

# Converting Colors

YUV(129.7400, -62.4828,  
67.7570)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(129.7400, -62.4828,  
67.7570)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CF7303
RGB	207, 115, 3
RGB Percent	81%, 45%, 1%
CMY	0.1882, 0.5490, 0.9882
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.99, 0.19
HSL	33°, 97%, 41%
HSV	33°, 99%, 81%
XYZ	31.8793, 25.5334, 3.3344
YIQ	129.7400, 90.7840, -15.3280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

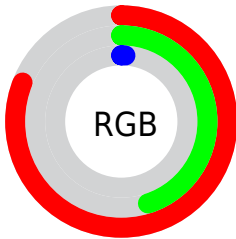
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	171, 207, 3
Decimal	13595395
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.59, 30.19, 64.31
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 71.045, 64.850
Yxy	25.5334, 0.5248, 0.4203
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291785475 (0xFFCF7303)
YUV	129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570
Hunter-Lab	50.5306, 24.1854, 31.4591

# Details

The YUV color **129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570** 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 **80.2600, 62.4828, -67.7570**, and the grayscale version is **130.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **182.7270, -56.0674, 63.3834**, and **82.3960, -40.6212, 55.7807** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128.8110, -63.5038, 68.5718**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137.4170, -55.9146, 61.0243**.

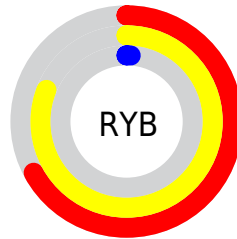
# Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (45%)

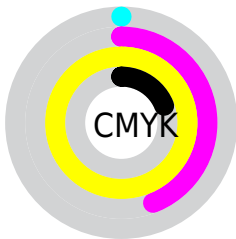
Blue (1%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (1%)

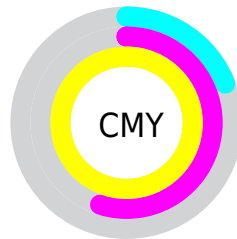


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570 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 129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



129.7400,  
-62.4828, 67.7570

129.7400,  
-62.4828, 67.7570

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

105.4540,  
-51.9888, 61.8688

182.7270,  
-56.0674, 63.3834

82.3960, -40.6212,  
55.7807

201.5400,  
-52.5242, 46.8844

59.3380, -29.2536,  
49.6926

221.0540,  
-48.8336, 29.7706

36.5790, -18.0334,  
44.2192

241.1550,  
-45.4324, 12.1421

17.6410, -8.6970,  
36.2718

246.1080,  
-34.0702, 7.7983

10.2800, -4.5750,  
20.8024

249.4140,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-21.4031, 4.8989

0.0000

252.6060, -9.1728,  
2.0995

129.7400,  
-62.4828, 67.7570

129.7400,  
-62.4828, 67.7570

128.8110,  
-63.5038, 68.5718

137.4170,  
-55.9146, 61.0243

145.5670,  
-50.0725, 53.8767

153.2440,  
-43.5043, 47.1440

160.9210,  
-36.9361, 40.4113

169.0710,  
-31.0940, 33.2637

■ 176.7480,  
-24.5258, 26.5310

■ 184.4250,  
-17.9575, 19.7983

■ 192.6890,  
-11.6787, 12.5507

■ 200.2520, -5.5472,  
5.9180

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



130.3360, -29.2526, 96.1753



129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570



128.5360, -63.3682, 24.9629

# Triad

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



129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570



114.2000, 16.1704, -100.1534



141.0030, 49.2985, 7.8904

# Complementary

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



129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570



80.2600, 62.4828, -67.7570

# 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.



113.0110, 70.0006, -99.1106



129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570



120.5670, 43.1045, -105.7373

# Square

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



129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570



105.0290, -11.3533, -92.1104



121.3600, 63.9125, -106.4327



137.5630, 26.8374, 72.2972



# Rectangle

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



129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570



122.7340, -60.5079, -5.9057



121.3600, 63.9125, -106.4327



136.7650, 56.8109, -21.7189

# Sweetspot

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



129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570



226.3780, -23.3574, 25.1015



74.8260, 11.4248, 115.9166



110.4290, -14.0155, 15.4098



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.



129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570



158.4250, -78.1035, 84.6963



181.6510, -88.0749, 16.0921



100.8110, -3.3578, 3.6738



104.2360, -51.3883, 55.9210



25.1730, -12.4103, 13.8803



# Inverse Universe

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



80.2600, 62.4828, -67.7570



96.5750, 78.1035, -84.6963



28.3490, 88.0749, -16.0921



98.1890, 3.3578, -3.6738



63.7640, 51.3883, -55.9210



15.2400, 12.6997, -13.3655



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

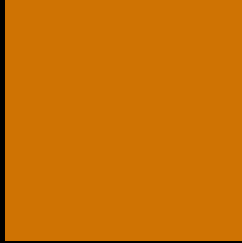
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570 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 129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570.



# 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

129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570

### Protanopia

130.4740, -55.9427, 23.2633

### Deuteranopia

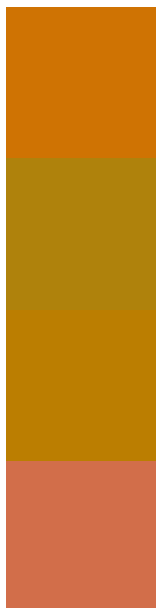
129.8090, -63.9958, 39.6325



## Tritanopia

139.0080, -11.8359, 63.1370

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570

## Protanomaly

130.0030, -58.1755, 39.4624

## Deuteranomaly

129.9890, -63.5916, 49.9986

## Tritanomaly

135.7960, -30.4654, 65.0769

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570

## Achromatopsia

130.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

130.1930, -22.7731, 24.3867

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570 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(207, 115, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(207, 115, 3)  
}
```

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(207, 115, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(207, 115, 3) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570 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(207, 115, 3) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(207, 115, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(207, 115, 3)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(207, 115, 3); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 115, 3);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 115,  
3) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 129.7400, -62.4828, 67.7570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(207, 115, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(207,  
115, 3) }
```

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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