.0486,  
112.2744

■ 179.7840, -2.3585,  
9.8364

■ 192.5160, 0.7316,  
-1.3295

■ 205.8350, 3.5323,  
-13.0103

■ 218.5670, 6.6225,

-24.1763

■ 231.2990, 9.7126,  
-35.3422

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



117.7490, 1.1097, 64.2411



116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662



115.2580, -34.6372, 49.7627

# Triad

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



116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662



98.5590, -11.6146, -54.8642



95.1150, 52.2013, -83.4159

# Complementary

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



116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662



153.9900, 18.2459, -65.7662

# 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.



99.6170, 44.0658, -87.3641



116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662



94.3440, 11.1694, -82.7397

# Square

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



116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662



109.1120, -33.5792, -9.7452



98.4310, 29.3675, -86.3240



120.0500, 34.4854, -0.9208



# Rectangle

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



116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662



114.1390, -40.9875, 33.2041



98.4310, 29.3675, -86.3240



97.3490, 50.6069, -85.3751

# Sweetspot

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



116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662



217.3300, -7.0647, 26.0206



124.5720, 29.7910, 58.2574



106.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662



131.0100, -28.1059, 101.7232



148.8820, -34.4518, 36.9375



87.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330



51.9380, -25.6054, 93.0164



10.4430, -5.1484, 18.0285



# Inverse Universe

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



153.9900, 18.2459, -65.7662



189.9900, 28.1059, -101.7232



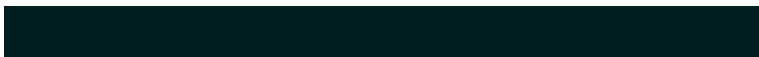
121.1180, 34.4518, -36.9375



91.3090, 1.3267, -5.5330



106.0620, 25.6054, -93.0164



20.5570, 5.1484, -18.0285



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

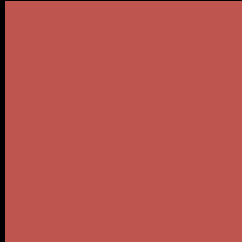
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662 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 116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 116.0100, -18.2459,



# 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

116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662

### Protanopia

117.5420, -12.0992, 7.4177

### Deuteranopia

117.5240, -21.4573, 22.3425



## Tritanopia

116.2750, -13.4466, 66.4108

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662

## Protanomaly

117.1040, -14.3483, 28.8498

## Deuteranomaly

116.9650, -20.1957, 37.7417

## Tritanomaly

116.4060, -15.4832, 66.2959

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662

## Achromatopsia

116.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

116.1340, -6.4751, 23.5615

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662 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(191, 85, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 85, 79)  
}
```

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(191, 85, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 85, 79) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662 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(191, 85, 79) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 85, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 85, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 85, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 85, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 85,  
79) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 116.0100, -18.2459, 65.7662 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 85, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191, 85,  
79) }
```

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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