

# Converting Colors

YUV(157.8630, -62.5435,  
40.4621)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(157.8630, -62.5435,  
40.4621)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CC9F1F
RGB	204, 159, 31
RGB Percent	80%, 62%, 12%
CMY	0.2000, 0.3765, 0.8784
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.85, 0.20
HSL	44°, 74%, 46%
HSV	44°, 85%, 80%
XYZ	37.5473, 37.7326, 6.6005
YIQ	157.8630, 67.9080, -30.2680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

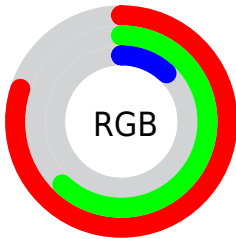
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	92, 204, 31
Decimal	13410079
CIE Lab	67.82, 5.57, 65.96
CIE LCh	68, 66.191, 85.175
Yxy	37.7326, 0.4586, 0.4608
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291600159 (0xFFCC9F1F)
YUV	157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621
Hunter-Lab	61.4268, 1.6116, 36.6279

# Details

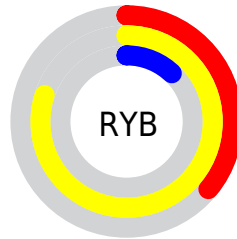
The YUV color **157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9900**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **77.1370, 62.5435, -40.4621**, and the grayscale version is **158.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.4220, -60.3540, 38.2179**, and **106.7510, -52.6282, 33.5444** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152.6480, -69.8325, 45.0357**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163.0780, -55.2545, 35.8886**.

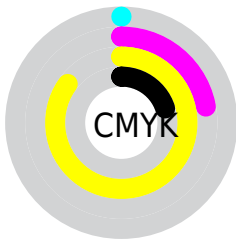
# Distribution



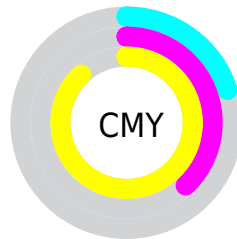
- Red (80%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (88%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621 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 157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 157.8630,  
-62.5435, 40.4621

■ 157.8630,  
-62.5435, 40.4621

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 130.0970,  
-64.1378, 38.5029

■ 211.4220,  
-60.3540, 38.2179

■ 106.7510,  
-52.6282, 33.5444

■ 231.6370,  
-56.5160, 20.4894

■ 84.2910, -41.5555,  
28.6858

■ 242.3460,  
-48.4846, 11.0976

■ 62.1190, -30.6247,  
22.6976

■ 245.5380,  
-36.2542, 8.2982

■ 41.7190, -20.5675,  
16.9094

■ 248.8440,  
-23.5871, 5.3988

■ 22.5040, -11.0945,  
11.8360

■ 252.1500,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-10.9200, 2.4994

0.0000

■ 157.8630,  
-62.5435, 40.4621

■ 157.8630,  
-62.5435, 40.4621

■ 152.6480,  
-69.8325, 45.0357

■ 163.0780,  
-55.2545, 35.8886

■ 149.6330,  
-73.7691, 47.6799

■ 168.9940,  
-47.8180, 30.7003

■ 174.2090,  
-40.5290, 26.1267

■ 179.5380,  
-32.8032, 21.4532

■ 185.3400,  
-25.8036, 16.3648

■ 190.5550,  
-18.5146, 11.7913

■ 195.8840,  
-10.7888, 7.1177

■ 201.0990, -3.4998,  
2.5442

■ 207.0150, 3.9366,  
-2.6442

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



161.0350, -46.3593, 76.2683



157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621



152.9820, -53.2351, -5.2462

# Triad

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



157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621



137.6870, 37.6223, -120.7515



169.3970, 31.8493, 51.3948

# Complementary

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



157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621



77.1370, 62.5435, -40.4621

# 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.



163.1330, 45.2904, -13.2716



157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621



139.4260, 56.9780, -122.2766

# Square

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



157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621



130.7330, 10.9776, -114.6528



131.7950, 60.7401, -115.5842



160.5200, 8.6176, 82.8590



# Rectangle

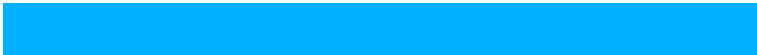
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621



146.4470, -35.2234, -42.4880



131.7950, 60.7401, -115.5842



170.2250, 39.3291, 32.2517

# Sweetspot

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



157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621



237.7250, -23.0354, 15.1502



87.9710, -5.4087, 101.7574



117.6840, -14.1412, 9.0471



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.



157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621



187.1880, -92.2837, 59.4711



172.3180, -69.6698, -7.2949



99.0990, -3.4998, 2.5442



121.8350, -60.0647, 38.7327



27.7980, -13.7044, 8.9472



# Inverse Universe

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



77.1370, 62.5435, -40.4621



67.8120, 92.2837, -59.4711



62.6820, 69.6698, 7.2949



94.3140, 3.7892, -2.0294



44.1650, 60.0647, -38.7327



10.2020, 13.7044, -8.9472



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621 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 157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621 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 157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621.



# 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

157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621

### Protanopia

156.8180, -61.0423, 25.5926

### Deuteranopia

158.2980, -62.2649, 44.4657



## Tritanopia

168.3900, -4.6293, 38.2460

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621

## Protanomaly

157.0360, -61.6427, 31.5404

## Deuteranomaly

158.2870, -62.2595, 42.7213

## Tritanomaly

164.4830, -25.8741, 39.0414

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621

## Achromatopsia

158.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

157.8390, -22.5986, 15.0502

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621 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(204, 159, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 159, 31)  
}
```

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(204, 159, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 159, 31) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621 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(204, 159, 31) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 159, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 159, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 159, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 159, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 159,  
31) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 157.8630, -62.5435, 40.4621 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 159, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
159, 31) }
```

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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