

# Converting Colors

YUV(117.9200, -8.3416,  
62.3372)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(117.9200, -8.3416,  
62.3372)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BD5565
RGB	189, 85, 101
RGB Percent	74%, 33%, 40%
CMY	0.2588, 0.6667, 0.6039
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.47, 0.26
HSL	351°, 44%, 54%
HSV	351°, 55%, 74%
XYZ	26.5837, 18.2554, 14.4344
YIQ	117.9200, 56.8480, 27.0240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

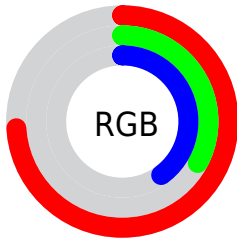
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	189, 85, 101
Decimal	12408165
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.80, 43.35, 11.48
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 44.840, 14.830
Yxy	18.2554, 0.4485, 0.3080
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290598245 (0xFFBD5565)
YUV	117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372
Hunter-Lab	42.7263, 36.2891, 9.8782

# Details

The YUV color **117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **156.0800, 8.3416, -62.3372**, and the grayscale version is **118.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172.7850, -10.2470, 66.8406**, and **64.2230, -4.5469, 58.5634** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104.9430, -9.8319, 73.7180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130.8970, -6.8512, 50.9563**.

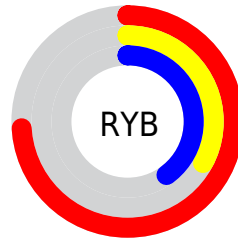
# Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (33%)

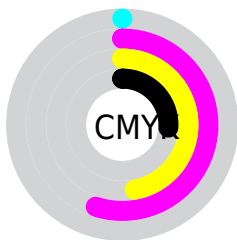
Blue (40%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (40%)

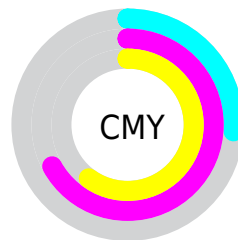


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372 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 117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 117.9200, -8.3416,  
62.3372

■ 117.9200, -8.3416,  
62.3372

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 91.2510, -7.0257,  
60.2929

■ 172.7850,  
-10.2470, 66.8406

■ 64.2230, -4.5469,  
58.5634

■ 193.3920, -7.5883,  
54.0302

■ 34.5590, -0.7686,  
60.0228

■ 213.0200, -3.4609,  
36.8165

■ 23.9780, -6.3982,  
45.6233

■ 233.2350, 0.3771,  
19.0879

■ 15.7760, -6.7916,  
31.7684

■ 252.6520, 1.1576,  
2.0592

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 117.9200, -8.3416,  
62.3372

■ 117.9200, -8.3416,  
62.3372

■ 104.9430, -9.8319,  
73.7180

■ 130.8970, -6.8512,  
50.9563

■ 91.9660, -11.3222,  
85.0988

■ 143.8740, -5.3609,  
39.5755

■ 78.9890, -12.8126,  
96.4796

■ 156.8510, -3.8705,  
28.1947

■ 66.0120, -14.3029,  
107.8605

■ 169.8280, -2.3802,  
16.8138

■ 59.8170, -15.1928,  
113.2935


■ 182.2180, -0.6005,  
5.9478

■ 195.1950, 0.8899,  
-5.4330

■ 208.1720, 2.3802,  
-16.8138

■ 221.1490, 3.8705,

-28.1947

 234.1260, 5.3609,  
-39.5755

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



120.1370, 9.2995, 50.7459



117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372



117.1090, -25.1967, 55.1554

# Triad

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



117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372



107.2870, -22.3265, -25.6847



97.0240, 46.8232, -85.0900

# Complementary

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



117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372



156.0800, 8.3416, -62.3372

# 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.



98.7390, 35.6247, -86.5941



117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372



90.8900, 3.0122, -79.7105

# Square

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



117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372



112.3530, -35.6700, 7.5834



96.0370, 20.1948, -84.2244



115.3950, 37.7663, -26.6564



# Rectangle

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



117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372



116.5560, -33.3051, 42.4854



96.0370, 20.1948, -84.2244



98.2150, 43.7710, -86.1346

# Sweetspot

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



117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372



216.3560, -3.1335, 25.1208



122.8690, 32.6026, 43.0879



105.6320, -1.7906, 14.3547



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372



134.2880, -12.9600, 97.0944



136.6410, -25.4590, 45.9188



87.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330



49.9780, -12.8072, 94.7353



9.8390, -2.3856, 18.5582



# Inverse Universe

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



117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372



134.2880, -12.9600, 97.0944



137.3590, 25.4590, -45.9188



87.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330



49.9780, -12.8072, 94.7353



9.8390, -2.3856, 18.5582



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

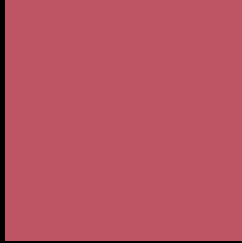
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

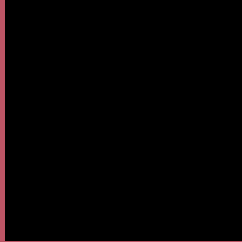
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 117.9200, -8.3416,



# 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

117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372

### Protanopia

118.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443

### Deuteranopia

119.1240, -11.4001, 16.5543



## Tritanopia

117.1820, -12.4147, 62.1074

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372

## Protanomaly

118.6440, -3.2755, 23.9912

## Deuteranomaly

118.5760, -10.1440, 33.6978

## Tritanomaly

117.5240, -11.1043, 61.8075

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372

## Achromatopsia

118.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

118.0460, -2.9807, 22.7617

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372 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(189, 85, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 85, 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(189, 85, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 85, 101) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372 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(189, 85, 101) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 85, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 85, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 85, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 85, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 85,  
101) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 117.9200, -8.3416, 62.3372 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 85, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189, 85,  
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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