

# Converting Colors

YUV(128.8550, -63.5255,  
75.5492)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(128.8550, -63.5255,  
75.5492)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D76E00
RGB	215, 110, 0
RGB Percent	84%, 43%, 0%
CMY	0.1569, 0.5686, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 1.00, 0.16
HSL	31°, 100%, 42%
HSV	31°, 100%, 84%
XYZ	33.6003, 25.5989, 3.1702
YIQ	128.8550, 97.8900, -11.9500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

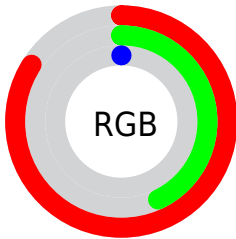
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	205, 215, 0
Decimal	14118400
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.65, 36.06, 65.46
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 74.739, 61.149
Yxy	25.5989, 0.5387, 0.4104
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292308480 (0xFFD76E00)
YUV	128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492
Hunter-Lab	50.5954, 29.9994, 31.7018

# Details

The YUV color **128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **86.1450, 63.5255, -75.5492**, and the grayscale version is **129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179.5640, -55.4941, 66.1574**, and **80.9670, -39.9167, 63.1729** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137.1190, -57.2467, 68.3016**.

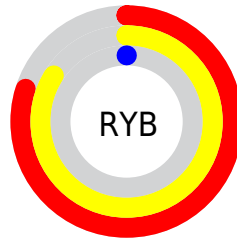
# Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (43%)

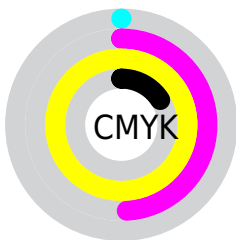
Blue (0%)



Red (80%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (0%)

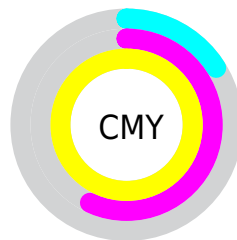


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (16%)

Magenta (57%)


Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492 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 128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 128.8550,  
-63.5255, 75.5492


 128.8550,  
-63.5255, 75.5492


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 104.9110,  
-51.7211, 69.3611


 179.5640,  
-55.4941, 66.1574


 80.9670, -39.9167,  
63.1729


 198.4910,  
-51.5141, 49.5584

 57.0230, -28.1123,  
56.9848

 218.4780,  
-48.5497, 32.0298

 31.9160, -15.7346,  
53.5707

 238.1060,  
-44.4223, 14.8160

 19.1360, -9.4340,  
39.3457

 245.8800,  
-34.9438, 7.9982


 11.7750, -5.3121,  
23.8763


 249.1860,


 0.0000, 0.0000,

-22.2767, 5.0989

0.0000


 252.4920, -9.6096,  
2.1995


 128.8550,  
-63.5255, 75.5492

 137.1190,  
-57.2467, 68.3016

 146.0840,  
-50.8204, 60.4393

 155.0490,  
-44.3942, 52.5770

 163.3130,  
-38.1153, 45.3295

 172.2780,  
-31.6891, 37.4672

■ 180.5420,  
-25.4102, 30.2197

■ 189.5070,  
-18.9840, 22.3574

■ 197.7710,  
-12.7051, 15.1098

■ 206.7360, -6.2788,  
7.2475

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



128.1890, -26.2222, 104.1972



128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492



129.7540, -63.9687, 30.9107

# Triad

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



128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492



113.8750, 12.3866, -99.8684



139.7180, 54.8620, -3.2607

# Complementary

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



128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492



86.1450, 63.5255, -75.5492

# 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.



114.7720, 69.1324, -100.6550



128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492



121.3990, 41.2153, -106.4669

# Square

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



128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492



103.7750, -16.1581, -91.0107



123.3490, 63.9179, -108.1771



137.9200, 32.0844, 69.3532



# Rectangle

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



128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492



124.2400, -61.2503, -1.0875



123.3490, 63.9179, -108.1771



131.6920, 60.7908, -38.3179

# Sweetspot

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



128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492



224.6170, -22.4892, 26.6459



76.5970, 15.4817, 121.3794



109.2550, -13.4367, 16.4394



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492



152.5550, -75.2096, 89.8443



190.4900, -93.9116, 21.4953



102.8110, -3.3578, 3.6738



102.1980, -50.3836, 60.3394



25.7710, -12.7051, 15.1098



# Inverse Universe

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



86.1450, 63.5255, -75.5492



102.4450, 75.2096, -89.8443



24.5100, 93.9116, -21.4953



100.7760, 3.0684, -4.1886



68.2150, 50.6730, -59.8246



17.2290, 12.7051, -15.1098



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492 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 128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492 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 128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492.



# 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

128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492

### Protanopia

130.5880, -55.5059, 23.1633

### Deuteranopia

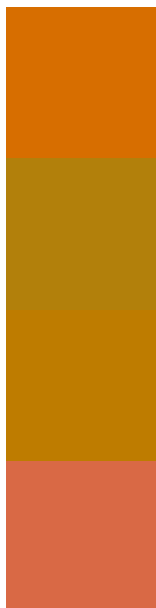
130.1080, -64.1432, 40.2473



## Tritanopia

137.4820, -14.0416, 70.6143

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492

## Protanomaly

129.6120, -58.4757, 42.4363

## Deuteranomaly

129.5980, -63.8918, 52.9726

## Tritanomaly

134.3840, -32.2343, 72.4542

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492

## Achromatopsia

129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

128.8020, -23.0734, 27.3606

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492 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(215, 110, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 110, 0)  
}
```

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(215, 110, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 110, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492 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(215, 110, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 110, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 110, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 110, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 110, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 110,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 128.8550, -63.5255, 75.5492 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 110, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
110, 0) }
```

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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