

# Converting Colors

YUV(125.1000, -14.8393,  
46.3933)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(125.1000, -14.8393,  
46.3933)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B2685F
RGB	178, 104, 95
RGB Percent	70%, 41%, 37%
CMY	0.3020, 0.5922, 0.6275
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.47, 0.30
HSL	7°, 35%, 54%
HSV	7°, 47%, 70%
XYZ	25.3760, 20.1918, 13.3864
YIQ	125.1000, 46.9930, 12.8890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

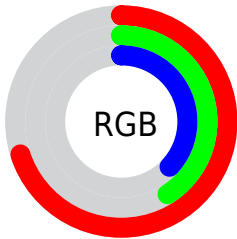
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	178, 105, 95
Decimal	11692127
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	52.05, 28.62, 17.88
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	52, 33.752, 31.999
Yxy	20.1918, 0.4304, 0.3425
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289882207 (0xFFB2685F)
YUV	125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933
Hunter-Lab	44.9353, 22.1661, 13.7920

# Details

The YUV color **125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **147.9000, 14.8393, -46.3933**, and the grayscale version is **125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178.6660, -16.5973, 50.2819**, and **74.3490, -12.4971, 41.7899** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113.6560, -18.0714, 56.4297**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136.5440, -11.6072, 36.3569**.

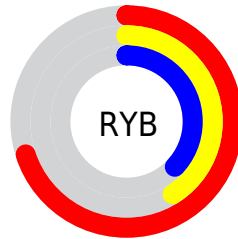
# Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (41%)

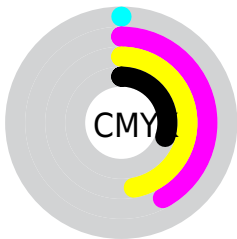
Blue (37%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (37%)

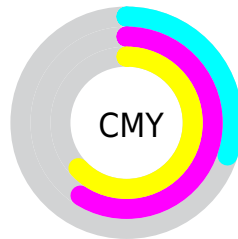


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933 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 125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 125.1000,  
-14.8393, 46.3933

■ 125.1000,  
-14.8393, 46.3933

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 99.3170, -13.9603,  
44.4490

■ 178.6660,  
-16.5973, 50.2819

■ 74.3490, -12.4971,  
41.7899

■ 203.2740,  
-15.4181, 45.3637

■ 50.3810, -11.0338,  
39.1309

■ 222.7880,  
-11.7275, 28.2499

■ 24.9680, -11.3232,  
38.6161

■ 243.0030, -7.8895,  
10.5214

■ 13.4550, -6.6333,  
27.6650

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

125.1000,  
-14.8393, 46.3933

125.1000,  
-14.8393, 46.3933

113.6560,  
-18.0714, 56.4297

136.5440,  
-11.6072, 36.3569

102.2120,  
-21.3035, 66.4661

147.9880, -8.3751,  
26.3205

90.8820, -24.0988,  
76.4025

159.3180, -5.5798,  
16.3841

80.0250, -27.6203,  
85.9241

170.1750, -2.0583,  
6.8625

68.5810, -30.8524,  
95.9605

181.6190, 1.1738,  
-3.1739

64.3750, -31.7369,  
99.6491

193.0630, 4.4059,  
-13.2103

204.5070, 7.6380,  
-23.2466

215.8370, 10.4334,

-33.1830

■ 227.2810, 13.6655,  
-43.2194

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126.5310, -1.7408, 45.1383



125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933



123.8030, -24.5529, 35.2528

# Triad

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



125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933



113.7880, -8.7695, -34.0171



119.2280, 30.9466, -32.6490

# Complementary

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



125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933



147.9000, 14.8393, -46.3933

# 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.



98.6080, 37.6613, -86.4792



125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933



102.4210, 11.1314, -70.5292

# Square

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



125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933



118.2230, -21.8019, -7.2116



98.5620, 27.3309, -86.4389



126.3850, 22.9812, 2.2934



# Rectangle

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



125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933



122.5150, -27.8619, 23.2273



98.5620, 27.3309, -86.4389



115.1940, 32.4424, -45.7741

# Sweetspot

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



125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933



211.3290, -5.5852, 18.1285



128.3670, 20.5251, 43.5281



104.7410, -3.8163, 10.7511



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.



125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933



149.0880, -23.2144, 72.7138



149.1670, -26.7043, 25.2865



83.2780, -1.6161, 5.0182



55.7260, -27.4729, 85.3093



9.5350, -4.7008, 14.4398



# Inverse Universe

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



147.9000, 14.8393, -46.3933



184.9120, 23.2144, -72.7138



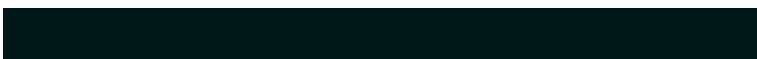
123.8330, 26.7043, -25.2865



85.7220, 1.6161, -5.0182



97.2740, 27.4729, -85.3093



16.4650, 4.7008, -14.4398



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

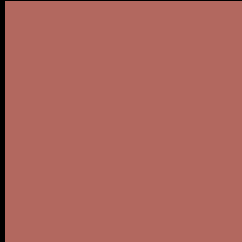
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

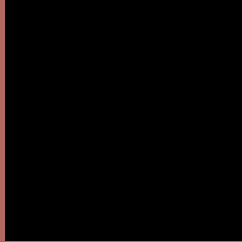
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933.



# 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

125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933

### Protanopia

123.9270, -9.3310, 6.2030

### Deuteranopia

124.2940, -15.9209, 19.9132



## Tritanopia

125.8210, -8.2928, 46.6380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933

## Protanomaly

124.4450, -11.5584, 20.6577

## Deuteranomaly

124.7620, -15.6587, 29.1497

## Tritanomaly

125.8380, -10.7661, 46.6231

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933

## Achromatopsia

125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

124.7310, -5.2904, 16.8989

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933 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(178, 104, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 104, 95)  
}
```

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(178, 104, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 104, 95) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933 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(178, 104, 95) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 104, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 104, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 104, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 104, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 104,  
95) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 125.1000, -14.8393, 46.3933 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 104, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
104, 95) }
```

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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