

# Converting Colors

YUV(134.2370, -66.1788,  
86.6152)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(134.2370, -66.1788,  
86.6152)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E96E00
RGB	233, 110, 0
RGB Percent	91%, 43%, 0%
CMY	0.0863, 0.5686, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 1.00, 0.09
HSL	28°, 100%, 46%
HSV	28°, 100%, 91%
XYZ	39.1802, 28.4755, 3.4313
YIQ	134.2370, 108.6180, -8.1340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

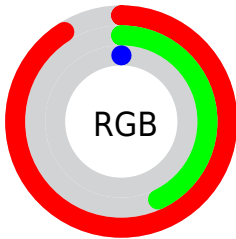
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	233, 208, 0
Decimal	15298048
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.32, 43.17, 68.41
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 80.889, 57.745
Yxy	28.4755, 0.5512, 0.4006
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293488128 (0xFFE96E00)
YUV	134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152
Hunter-Lab	53.3624, 37.6755, 33.5413

# Details

The YUV color **134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152** 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 **98.7630, 66.1788, -86.6152**, and the grayscale version is **135.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180.2650, -55.3466, 65.5426**, and **84.8760, -41.8439, 74.6537** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143.9030, -59.6052, 78.1381**.

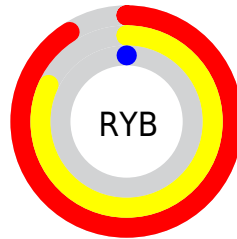
# Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (43%)

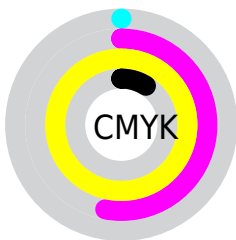
Blue (0%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (0%)

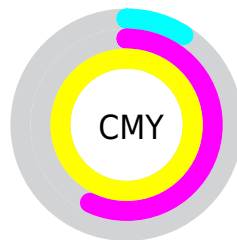


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152 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 134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



134.2370,  
-66.1788, 86.6152

134.2370,  
-66.1788, 86.6152

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

109.4070,  
-53.9377, 80.3271

180.2650,  
-55.3466, 65.5426

84.8760, -41.8439,  
74.6537

199.1920,  
-51.3667, 48.9436

59.4590, -29.3133,  
68.8805

219.2930,  
-47.9654, 31.3150

32.2920, -15.9200,  
66.3959

239.3940,  
-44.5642, 13.6865

23.3220, -11.4977,  
47.9526

246.1080,  
-34.0702, 7.7983

16.0750, -6.9390,  
32.3832

249.4140,

1.1960, -0.5896,

-21.4031, 4.8989


2.4591

 252.7200, -8.7360,  
1.9996


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 134.2370,  
-66.1788, 86.6152

 143.9030,  
-59.6052, 78.1381

 154.2700,  
-52.8841, 69.0462

 163.9360,  
-46.3104, 60.5691

 173.6020,  
-39.7368, 52.0920

 183.3820,  
-32.7263, 43.5150

■ 193.6350,  
-26.4421, 34.5231

■ 203.3010,  
-19.8684, 26.0460

■ 212.9670,  
-13.2947, 17.5689

■ 223.3340, -6.5737,  
8.4771

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



128.0850, -21.7339, 111.3045



134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152



136.5870, -67.3374, 38.0732

# Triad

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



134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152



119.0440, 9.3453, -104.4016



142.4670, 55.4788, -14.4416

# Complementary

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



134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152



98.7630, 66.1788, -86.6152

# 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.



120.6420, 66.2385, -105.8030



134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152



127.2520, 40.7948, -111.6000

# Square

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



134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152



107.4450, -22.4044, -94.2293



129.4470, 61.8976, -113.5250



145.2280, 38.3416, 69.0830



# Rectangle

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



134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152



131.6490, -64.9030, 3.8158



129.4470, 61.8976, -113.5250



126.5100, 63.3456, -64.4683

# Sweetspot

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



134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152



222.8560, -21.6210, 28.1903



83.8030, 19.8171, 130.8458



108.0810, -12.8579, 17.4690



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.



134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152



146.6850, -72.3157, 94.9923



201.7420, -99.4588, 27.4133



112.2240, -3.0684, 4.1886



104.0140, -51.2789, 67.5167



30.8210, -15.1948, 20.3280



# Inverse Universe

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



98.7630, 66.1788, -86.6152



108.3150, 72.3157, -94.9923



31.2580, 99.4588, -27.4133



110.7760, 3.0684, -4.1886



76.9860, 51.2789, -67.5167



22.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152 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 134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152 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 134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152.



# 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

134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152

### Protanopia

137.1320, -57.2531, 23.5632

### Deuteranopia

136.6090, -67.3482, 41.5619



## Tritanopia

142.8640, -16.6950, 81.6803

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152

## Protanomaly

136.0640, -60.6706, 46.4249

## Deuteranomaly

135.5340, -66.8183, 58.2907

## Tritanomaly

139.7660, -34.8876, 83.5202

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152

## Achromatopsia

134.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

133.8950, -24.1052, 31.6641

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152 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(233, 110, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 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(233, 110, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 110, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152 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(233, 110, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 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(233, 110, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 110, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 110, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 110,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 134.2370, -66.1788, 86.6152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 110, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
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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