

# Converting Colors

YUV(138.6940, -15.6251,  
65.1664)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(138.6940, -15.6251,  
65.1664)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D56B6B
RGB	213, 107, 107
RGB Percent	84%, 42%, 42%
CMY	0.1647, 0.5804, 0.5804
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.50, 0.16
HSL	0°, 56%, 63%
HSV	0°, 50%, 84%
XYZ	35.3521, 25.7231, 17.0117
YIQ	138.6940, 63.1760, 22.4720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

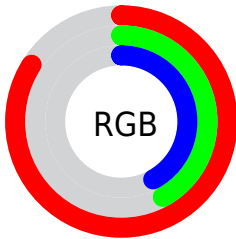
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	213, 107, 107
Decimal	13986667
CIE Lab	57.77, 41.59, 19.48
CIE LCh	58, 45.926, 25.092
Yxy	25.7231, 0.4527, 0.3294
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292176747 (0xFFD56B6B)
YUV	138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664
Hunter-Lab	50.7179, 35.6642, 15.6156

# Details

The YUV color **138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **181.3060, 15.6251, -65.1664**, and the grayscale version is **139.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188.7640, -15.1667, 58.0890**, and **85.1710, -12.4093, 60.3630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123.9730, -18.7207, 78.0767**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153.4150, -12.5296, 52.2560**.

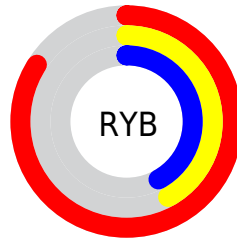
# Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (42%)

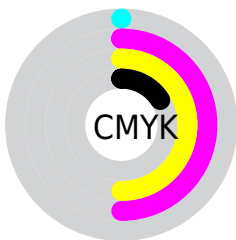
Blue (42%)



Red (84%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (42%)

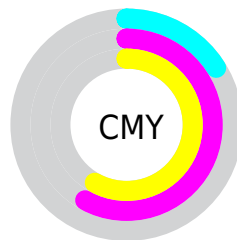


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (16%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664 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 138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 138.6940,  
-15.6251, 65.1664


 138.6940,  
-15.6251, 65.1664


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 111.7260,  
-14.1619, 62.5073


 188.7640,  
-15.1667, 58.0890


 85.1710, -12.4093,  
60.3630


 207.6910,  
-11.1867, 41.4900


 58.1430, -9.9305,  
58.6336

 227.9060, -7.3487,  
23.7614

 31.0550, -6.4361,  
57.8338

 248.1210, -3.5107,  
6.0329

 20.9300, -10.3185,  
43.0344

 13.2700, -6.0491,  
26.9502

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 138.6940,  
-15.6251, 65.1664

■ 138.6940,  
-15.6251, 65.1664

■ 123.9730,  
-18.7207, 78.0767

■ 153.4150,  
-12.5296, 52.2560

■ 108.5510,  
-21.9636, 91.6018

■ 168.8370, -9.2866,  
38.7310

■ 93.8300, -25.0592,  
104.5121

■ 183.5580, -6.1911,  
25.8206

■ 79.1090, -28.1547,  
117.4224

■ 198.2790, -3.0955,  
12.9103

■ 64.3880, -31.2503,  
130.3327

■ 213.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 63.6870, -31.3977,  
130.9475

■ 228.4220, 3.2430,  
-13.5251

 242.4420, 6.1911,  
-25.8206

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



140.8840, 3.0152, 59.7377



138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664



137.1920, -31.1537, 52.4516

# Triad

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



138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664



124.9800, -16.7521, -40.3245



120.5460, 48.5378, -75.0238

# Complementary

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



138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664



181.3060, 15.6251, -65.1664

# 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.



113.6540, 44.5406, -99.6746



138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664



108.2670, 11.2074, -94.9502

# Square

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



138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664



131.7430, -33.8903, -3.2826



112.9410, 29.1161, -99.0493



140.2340, 35.3806, -8.0982



# Rectangle

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



138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664



136.5570, -38.2356, 37.2225



112.9410, 29.1161, -99.0493



112.0870, 51.2291, -98.3003

# Sweetspot

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



138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664



228.3620, -5.6015, 23.3615



150.7780, 30.6754, 54.5687



111.8770, -3.3904, 14.1399



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.



138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664



147.7470, -22.5533, 94.0609



169.8050, -30.9629, 37.8820



99.2890, -1.6215, 6.7625



51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269



12.8570, -6.3385, 26.4354



# Inverse Universe

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



181.3060, 15.6251, -65.1664



209.2530, 22.5533, -94.0609



150.1950, 30.9629, -37.8820



103.7110, 1.6215, -6.7625



119.8710, 25.2066, -105.1269



30.1430, 6.3385, -26.4354



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

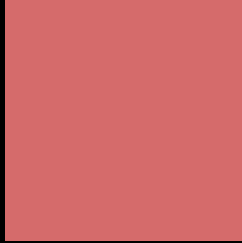
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664 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 138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664.

65.1664.

# 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

138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664

### Protanopia

139.1550, -8.4574, 6.0031

### Deuteranopia

139.0340, -18.2578, 22.7722



## Tritanopia

138.7910, -12.7150, 65.0813

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664

## Protanomaly

138.7170, -10.7065, 27.4352

## Deuteranomaly

139.0620, -17.2856, 37.6566

## Tritanomaly

138.5630, -13.5886, 65.2812

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664

## Achromatopsia

139.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

138.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664 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(213, 107, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 107, 107)  
}
```

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(213, 107, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 107, 107) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664 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(213, 107, 107) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 107, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(213, 107, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(213, 107, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 107, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 107,  
107) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 138.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 107, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
107, 107) }
```

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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