

# Converting Colors

YUV(117.6510, -40.7469,  
49.4181)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181)  
contains.

<b>YUV(117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(117.6510, -40.7469,  
49.4181)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AE6923
RGB	174, 105, 35
RGB Percent	68%, 41%, 14%
CMY	0.3176, 0.5882, 0.8627
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.80, 0.32
HSL	30°, 67%, 41%
HSV	30°, 80%, 68%
XYZ	22.8105, 19.2232, 4.0983
YIQ	117.6510, 63.5940, -7.1420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

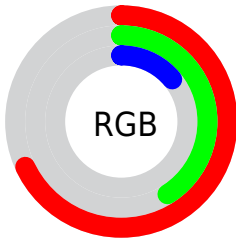
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	172, 174, 35
Decimal	11430179
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.95, 22.15, 48.40
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 53.229, 65.405
Yxy	19.2232, 0.4945, 0.4167
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289620259 (0xFFAE6923)
YUV	117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181
Hunter-Lab	43.8442, 16.1394, 25.1489

# Details

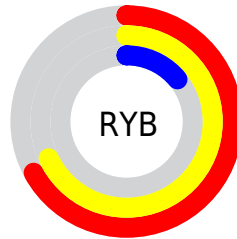
The YUV color **117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **91.3490, 40.7469, -49.4181**, and the grayscale version is **118.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171.8150, -42.7998, 54.5362**, and **68.1430, -33.5945, 41.9706** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110.4300, -45.5680, 55.7509**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124.8720, -35.9259, 43.0853**.

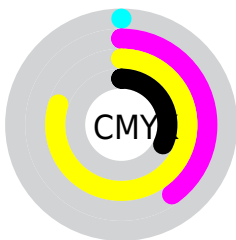
# Distribution



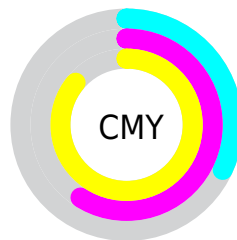
- Red (68%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181 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 117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 117.6510,  
-40.7469, 49.4181

■ 117.6510,  
-40.7469, 49.4181

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 91.5860, -42.1939,  
46.8441

■ 171.8150,  
-42.7998, 54.5362

■ 68.1430, -33.5945,  
41.9706

■ 196.9070,  
-42.3522, 50.9476

■ 46.8570, -23.1005,  
36.0824

■ 215.7200,  
-38.8090, 34.4486

■ 25.5710, -12.6065,  
30.1942

■ 235.8210,  
-35.4078, 16.8200

■ 11.3620, -5.6015,  
23.3615

■ 247.7040,  
-27.9551, 6.3986

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 251.0100,

-15.2879, 3.4992

254.3160, -2.6208,  
0.5999

■ 117.6510,  
-40.7469, 49.4181

■ 117.6510,  
-40.7469, 49.4181

■ 110.4300,  
-45.5680, 55.7509

■ 124.8720,  
-35.9259, 43.0853

■ 103.6820,  
-51.1152, 61.6689

■ 131.6200,  
-30.3787, 37.1673

■ 138.8410,  
-25.5576, 30.8344

■ 146.1760,  
-20.2998, 24.4016

■ 152.8100,  
-15.1893, 18.5836

■ 160.0310,  
-10.3683, 12.2508

■ 166.7790, -4.8210,  
6.3328

■ 174.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 181.3350, 5.2578,  
-6.4328

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



118.3650, -23.3509, 69.8399



117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181



114.5150, -48.0749, 19.7193

# Triad

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



117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181



98.5330, 14.5272, -86.4134



124.3330, 35.3318, 7.6010

# Complementary

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



117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181



91.3490, 40.7469, -49.4181

# 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.



100.5440, 54.9478, -77.6531



117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181



103.0760, 34.4725, -90.3977

# Square

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



117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181



91.5280, -4.6973, -80.2701



103.0880, 49.7496, -90.4082



123.1400, 18.1720, 51.6202



# Rectangle

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



117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181



111.7230, -40.2894, -4.1421



103.0880, 49.7496, -90.4082



121.5910, 40.6276, -11.0423

# Sweetspot

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



117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181



204.8810, -16.2103, 19.3984



84.5410, 10.0863, 78.4555



101.1450, -9.9315, 12.1508



242.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181



138.7520, -63.9677, 77.3935



158.1540, -60.7149, 13.8969



83.0390, -2.4842, 3.4738



89.4620, -44.1048, 53.0918



13.9210, -6.8631, 7.9623



# Inverse Universe

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



91.3490, 40.7469, -49.4181



97.2480, 63.9677, -77.3935



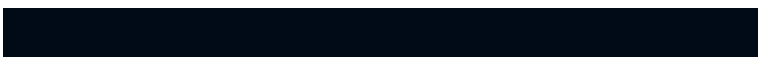
50.8460, 60.7149, -13.8969



81.3740, 2.7736, -2.9590



61.1250, 43.8154, -53.6066

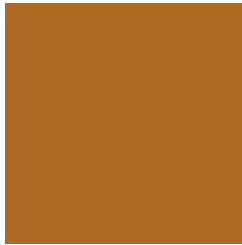


9.0790, 6.8631, -7.9623



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181 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 117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181 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 117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181.



# 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

117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181

### Protanopia

116.7240, -38.3179, 16.9051

### Deuteranopia

117.3730, -42.5819, 31.2449



## Tritanopia

122.7180, -8.7350, 48.4823

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181

## Protanomaly

117.2740, -39.0821, 28.7007

## Deuteranomaly

117.5310, -42.1668, 38.1223

## Tritanomaly

121.3300, -20.3757, 48.8226

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181

## Achromatopsia

118.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

117.6250, -14.6051, 17.8689

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181 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(174, 105, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 105, 35)  
}
```

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(174, 105, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 105, 35) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181 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(174, 105, 35) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 105, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(174, 105, 35)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 105, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 105, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 105,  
35) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 117.6510, -40.7469, 49.4181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 105, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174,  
105, 35) }
```

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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