

# Converting Colors

YUV(137.5670, -50.0725,  
53.8767)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(137.5670, -50.0725,  
53.8767)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C77E24
RGB	199, 126, 36
RGB Percent	78%, 49%, 14%
CMY	0.2196, 0.5059, 0.8588
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.82, 0.22
HSL	33°, 69%, 46%
HSV	33°, 82%, 78%
XYZ	31.3325, 27.1912, 5.2661
YIQ	137.5670, 72.3980, -12.5140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

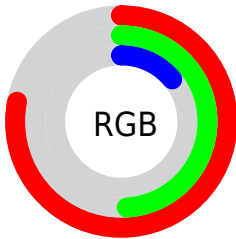
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	168, 199, 36
Decimal	13073956
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.15, 21.47, 56.70
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 60.632, 69.258
Yxy	27.1912, 0.4912, 0.4263
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291264036 (0xFFC77E24)
YUV	137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767
Hunter-Lab	52.1452, 16.0012, 30.5140

# Details

The YUV color **137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. The color can be described as dark muted orange. A complement of this color would be **97.4330, 50.0725, -53.8767**, and the grayscale version is **138.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191.4640, -50.5148, 55.7211**, and **86.7600, -42.7727, 45.8145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130.0040, -56.2040, 60.5095**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145.1300, -43.9411, 47.2440**.

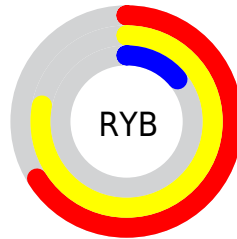
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (49%)

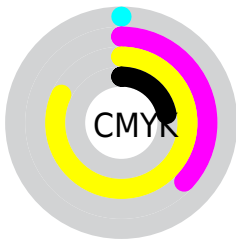
Blue (14%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (14%)

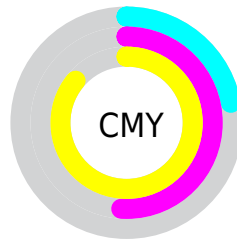


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (82%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767 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 137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



137.5670,  
-50.0725, 53.8767

137.5670,  
-50.0725, 53.8767

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

109.9320,  
-53.7035, 51.8026

191.4640,  
-50.5148, 55.7211

86.7600, -42.7727,  
45.8145

210.2770,  
-46.9716, 39.2221

64.8870, -31.9893,  
40.4411

230.3780,  
-43.5704, 21.5935

42.7150, -21.0585,  
34.4529

245.1960,  
-37.5646, 8.5981

22.3150, -11.0013,  
28.6647

248.3880,  
-25.3343, 5.7987

9.6820, -4.2802,  
19.5729

251.6940,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-12.6671, 2.8994

0.0000

■ 137.5670,  
-50.0725, 53.8767

■ 137.5670,  
-50.0725, 53.8767

■ 130.0040,  
-56.2040, 60.5095

■ 145.1300,  
-43.9411, 47.2440

■ 124.0710,  
-61.1670, 65.7127

■ 152.6930,  
-37.8096, 40.6112

■ 160.2560,  
-31.6782, 33.9785

■ 167.8190,  
-25.5468, 27.3457

■ 175.3820,  
-19.4153, 20.7130

■ 182.2440,  
-13.4313, 14.6950

■ 189.8070, -7.2999,  
8.0623

■ 197.3700, -1.1684,  
1.4295

■ 204.9330, 4.9630,  
-5.2032

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



138.7100, -29.9300, 80.0613



137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767



133.3270, -56.3632, 18.1302

# Triad

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



137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767



116.6280, 20.3964, -102.2828



146.3110, 38.7937, 17.2673

# Complementary

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



137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767



97.4330, 50.0725, -53.8767

# 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.



128.3590, 58.9830, -65.2128



137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767



121.2680, 43.2519, -106.3520

# Square

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



137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767



108.5970, -2.7593, -95.2396



120.3340, 59.9813, -105.5329



143.6410, 18.4180, 66.0898



# Rectangle

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



137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767



129.8270, -44.7777, -11.2493



120.3340, 59.9813, -105.5329



144.1880, 45.2633, -4.5499

# Sweetspot

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



137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767



230.6810, -19.5627, 21.3278



93.0590, 7.8589, 92.9103



112.9880, -11.8261, 13.1655



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.



137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767



160.7560, -76.7877, 82.6520



178.0260, -70.0188, 11.3782



95.6260, -2.7736, 2.9590



101.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767



22.5040, -11.0945, 11.8360



# Inverse Universe

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



97.4330, 50.0725, -53.8767



99.2440, 76.7877, -82.6520



56.9740, 70.0188, -11.3782



93.3740, 2.7736, -2.9590



61.4330, 50.0725, -53.8767



13.4960, 11.0945, -11.8360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767 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 137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767 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 137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767.



# 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

137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767

### Protanopia

136.3410, -47.4961, 20.7489

### Deuteranopia

136.7130, -51.6235, 37.9627



## Tritanopia

144.6260, -9.1826, 52.0710

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767

## Protanomaly

136.8910, -48.2603, 32.5446

## Deuteranomaly

137.1590, -51.3504, 43.7106

## Tritanomaly

142.0270, -24.1703, 52.5963

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767

## Achromatopsia

138.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

138.0120, -18.2469, 19.2835

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767 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(199, 126, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 126, 36)  
}
```

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(199, 126, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 126, 36) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767 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(199, 126, 36) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 126, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 126, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 126, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 126, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 126,  
36) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 137.5670, -50.0725, 53.8767 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 126, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
126, 36) }
```

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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