

# Converting Colors

YUV(124.3160, -9.0298,  
49.7119)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119)  
contains.

<b>YUV(124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119)</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(124.3160, -9.0298,  
49.7119)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B5636A
RGB	181, 99, 106
RGB Percent	71%, 39%, 42%
CMY	0.2902, 0.6118, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.41, 0.29
HSL	355°, 36%, 55%
HSV	355°, 45%, 71%
XYZ	26.1194, 19.7880, 16.0785
YIQ	124.3160, 46.6250, 19.5610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

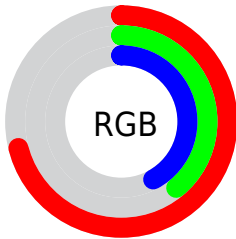
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	181, 99, 106
Decimal	11887466
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	51.60, 33.71, 10.83
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	52, 35.404, 17.819
Yxy	19.7880, 0.4214, 0.3192
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290077546 (0xFFB5636A)
YUV	124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119
Hunter-Lab	44.4838, 26.9628, 9.7085

# Details

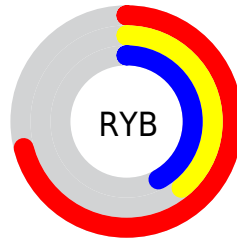
The YUV color **124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **155.6840, 9.0298, -49.7119**, and the grayscale version is **124.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **177.9960, -10.3510, 53.5005**, and **72.8640, -6.8350, 45.7233** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111.8120, -11.2463, 60.6779**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136.8200, -6.8133, 38.7459**.

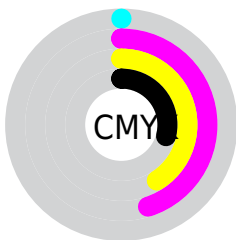
# Distribution



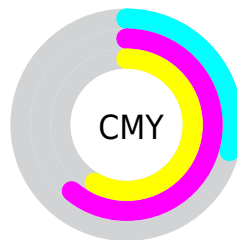
- Red (71%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (58%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119 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 124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 124.3160, -9.0298,  
49.7119


 124.3160, -9.0298,  
49.7119


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 98.5330, -8.1508,  
47.7676


 177.9960,  
-10.3510, 53.5005

 72.8640, -6.8350,  
45.7233


 202.2940, -9.0189,  
46.2232


 48.1950, -5.5191,  
43.6790

 221.3350, -4.6022,  
29.5242

 23.1670, -3.0403,  
41.9495

 241.5500, -0.7642,  
11.7956

 14.4660, -6.6387,  
29.4093

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 124.3160, -9.0298,  
49.7119

■ 124.3160, -9.0298,  
49.7119

■ 111.8120,  
-11.2463, 60.6779

■ 136.8200, -6.8133,  
38.7459

■ 99.4220, -13.0260,  
71.5439

■ 149.2100, -5.0335,  
27.8798

■ 86.9180, -15.2426,  
82.5099

■ 161.7140, -2.8170,  
16.9138

■ 74.5280, -17.0223,  
93.3759

■ 174.1040, -1.0373,  
6.0478

■ 62.0240, -19.2388,  
104.3420

■ 187.1950, 0.8899,  
-5.4330

■ 55.8290, -20.1287,  
109.7750

■ 199.5850, 2.6696,  
-16.2990

■ 212.0890, 4.8861,  
-27.2651

■ 224.4790, 6.6659,

-38.1311

 232.8740, 10.9081,  
-45.4935

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126.0450, 5.4008, 41.1795



124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119



122.9550, -21.6698, 43.8895

# Triad

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



124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119



114.5030, -16.5170, -22.3661



110.2140, 35.3905, -58.0697

# Complementary

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



124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119



155.6840, 9.0298, -49.7119

# 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.



98.8700, 33.5881, -86.7090



124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119



106.5880, 1.1891, -54.8897

# Square

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



124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119



118.9210, -27.0761, 4.4543



97.5530, 20.9264, -85.5540



123.0670, 28.5610, -14.0908



# Rectangle

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



124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119



121.8090, -27.0208, 33.4935



97.5530, 20.9264, -85.5540



97.7760, 39.5504, -85.7496

# Sweetspot

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



124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119



212.2090, -3.5540, 19.9877



130.4740, 24.9093, 37.2953



103.2080, -2.0745, 12.0956



245.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119



147.2270, -13.9159, 76.9769



142.8890, -21.6373, 33.4233



82.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330



47.2290, -16.8749, 92.7612



8.0020, -2.9590, 15.7842



# Inverse Universe

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



124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119



147.2270, -13.9159, 76.9769



137.1110, 21.6373, -33.4233



82.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330



47.2290, -16.8749, 92.7612

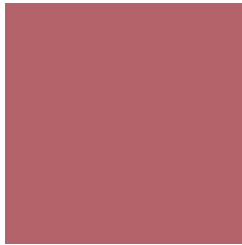


8.0020, -2.9590, 15.7842



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

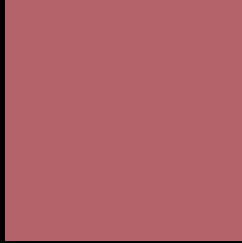
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

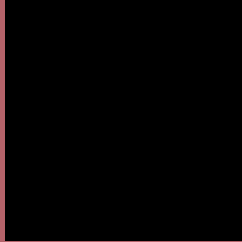
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 124.3160, -9.0298,



# 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

124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119

### Protanopia

123.7400, -2.3368, 2.8590

### Deuteranopia

124.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543



## Tritanopia

124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119

## Protanomaly

123.8670, -4.8644, 20.2876

## Deuteranomaly

124.5430, -10.1277, 28.4648

## Tritanomaly

124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119

## Achromatopsia

124.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

124.1980, -3.5486, 18.2434

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119 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(181, 99, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 99, 106)  
}
```

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(181, 99, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 99, 106) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119 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(181, 99, 106) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 99, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 99, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 99, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 99, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 99,  
106) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 124.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 99, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181, 99,  
106) }
```

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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