

# Converting Colors

YUV(153.0110, -19.7254,  
73.6584)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(153.0110, -19.7254,  
73.6584)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ED7671
RGB	237, 118, 113
RGB Percent	93%, 46%, 44%
CMY	0.0706, 0.5373, 0.5569
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.52, 0.07
HSL	2°, 78%, 69%
HSV	2°, 52%, 93%
XYZ	44.3841, 32.1536, 19.4898
YIQ	153.0110, 72.5290, 23.6730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

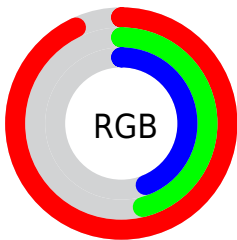
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	237, 118, 113
Decimal	15562353
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	63.47, 45.37, 24.30
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	63, 51.469, 28.176
Yxy	32.1536, 0.4622, 0.3348
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293752433 (0xFFED7671)
YUV	153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584
Hunter-Lab	56.7042, 40.4852, 19.3144

# Details

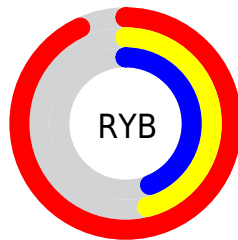
The YUV color **153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **196.9890, 19.7254, -73.6584**, and the grayscale version is **153.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196.6060, -15.5818, 51.2115**, and **98.4880, -16.5096, 68.8550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136.7740, -23.5526, 87.8982**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169.2480, -15.8983, 59.4185**.

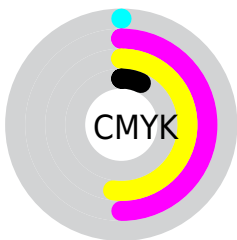
# Distribution



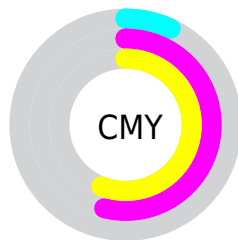
- Red (93%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (7%)




- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (56%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584 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 153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 153.0110,  
-19.7254, 73.6584


 153.0110,  
-19.7254, 73.6584


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 125.4560,  
-17.9728, 71.5141


 196.6060,  
-15.5818, 51.2115


 98.4880, -16.5096,  
68.8550


 216.1200,  
-11.8912, 34.0978


 71.1610, -13.8834,  
66.5108

 235.7480, -7.7638,  
16.8840

 38.9640, -8.3633,  
69.3146

 254.2020, -3.0576,  
0.6998

 26.6110, -13.1192,  
54.7152

 18.2390, -8.9918,  
37.5014

 9.3830, -4.1328,

18.9581

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 153.0110,  
-19.7254, 73.6584

■ 153.0110,  
-19.7254, 73.6584

■ 136.7740,  
-23.5526, 87.8982

■ 169.2480,  
-15.8983, 59.4185

■ 121.2380,  
-27.2323, 101.5233

■ 184.7840,  
-12.2185, 45.7934

■ 105.0010,  
-31.0595, 115.7631

■ 201.0210, -8.3914,  
31.5536

■ 88.7640, -34.8867,  
130.0030

■ 217.2580, -4.5642,  
17.3137

■ 76.7330, -37.8294,  
140.5542

■ 233.3810, -1.1738,  
3.1739

249.0310, 2.9427,  
-10.5512

249.6180, 2.6533,  
-11.0660

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



155.1950, 1.3829, 69.9890



153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584



151.6180, -37.2797, 57.3400

# Triad

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



153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584



135.4300, -15.9880, -52.1201



135.0170, 54.2216, -78.0679

# Complementary

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



153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584



196.9890, 19.7254, -73.6584

# 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.



126.7110, 51.4145, -111.1255



153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584



120.2980, 14.1501, -105.5013

# Square

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



153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584



144.7980, -37.3684, -7.7158



125.6560, 34.6796, -110.2003



155.8800, 39.0062, -4.2798



# Rectangle

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



153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584



150.3740, -44.0614, 39.1370



125.6560, 34.6796, -110.2003



123.9700, 58.6818, -108.7217

# Sweetspot

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



153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584



227.4330, -6.6225, 24.1763



163.7560, 34.1373, 64.2350



111.0620, -3.9746, 14.8546



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.



153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584



146.2480, -25.7583, 95.3755



188.8180, -37.3783, 42.2556



109.2890, -1.6215, 6.7625



58.2280, -28.7064, 107.6710



17.3200, -8.5388, 32.1684



# Inverse Universe

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



196.9890, 19.7254, -73.6584



203.3390, 25.4689, -95.8903



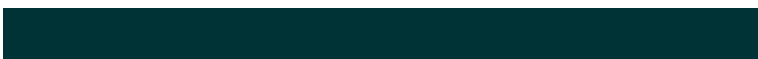
161.1820, 37.3783, -42.2556



113.7110, 1.6215, -6.7625



122.7720, 28.7064, -107.6710



36.0930, 8.8282, -31.6536



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584 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 153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584 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 153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 153.0110, -19.7254,

73.6584.

# 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

153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584

### Protanopia

153.5420, -12.0992, 7.4177

### Deuteranopia

154.2040, -22.7786, 26.1311



## Tritanopia

153.3900, -14.4893, 74.2030

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584

## Protanomaly

153.3000, -14.9379, 31.3089

## Deuteranomaly

153.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747

## Tritanomaly

153.5210, -16.5259, 74.0881

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584

## Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

152.9280, -7.3595, 27.2501

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584 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(237, 118, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 118, 113)  
}
```

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(237, 118, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 118, 113) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584 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(237, 118, 113) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 118, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(237, 118, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(237, 118, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 118, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 118,  
113) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 153.0110, -19.7254, 73.6584 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 118, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237,  
118, 113) }
```

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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