

# Converting Colors

YUV(137.6500, -15.6034,  
58.1890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890)  
contains.

<b>YUV(137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(137.6500, -15.6034,  
58.1890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CC6E6A
RGB	204, 110, 106
RGB Percent	80%, 43%, 42%
CMY	0.2000, 0.5686, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.48, 0.20
HSL	2°, 49%, 61%
HSV	2°, 48%, 80%
XYZ	33.0793, 25.0298, 16.7234
YIQ	137.6500, 57.3080, 18.6840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

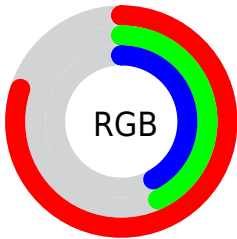
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	204, 110, 106
Decimal	13397610
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.10, 36.60, 18.94
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	57, 41.206, 27.357
Yxy	25.0298, 0.4420, 0.3345
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291587690 (0xFFCC6E6A)
YUV	137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890
Hunter-Lab	50.0298, 30.4705, 15.2020

# Details

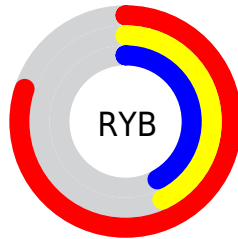
The YUV color **137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **172.3500, 15.6035, -58.1889**, and the grayscale version is **138.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189.8240, -16.1822, 57.1594**, and **85.0130, -12.8244, 53.4856** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123.6300, -18.5516, 70.4845**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151.6700, -12.6553, 45.8934**.

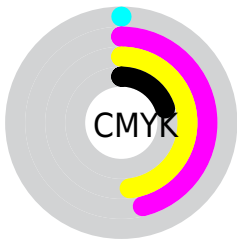
# Distribution



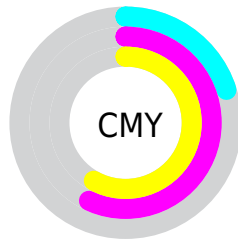
- Red (80%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (20%)




- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (58%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890 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 137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 137.6500,  
-15.6034, 58.1890

 137.6500,  
-15.6034, 58.1890


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 110.9810,  
-14.2876, 56.1447


 189.8240,  
-16.1822, 57.1594


 85.0130, -12.8244,  
53.4856


 209.3380,  
-12.4916, 40.0456


 59.4580, -11.0718,  
51.3413

 228.9660, -8.3642,  
22.8318

 31.7830, -7.2880,  
51.0563

 249.1810, -4.5262,  
5.1033

 18.8370, -9.2866,  
38.7310

 11.4760, -5.1647,  
23.2615

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 137.6500,  
-15.6034, 58.1890

■ 137.6500,  
-15.6034, 58.1890

■ 123.6300,  
-18.5516, 70.4845

■ 151.6700,  
-12.6553, 45.8934

■ 110.0830,  
-22.2259, 82.3652

■ 165.2170, -8.9810,  
34.0127

■ 96.0630, -25.1741,  
94.6607

■ 179.2370, -6.0328,  
21.7172

■ 82.5160, -28.8484,  
106.5415

■ 192.7840, -2.3585,  
9.8364

■ 68.4960, -31.7965,  
118.8370

■ 206.8040, 0.5896,  
-2.4591

■ 65.6920, -32.3862,  
121.2961

■ 220.2370, 3.8272,  
-14.2398

■ 234.3710, 7.2121,  
-26.6354

■ 239.7510, 7.5178,  
-31.3536

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



139.3950, 1.2843, 54.9046



137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890



136.3160, -29.2428, 46.2039

# Triad

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



137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890



124.5010, -13.5580, -38.1504



126.9140, 40.4684, -53.4216

# Complementary

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



137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890



172.3500, 15.6035, -58.1889

# 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.



111.0950, 42.3512, -97.4303



137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890



106.1470, 13.2385, -93.0909

# Square

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



137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890



130.5840, -29.3749, -4.8972



110.2510, 28.9633, -96.6901



139.0020, 30.5650, -3.5098



# Rectangle

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



137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890



135.2620, -34.1462, 32.2192



110.2510, 28.9633, -96.6901



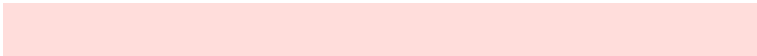
116.4870, 44.6229, -79.3571

# Sweetspot

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



137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890



230.9380, -5.8854, 21.1024



146.1320, 27.0499, 50.7502



113.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103



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.



137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890



154.7740, -23.5526, 87.8982



165.8260, -29.4942, 33.4786



94.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478



53.7430, -26.4953, 98.4494



12.5360, -6.1802, 22.3319



# Inverse Universe

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



172.3500, 15.6035, -58.1889



207.2260, 23.5526, -87.8982



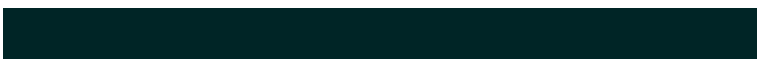
144.1740, 29.4942, -33.4786



99.0100, 1.4741, -6.1478



112.2570, 26.4953, -98.4494



26.0510, 5.8909, -22.8467



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

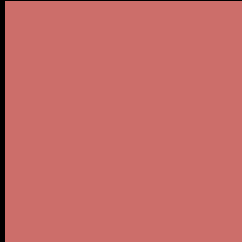
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890 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 137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 137.6500, -15.6034,



# 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

137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890

### Protanopia

137.0410, -8.8942, 6.1030

### Deuteranopia

137.5500, -17.5262, 21.4426



## Tritanopia

137.9150, -10.8041, 58.8335

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890

## Protanomaly

137.1790, -11.4272, 25.2760

## Deuteranomaly

137.4530, -16.9853, 34.6827

## Tritanomaly

138.0460, -12.8407, 58.7187

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890

## Achromatopsia

138.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

137.9380, -5.8854, 21.1024

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890 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(204, 110, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 110, 106)  
}
```

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(204, 110, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 110, 106) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890 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(204, 110, 106) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 110, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 110, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 110, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 110, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 110,  
106) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 137.6500, -15.6034, 58.1890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 110, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
110, 106) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor