

# Converting Colors

YUV(147.1410, -33.5935,  
88.4533)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533)  
contains.

<b>YUV(147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533)</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(147.1410, -33.5935,  
88.4533)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F86D4F
RGB	248, 109, 79
RGB Percent	97%, 43%, 31%
CMY	0.0275, 0.5725, 0.6902
CMYK	0.00, 0.56, 0.68, 0.03
HSL	11°, 92%, 64%
HSV	11°, 68%, 97%
XYZ	45.5913, 31.4583, 11.0663
YIQ	147.1410, 92.4740, 20.1380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

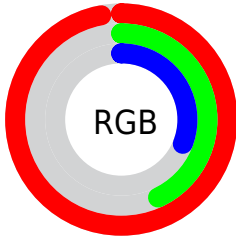
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	248, 115, 79
Decimal	16280911
CIE Lab	62.89, 51.34, 42.69
CIE LCh	63, 66.770, 39.740
Yxy	31.4583, 0.5174, 0.3570
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294470991 (0xFFFF86D4F)
YUV	147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533
Hunter-Lab	56.0877, 46.9418, 27.5633

# Details

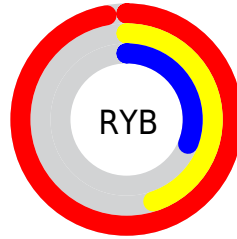
The YUV color **147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6666**. The color can be described as middle washed orange. A complement of this color would be **179.8590, 33.5935, -88.4533**, and the grayscale version is **147.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187.2190, -28.7020, 59.4439**, and **90.6610, -28.9199, 82.7353** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132.5510, -38.7256, 101.2488**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161.7310, -28.4614, 75.6579**.

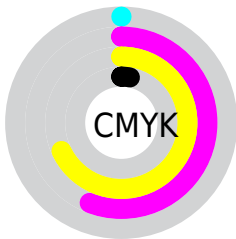
# Distribution



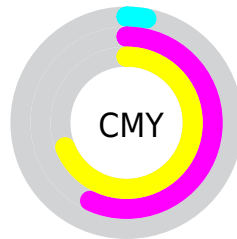
- Red (97%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533 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 147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



147.1410,  
-33.5935, 88.4533

147.1410,  
-33.5935, 88.4533

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

118.9880,  
-31.5461, 85.0795

187.2190,  
-28.7020, 59.4439

90.6610, -28.9199,  
82.7353

206.7330,  
-25.0114, 42.3302

59.9860, -25.1361,  
82.4503

226.8340,  
-21.6102, 24.7016

37.0760, -18.2785,  
76.2323

246.9350,  
-18.2090, 7.0730

27.8070, -13.7089,  
57.1743

253.1760, -6.9888,  
1.5996

19.5490, -9.1447,  
39.8605

10.2800, -4.5750,

20.8024

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 147.1410,  
-33.5935, 88.4533

■ 147.1410,  
-33.5935, 88.4533

■ 132.5510,  
-38.7256, 101.2488

■ 161.7310,  
-28.4614, 75.6579

■ 117.3740,  
-43.5684, 114.5590

■ 176.9080,  
-23.6186, 62.3477

■ 102.8980,  
-48.2637, 127.2545

■ 191.3840,  
-18.9233, 49.6522

■ 99.9800, -49.2901,  
129.8135

■ 206.5610,  
-14.0806, 36.3420

■ 221.1510, -8.9484,  
23.5466

235.7410, -3.8163,  
10.7511

250.9180, 1.0264,  
-2.5591

252.9070, 1.0318,  
-4.3034

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



146.2260, -5.5344, 95.3948



147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533



146.0640, -57.2196, 59.5799

# Triad

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



147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533



116.3250, -3.6112, -102.0170



132.6350, 60.3259, -75.9789

# Complementary

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



147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533



179.8590, 33.5935, -88.4533

# 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.



128.8600, 62.1870, -113.0102



147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533



125.0400, 22.1653, -109.6601

# Square

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



147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533



135.0200, -40.9289, -32.4665



130.3640, 47.6415, -114.3292



156.4730, 43.1508, 19.7562



# Rectangle

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



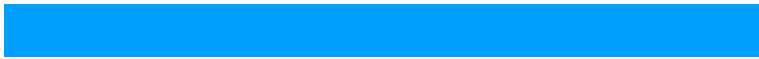
147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533



141.9950, -69.5105, 35.0844



130.3640, 47.6415, -114.3292



122.4030, 65.3703, -107.3474

# Sweetspot

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



147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533



224.5320, -10.1223, 26.7204



145.6050, 36.6767, 89.8004



109.2040, -6.0166, 16.4841



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.



147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533



130.2100, -41.5155, 109.4408



195.8620, -57.6130, 45.7250



117.6480, -2.7845, 6.4477



75.8820, -37.4098, 99.2045



24.6960, -12.1751, 31.8386



# Inverse Universe

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



179.8590, 33.5935, -88.4533



170.7900, 41.5155, -109.4408



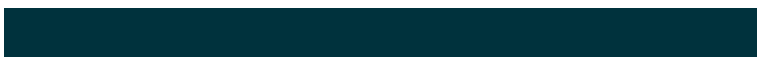
131.1380, 57.6130, -45.7250



119.9390, 2.4951, -6.9625



112.5310, 37.6992, -98.6897



36.3040, 12.1751, -31.8386



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533 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 ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 147.1410, -33.5935,



# 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

147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533

### Protanopia

150.1610, -27.6874, 13.8908

### Deuteranopia

149.5350, -38.2248, 33.7338



## Tritanopia

149.1530, -18.3164, 88.4428

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533

## Protanomaly

149.1690, -29.6633, 41.0708

## Deuteranomaly

148.8240, -36.3952, 53.6514

## Tritanomaly

148.0730, -23.7000, 88.5130

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533

## Achromatopsia

147.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

146.9950, -12.3225, 32.4534

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533 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(248, 109, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 109, 79)  
}
```

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(248, 109, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 109, 79) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533 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(248, 109, 79) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 109, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 109, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 109, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 109, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 109,  
79) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 147.1410, -33.5935, 88.4533 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 109, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
109, 79) }
```

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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