

# Converting Colors

YUV(125.5030, -16.0240,  
53.0559)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(125.5030, -16.0240,  
53.0559)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BA655D
RGB	186, 101, 93
RGB Percent	73%, 40%, 36%
CMY	0.2706, 0.6039, 0.6353
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.50, 0.27
HSL	5°, 40%, 55%
HSV	5°, 50%, 73%
XYZ	26.8792, 20.5368, 12.9032
YIQ	125.5030, 53.2280, 15.5320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

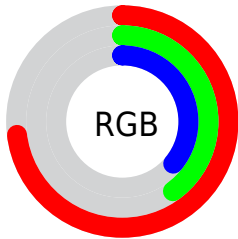
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	186, 102, 93
Decimal	12215645
CIE Lab	52.44, 33.20, 19.76
CIE LCh	52, 38.634, 30.762
Yxy	20.5368, 0.4456, 0.3405
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290405725 (0xFFBA655D)
YUV	125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559
Hunter-Lab	45.3175, 26.5680, 14.8407

# Details

The YUV color **125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **153.4970, 16.0240, -53.0559**, and the grayscale version is **126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179.3680, -17.9294, 57.5593**, and **73.8660, -13.2449, 48.3525** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113.3580, -19.4035, 63.7070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137.6480, -12.6445, 42.4047**.

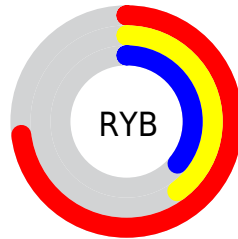
# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (40%)

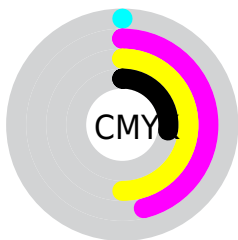
Blue (36%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (36%)

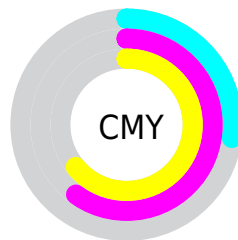


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559 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 125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 125.5030,  
-16.0240, 53.0559

■ 125.5030,  
-16.0240, 53.0559

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 99.4210, -14.9976,  
50.4968

■ 179.3680,  
-17.9294, 57.5593

■ 73.8660, -13.2449,  
48.3525

■ 201.8720,  
-15.7129, 46.5933

■ 49.0120, -11.3449,  
45.5935

■ 221.3860,  
-12.0223, 29.4795

■ 22.4250, -11.0555,  
46.1083

■ 241.0140, -7.8949,  
12.2657

■ 14.6510, -7.2229,  
30.1241

■ 254.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

■ 0.5980, -0.2948,  
1.2296

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 125.5030,  
-16.0240, 53.0559

■ 125.5030,  
-16.0240, 53.0559

■ 113.3580,  
-19.4035, 63.7070

■ 137.6480,  
-12.6445, 42.4047

■ 101.3270,  
-22.3462, 74.2582

■ 149.6790, -9.7017,  
31.8535

■ 89.1820, -25.7257,  
84.9094

■ 161.8240, -6.3222,  
21.2024

■ 77.1510, -28.6684,  
95.4606

■ 173.8550, -3.3795,  
10.6512

■ 65.0060, -32.0480,  
106.1117

■ 186.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 198.1450, 3.3795,  
-10.6512

■ 210.1760, 6.3222,  
-21.2024

■ 222.3210, 9.7017,  
-31.8535

■ 233.7820, 10.4605,  
-41.9048

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126.9170, -0.4521, 51.8158



125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559



124.6250, -27.9161, 40.6709

# Triad

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



125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559



112.2990, -10.5004, -38.8502



117.5410, 36.2153, -42.5705

# Complementary

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



125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559



153.4970, 16.0240, -53.0559

# 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.



101.1670, 39.8507, -88.7235



125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559



97.6040, 13.5062, -85.5987

# Square

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



125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559



118.4850, -25.8751, -7.4413



100.7790, 28.2100, -88.3832



127.4110, 26.9124, 1.3936



# Rectangle

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



125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559



123.0980, -32.0933, 27.1011



100.7790, 28.2100, -88.3832



110.5060, 39.1905, -63.5878

# Sweetspot

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



125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559



218.5250, -6.1748, 20.5876



130.4970, 23.4190, 48.6761



107.7520, -3.8217, 12.4955



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.



125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559



147.3990, -24.8467, 82.9651



152.5050, -29.3360, 29.3751



85.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330



54.2750, -26.7576, 89.2128



9.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842



# Inverse Universe

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



153.4970, 16.0240, -53.0559



191.6010, 24.8467, -82.9651



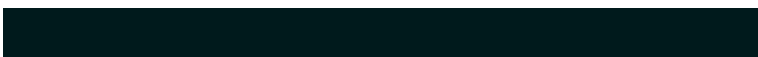
126.4950, 29.3360, -29.3751



88.7220, 1.6161, -5.0182



101.1380, 27.0470, -88.6980

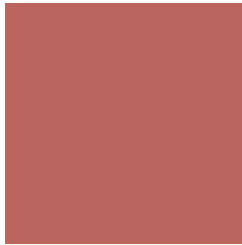


18.4540, 4.7062, -16.1842



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559 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 125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559 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 125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 125.5030, -16.0240,



# 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

125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559

### Protanopia

124.9980, -10.3520, 7.0178

### Deuteranopia

125.2510, -17.3787, 20.8279



## Tritanopia

126.1100, -9.9142, 53.4005

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559

## Protanomaly

124.9400, -12.2954, 23.7316

## Deuteranomaly

125.1430, -16.8325, 32.3236

## Tritanomaly

126.1270, -12.3876, 53.3856

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559

## Achromatopsia

126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

125.9270, -5.8800, 19.3580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559 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(186, 101, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 101, 93)  
}
```

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(186, 101, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 101, 93) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559 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(186, 101, 93) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 101, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 101, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 101, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 101, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 101,  
93) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 125.5030, -16.0240, 53.0559 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 101, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
101, 93) }
```

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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