

# Converting Colors

YUV(140.3270, -35.6572,  
97.0602)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(140.3270, -35.6572,  
97.0602)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FB6244
RGB	251, 98, 68
RGB Percent	98%, 38%, 27%
CMY	0.0157, 0.6157, 0.7333
CMYK	0.00, 0.61, 0.73, 0.02
HSL	10°, 96%, 63%
HSV	10°, 73%, 98%
XYZ	45.1947, 29.6619, 8.8121
YIQ	140.3270, 100.8180, 23.1060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

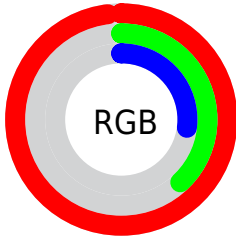
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	251, 104, 68
Decimal	16474692
CIE Lab	61.36, 56.80, 46.87
CIE LCh	61, 73.646, 39.527
Yxy	29.6619, 0.5402, 0.3545
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294664772 (0xFFFB6244)
YUV	140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602
Hunter-Lab	54.4628, 52.8144, 28.5308

# Details

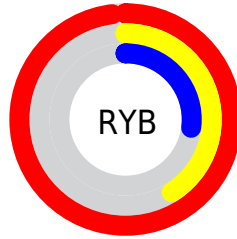
The YUV color **140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6633**. The color can be described as middle washed orange. A complement of this color would be **178.6730, 35.6572, -97.0602**, and the grayscale version is **141.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180.0950, -30.6128, 65.6917**, and **81.2000, -29.6786, 92.7866** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125.1500, -40.4999, 110.3705**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155.5040, -30.8145, 83.7500**.

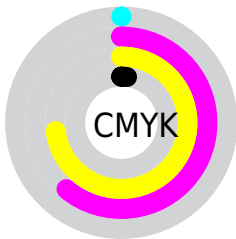
# Distribution



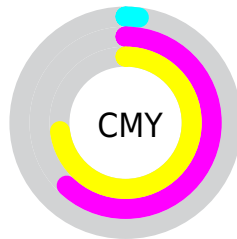
- Red (98%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602 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 140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



140.3270,  
-35.6572, 97.0602

140.3270,  
-35.6572, 97.0602

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

111.5870,  
-33.3204, 94.2012

180.0950,  
-30.6128, 65.6917

81.2000, -29.6786,  
92.7866

199.4950,  
-27.3590, 48.6779

46.6440, -22.9955,  
95.9052

219.5960,  
-23.9578, 31.0493

37.3750, -18.4259,  
76.8471

239.6970,  
-20.5566, 13.4207

28.1060, -13.8563,  
57.7890

251.6940,  
-12.6671, 2.8994

19.9620, -8.8553,  
40.3753

9.9810, -4.4276,

20.1877

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 140.3270,  
-35.6572, 97.0602

■ 140.3270,  
-35.6572, 97.0602

■ 125.1500,  
-40.4999, 110.3705

■ 155.5040,  
-30.8145, 83.7500

■ 109.9730,  
-45.3427, 123.6807

■ 170.6810,  
-25.9717, 70.4398

■ 99.1160, -48.8642,  
133.2023

■ 185.8580,  
-21.1290, 57.1295

■ 201.0350,  
-16.2863, 43.8193

■ 216.3260,  
-11.0067, 30.4091

231.5030, -6.1640,  
17.0989

246.6800, -1.3212,  
3.7886

253.8040, 0.5896,  
-2.4591

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



135.6770, -2.7988, 104.6463



140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602



138.8230, -68.4397, 65.0532

# Triad

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



140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602



114.1250, -6.9636, -100.0876



116.5330, 68.2642, -102.1994

# Complementary

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



140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602



178.6730, 35.6572, -97.0602

# 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.



127.0990, 63.0552, -111.4658



140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602



123.6380, 21.8705, -108.4305

# Square

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



140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602



127.2770, -47.4646, -36.1999



129.5320, 49.5307, -113.5996



152.1510, 48.2396, 20.9156



# Rectangle

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



140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602



138.6360, -68.3475, 35.3992



129.5320, 49.5307, -113.5996



121.2290, 65.9491, -106.3178

# Sweetspot

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



140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602



221.0270, -10.8593, 29.7943



140.5010, 41.1650, 96.9076



107.6880, -6.7482, 17.8136



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.



140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602



121.0970, -43.4318, 117.4329



192.5700, -61.4130, 51.2431



117.6480, -2.7845, 6.4477



74.7080, -36.8310, 100.2341

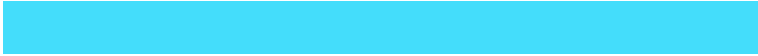


24.1090, -11.8857, 32.3534



# Inverse Universe

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



178.6730, 35.6572, -97.0602



167.4900, 43.1424, -117.9477



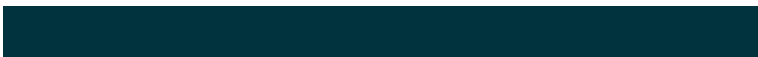
126.4300, 61.4130, -51.2431



119.9390, 2.4951, -6.9625



114.2920, 36.8310, -100.2341



36.8910, 11.8857, -32.3534



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602 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 140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602 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 140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602.



# 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

140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602

### Protanopia

145.7760, -30.4556, 15.1054

### Deuteranopia

144.6940, -42.7401, 35.3484



## Tritanopia

141.9260, -20.6695, 96.5349

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602

## Protanomaly

143.5070, -32.2950, 45.1594

## Deuteranomaly

142.9340, -39.9005, 57.9399

## Tritanomaly

141.1450, -26.2005, 97.2198

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602

## Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

140.1910, -12.9122, 34.9125

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602 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(251, 98, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(251, 98, 68)  
}
```

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(251, 98, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(251, 98, 68) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602 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(251, 98, 68) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(251, 98, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(251, 98, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(251, 98, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 98, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 98,  
68) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 140.3270, -35.6572, 97.0602 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(251, 98, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(251, 98,  
68) }
```

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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