

# Converting Colors

YUV(152.0030, -21.2005,  
33.3234)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(152.0030, -21.2005,  
33.3234)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BE8D6D
RGB	190, 141, 109
RGB Percent	75%, 55%, 43%
CMY	0.2549, 0.4471, 0.5725
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.43, 0.25
HSL	24°, 38%, 59%
HSV	24°, 43%, 75%
XYZ	33.5204, 31.1010, 18.7044
YIQ	152.0030, 39.4760, 0.4360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

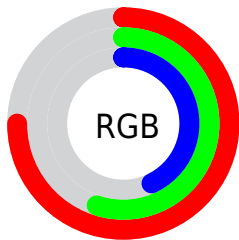
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	190, 162, 109
Decimal	12488045
CIE Lab	62.59, 14.50, 24.33
CIE LCh	63, 28.318, 59.207
Yxy	31.1010, 0.4023, 0.3732
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290678125 (0xFFBE8D6D)
YUV	152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234
Hunter-Lab	55.7683, 9.6957, 19.1523

# Details

The YUV color **152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **146.9970, 21.2005, -33.3234**, and the grayscale version is **152.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206.9710, -22.6637, 35.9824**, and **100.7360, -19.5898, 30.0495** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143.3800, -26.3163, 40.8857**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160.6260, -16.0846, 25.7610**.

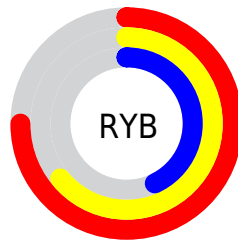
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (55%)

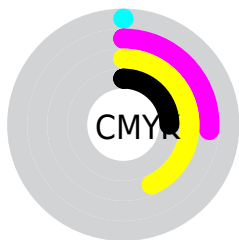
Blue (43%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (43%)

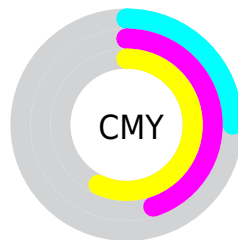


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234 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 152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 152.0030,  
-21.2005, 33.3234

■ 152.0030,  
-21.2005, 33.3234

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 125.5190,  
-20.4689, 31.9938

■ 206.9710,  
-22.6637, 35.9824

■ 100.7360,  
-19.5898, 30.0495

■ 228.5780,  
-20.0050, 23.1721

■ 76.0670, -18.2740,  
28.0052

■ 248.2060,  
-15.8776, 5.9583

■ 52.8710, -17.6844,  
25.5461

■ 253.7460, -4.8048,  
1.0998

■ 30.5440, -15.0582,  
23.2019

■ 10.1660, -5.0118,  
20.9024

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 152.0030,  
-21.2005, 33.3234

■ 152.0030,  
-21.2005, 33.3234

■ 143.3800,  
-26.3163, 40.8857

■ 160.6260,  
-16.0846, 25.7610

■ 134.1700,  
-31.1428, 48.9629

■ 169.8360,  
-11.2581, 17.6838

■ 125.5470,  
-36.2587, 56.5253

■ 178.4590, -6.1423,  
10.1215

■ 116.3370,  
-41.0851, 64.6025

■ 187.6690, -1.3158,  
2.0443

■ 107.7140,  
-46.2010, 72.1648

■ 196.2920, 3.8000,  
-5.5181

■ 100.8350,  
-49.7117, 78.1977

■ 205.5020, 8.6265,  
-13.5953

■ 214.1250, 13.7424,  
-21.1576

■ 222.6510, 15.9481,  
-28.6349

■ 229.1080, 12.7648,  
-34.2977

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153.3490, -12.4971, 41.7899



152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234



150.3940, -24.3512, 17.1945

# Triad

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



152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234



139.3700, 5.2406, -47.6825



153.3910, 20.5132, 0.5341

# Complementary

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



152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234



146.9970, 21.2005, -33.3234

# 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.



148.2950, 25.9836, -27.4457



152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234



137.4360, 18.5191, -60.0184

# Square

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



152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234



144.0170, -9.3754, -26.3249



141.1410, 26.0595, -51.8667



155.3140, 10.6912, 24.2806



# Rectangle

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



152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234



148.1750, -22.2713, 3.3545



141.1410, 26.0595, -51.8667



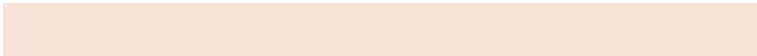
152.0200, 23.1611, -8.7875

# Sweetspot

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



152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234



232.1990, -8.4791, 12.9805



138.9190, 9.8999, 44.7980



115.6760, -5.2633, 8.1771



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234



188.0240, -33.0428, 51.7220



175.4830, -32.7761, 12.7314



90.0390, -2.4842, 3.4738



83.6360, -41.2325, 65.2172



16.3130, -8.0423, 12.8805



# Inverse Universe

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



146.9970, 21.2005, -33.3234



180.5630, 32.7534, -52.2368



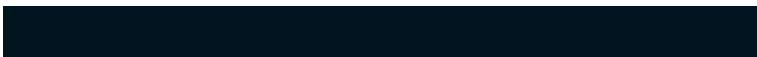
123.5170, 32.7761, -12.7314



89.5480, 2.1948, -3.9886



74.3640, 41.2325, -65.2172



14.6870, 8.0423, -12.8805



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234 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 152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

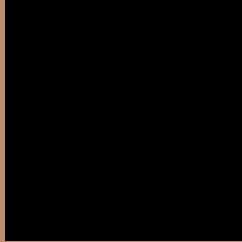
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 152.0030, -21.2005,



# 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

152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234

### Protanopia

150.0710, -17.7830, 10.4617

### Deuteranopia

151.2470, -21.3208, 25.2164



## Tritanopia

154.1830, -4.0342, 34.0425

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234

## Protanomaly

150.4850, -18.9731, 18.8687

## Deuteranomaly

151.8560, -21.6210, 28.1903

## Tritanomaly

153.5760, -10.1440, 33.6978

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234

## Achromatopsia

152.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

152.0140, -7.8949, 12.2657

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234 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(190, 141, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 141, 109)  
}
```

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(190, 141, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 141, 109) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234 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(190, 141, 109) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 141, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 141, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 141, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 141, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 141,  
109) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 152.0030, -21.2005, 33.3234 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 141, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
141, 109) }
```

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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