

# Converting Colors

YUV(144.7650, -16.6461,  
65.9811)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(144.7650, -16.6461,  
65.9811)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DC716F
RGB	220, 113, 111
RGB Percent	86%, 44%, 44%
CMY	0.1373, 0.5569, 0.5647
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.50, 0.14
HSL	1°, 61%, 65%
HSV	1°, 50%, 86%
XYZ	38.2896, 28.1736, 18.4589
YIQ	144.7650, 64.4140, 22.0620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

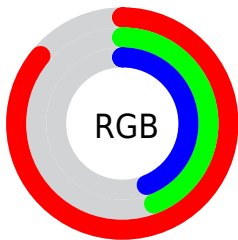
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	220, 113, 111
Decimal	14446959
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.05, 41.49, 20.42
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 46.247, 26.204
Yxy	28.1736, 0.4509, 0.3318
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292637039 (0xFFDC716F)
YUV	144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811
Hunter-Lab	53.0788, 35.8770, 16.5362

# Details

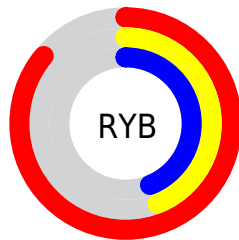
The YUV color **144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **186.2350, 16.6461, -65.9811**, and the grayscale version is **145.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192.8560, -14.7190, 54.5003**, and **91.1280, -13.8671, 61.2777** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129.3430, -19.8891, 79.5062**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160.1870, -13.4032, 52.4560**.

# Distribution



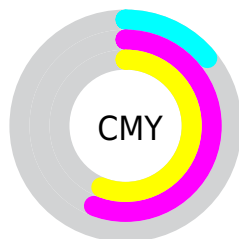
- Red (86%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811 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 144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 144.7650,  
-16.6461, 65.9811


 144.7650,  
-16.6461, 65.9811


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 117.7970,  
-15.1829, 63.3220


 192.8560,  
-14.7190, 54.5003


 91.1280, -13.8671,  
61.2777


 212.3700,  
-11.0284, 37.3865

 64.6870, -11.6777,  
59.0335

 231.8840, -7.3378,  
20.2727

 34.3650, -6.5889,  
60.1929

 252.2130, -3.0630,  
2.4442

 22.7240, -11.2029,  
46.7231

 15.4770, -6.6442,  
31.1537

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 144.7650,  
-16.6461, 65.9811

■ 144.7650,  
-16.6461, 65.9811

■ 129.3430,  
-19.8891, 79.5062

■ 160.1870,  
-13.4032, 52.4560

■ 114.5080,  
-23.4214, 92.5165

■ 175.0220, -9.8708,  
39.4457

■ 99.0860, -26.6644,  
106.0416

■ 190.4440, -6.6279,  
25.9206

■ 84.2510, -30.1967,  
119.0519

■ 205.2790, -3.0955,  
12.9103

■ 68.8290, -33.4397,  
132.5770

■ 220.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 68.1280, -33.5871,  
133.1917

■ 236.1230, 3.3904,  
-14.1399

■ 244.5350, 5.1592,  
-21.5172

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



146.7810, 2.5730, 61.5821



144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811



143.8500, -32.4640, 52.7516

# Triad

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



144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811



130.1970, -15.8731, -42.2688



129.6500, 47.5005, -68.9761

# Complementary

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



144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811



186.2350, 16.6461, -65.9811

# 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.



118.0880, 46.2986, -103.5632



144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811



112.5870, 12.5286, -98.7388

# Square

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



144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811



137.3300, -34.1797, -3.7974



117.2610, 30.4373, -102.8379



146.2450, 35.3752, -6.3539



# Rectangle

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



144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811



142.1440, -38.5250, 36.7077



117.2610, 30.4373, -102.8379



115.8200, 52.8397, -101.5741

# Sweetspot

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



144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811



228.3620, -5.6015, 23.3615



155.7890, 30.6700, 56.3130



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.



144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811



151.0240, -22.6898, 91.1870



176.4630, -32.2733, 38.1819



102.2890, -1.6215, 6.7625



53.4880, -26.3696, 104.8120



14.3410, -7.0701, 27.7649



# Inverse Universe

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



186.2350, 16.6461, -65.9811



208.3890, 22.9792, -90.6722



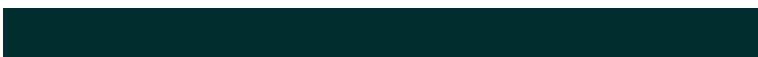
154.5370, 32.2733, -38.1819



106.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477



119.5120, 26.3696, -104.8120



31.6590, 7.0701, -27.7649



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

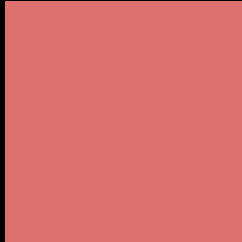
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

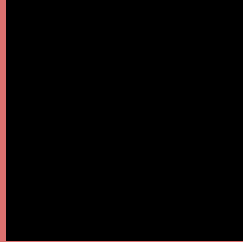
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811.



# 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

144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811

### Protanopia

144.9270, -9.3310, 6.2030

### Deuteranopia

145.1050, -19.2788, 23.5869



## Tritanopia

145.5030, -12.5730, 66.2109

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811

## Protanomaly

144.7880, -11.7275, 28.2499

## Deuteranomaly

145.1330, -18.3066, 38.4714

## Tritanomaly

145.1610, -13.8834, 66.5108

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811

## Achromatopsia

145.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

144.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811 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(220, 113, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 113, 111)  
}
```

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(220, 113, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 113, 111) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811 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(220, 113, 111) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 113, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 113, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 113, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 113, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 113,  
111) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 144.7650, -16.6461, 65.9811 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 113, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
113, 111) }
```

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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