

# Converting Colors

YUV(134.0910, -54.7679,  
66.5722)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(134.0910, -54.7679,  
66.5722)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D27517
RGB	210, 117, 23
RGB Percent	82%, 46%, 9%
CMY	0.1765, 0.5412, 0.9098
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.89, 0.18
HSL	30°, 80%, 46%
HSV	30°, 89%, 82%
XYZ	33.0943, 26.4861, 4.1787
YIQ	134.0910, 85.6020, -9.5180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

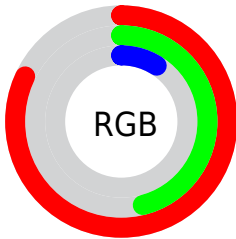
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	208, 210, 23
Decimal	13792535
CIE Lab	58.50, 30.65, 60.98
CIE LCh	58, 68.251, 63.311
Yxy	26.4861, 0.5191, 0.4154
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291982615 (0xFFD27517)
YUV	134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722
Hunter-Lab	51.4646, 24.7212, 31.2112

# Details

The YUV color **134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722** 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 **98.9090, 54.7679, -66.5722**, and the grayscale version is **135.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185.0410, -52.2782, 61.3540**, and **83.8800, -41.3528, 57.1102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125.8270, -61.0467, 73.8197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142.3550, -48.4890, 59.3247**.

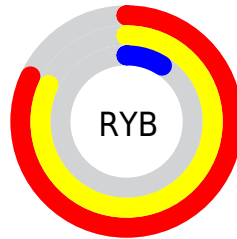
# Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (46%)

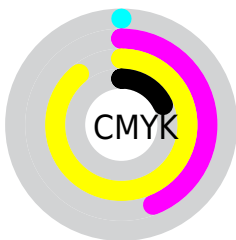
Blue (9%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (9%)

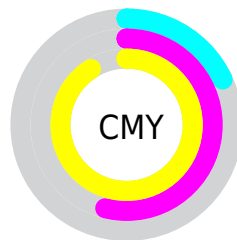


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (91%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722 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 134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 134.0910,  
-54.7679, 66.5722

 134.0910,  
-54.7679, 66.5722


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 107.5250,  
-53.0098, 62.6836


 185.0410,  
-52.2782, 61.3540


 83.8800, -41.3528,  
57.1102


 203.8540,  
-48.7350, 44.8550

 61.4090, -30.2746,  
50.5073


 223.9550,  
-45.3338, 27.2265

 38.6500, -19.0544,  
45.0340

 243.4690,  
-41.6432, 10.1127

 18.5380, -9.1392,  
38.1162

 247.2480,  
-29.7023, 6.7985

 11.4760, -5.1647,  
23.2615

 250.4400,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-17.4719, 3.9991

0.0000

253.7460, -4.8048,  
1.0998

134.0910,  
-54.7679, 66.5722

134.0910,  
-54.7679, 66.5722

125.8270,  
-61.0467, 73.8197

142.3550,  
-48.4890, 59.3247

125.0120,  
-61.6309, 74.5345

151.2060,  
-42.4996, 51.5623

159.4700,  
-36.2207, 44.3148

168.3210,  
-30.2313, 36.5525

176.5850,  
-23.9524, 29.3050

■ 185.4360,  
-17.9629, 21.5426

■ 193.7000,  
-11.6841, 14.2951

■ 202.5510, -5.6946,  
6.5328

■ 210.8150, 0.5842,  
-0.7148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



133.4820, -27.3526, 93.4163



134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722



130.9170, -64.5421, 28.1368

# Triad

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



134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722



115.2600, 15.1548, -101.0830



143.3400, 48.1464, 4.0868

# Complementary

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



134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722



98.9090, 54.7679, -66.5722

# 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



134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722



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.



134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722



105.8440, -10.7691, -92.8252



122.6650, 61.2972, -107.5772



141.8180, 26.7117, 65.9346



# Rectangle

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



134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722



125.7130, -61.9765, -1.5023



122.6650, 61.2972, -107.5772



138.7000, 55.3639, -24.2929

# Sweetspot

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



134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722



227.1760, -20.2998, 24.4016



89.6290, 13.4939, 105.5654



110.9990, -11.8315, 14.9099



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.



134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722



151.3810, -74.6308, 90.8739



188.6820, -81.6812, 18.6959



100.2240, -3.0684, 4.1886



100.1270, -49.3626, 59.5246



24.5860, -12.1209, 14.3951



# Inverse Universe

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



98.9090, 54.7679, -66.5722



103.6190, 74.6308, -90.8739



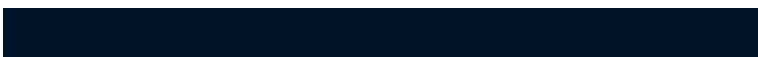
44.3180, 81.6812, -18.6959



98.1890, 3.3578, -3.6738



68.4600, 49.0732, -60.0394



16.4140, 12.1209, -14.3951



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722 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 134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722 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 134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 134.0910, -54.7679,



# 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

134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722

### Protanopia

134.3150, -51.4273, 21.6487

### Deuteranopia

132.1790, -65.1642, 41.0620



## Tritanopia

141.3070, -11.9834, 63.7518

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722

## Protanomaly

134.3710, -52.9339, 38.2626

## Deuteranomaly

132.8580, -61.5550, 50.1135

## Tritanomaly

138.8930, -27.5552, 64.9918

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722

## Achromatopsia

134.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

134.2900, -19.8630, 24.3017

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722 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(210, 117, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 117, 23)  
}
```

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(210, 117, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 117, 23) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722 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(210, 117, 23) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 117, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 117, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 117, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 117, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 117,  
23) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 134.0910, -54.7679, 66.5722 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 117, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
117, 23) }
```

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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