

# Converting Colors

YUV(151.2400, -23.7823,  
68.1955)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(151.2400, -23.7823,  
68.1955)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	E57967
RGB	229, 121, 103
RGB Percent	90%, 47%, 40%
CMY	0.1020, 0.5255, 0.5961
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.55, 0.10
HSL	9°, 71%, 65%
HSV	9°, 55%, 90%
XYZ	41.5987, 31.3120, 16.6833
YIQ	151.2400, 70.1460, 17.2980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

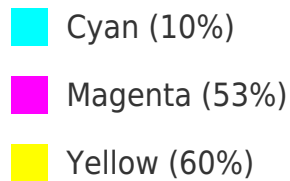
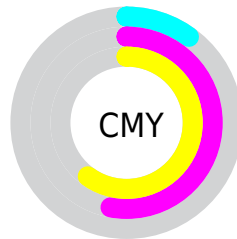
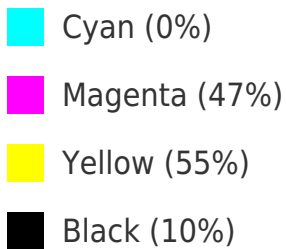
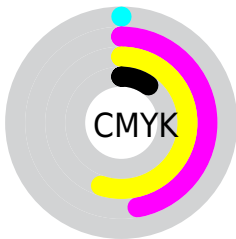
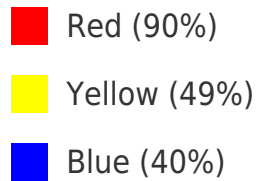
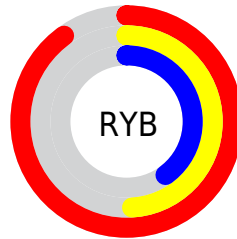
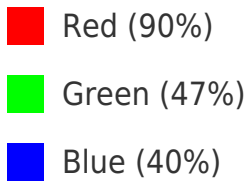
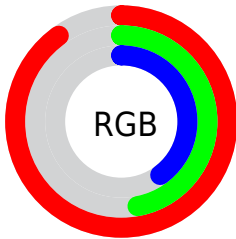
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">229, 124, 103</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15038823</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">62.77, 40.09, 28.79</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">63, 49.360, 35.680</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">31.3120, 0.4643, 0.3495</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4293228903</a> (0xFFE57967)
YUV	<a href="#">151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">55.9572, 34.7722, 21.4930</a>

# Details

The YUV color **151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **180.7600, 23.7823, -68.1955**, and the grayscale version is **151.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196.5260, -20.9653, 51.2817**, and **97.4180, -20.4191, 62.7774** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136.8780, -28.0409, 80.7910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165.6020, -19.5238, 55.6000**.

# Distribution





# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955 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 151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 151.2400,  
-23.7823, 68.1955

 151.2400,  
-23.7823, 68.1955


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 124.2720,  
-22.3191, 65.5365


 196.5260,  
-20.9653, 51.2817


 97.4180, -20.4191,  
62.7774


 216.0400,  
-17.2747, 34.1679


 71.5640, -18.5191,  
60.0184

 236.2550,  
-13.4367, 16.4394

 43.4760, -15.0247,  
59.2185

 252.9480, -7.8624,  
1.7996

 24.8170, -12.2348,  
51.0265

 16.7440, -8.2548,  
34.4275

 5.9800, -2.9481,

12.2955

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

151.2400,  
-23.7823, 68.1955

151.2400,  
-23.7823, 68.1955

136.8780,  
-28.0409, 80.7910

165.6020,  
-19.5238, 55.6000

123.1030,  
-32.5888, 92.8717

179.3770,  
-14.9759, 43.5194

108.7410,  
-36.8473, 105.4671


193.7390,  
-10.7173, 30.9239


94.3790, -41.1058,  
118.0626

208.1010, -6.4588,  
18.3284

87.8420, -43.3061,  
123.7956

221.8760, -1.9109,  
6.2477

 236.1240, 1.9109,  
-6.2477

 247.2260, 3.8326,  
-15.9842

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153.1150, -4.0007, 70.0591



151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955



150.1070, -38.9998, 49.0182

# Triad

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



151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955



131.0140, -8.3879, -63.1563



143.6570, 47.0041, -49.6882

# Complementary

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



151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955



180.7600, 23.7823, -68.1955

# 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.



123.7760, 52.8614, -108.5516



151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955



120.2640, 19.0968, -105.4715

# Square

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



151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955



141.8230, -31.9577, -16.5078



123.9920, 38.4579, -108.7410



155.4750, 33.2898, 9.2304



# Rectangle

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



151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955



147.9600, -42.8713, 30.7301



123.9920, 38.4579, -108.7410



132.2510, 52.6273, -80.0271

# Sweetspot

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



151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955



228.3790, -8.0748, 23.3466



153.1000, 29.0377, 66.5643



112.1220, -4.9901, 13.9250



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.



151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955



151.3200, -31.7098, 90.9274



187.6340, -41.7246, 36.2780



107.7620, -2.3477, 6.3477



68.1960, -33.6206, 97.1751



19.3580, -9.5435, 27.7500

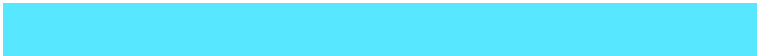


# Inverse Universe

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



180.7600, 23.7823, -68.1955



190.6800, 31.7098, -90.9274



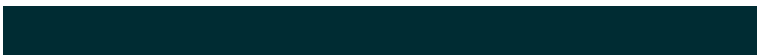
144.3660, 41.7246, -36.2780



110.2380, 2.3477, -6.3477



110.2170, 33.9100, -96.6603



31.6420, 9.5435, -27.7500



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

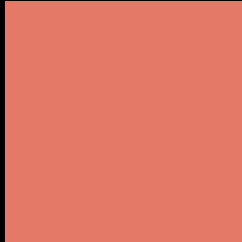
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955 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 151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955.



# 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

151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955

### Protanopia

151.1850, -17.3462, 10.3618

### Deuteranopia

151.5910, -26.4204, 27.5457






## Tritanopia

152.6990, -13.1626, 68.6700

# Trichromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955
	<b>Protanomaly</b> 151.3340, -19.8847, 31.2791
	<b>Deuteranomaly</b> 151.6190, -25.4482, 42.4301
	<b>Tritanomaly</b> 152.0750, -16.7990, 68.3402

# Monochromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955
	<b>Achromatopsia</b> 151.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
	<b>Achromatomaly</b> 150.9770, -8.3697, 24.5762

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955 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(229, 121, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 121, 103)  
}
```

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(229, 121, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 121, 103) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955 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(229, 121, 103) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 121, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(229, 121, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 121, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 121, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 121,  
103) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 151.2400, -23.7823, 68.1955 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 121, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
121, 103) }
```

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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