

# Converting Colors

YUV(159.8720, -45.7859,  
79.0423)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423)  
contains.

<b>YUV(159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423)</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(159.8720, -45.7859,  
79.0423)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FA8443
RGB	250, 132, 67
RGB Percent	98%, 52%, 26%
CMY	0.0196, 0.4824, 0.7373
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.73, 0.02
HSL	21°, 95%, 62%
HSV	21°, 73%, 98%
XYZ	48.6887, 37.2318, 9.9305
YIQ	159.8720, 91.1930, 4.8010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

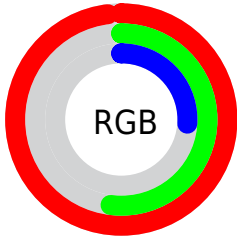
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	250, 168, 67
Decimal	16417859
CIE Lab	67.45, 40.37, 53.85
CIE LCh	67, 67.304, 53.146
Yxy	37.2318, 0.5080, 0.3884
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294607939 (0xFFFA8443)
YUV	159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423
Hunter-Lab	61.0178, 35.6515, 33.0632

# Details

The YUV color **159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. The color can be described as light washed orange. A complement of this color would be **157.1280, 45.7859, -79.0423**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199.4660, -40.1627, 48.7033**, and **104.4690, -44.6012, 72.3797** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147.6300, -52.0756, 89.7785**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172.1140, -39.4962, 68.3060**.

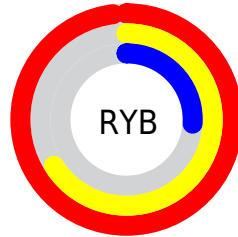
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (52%)

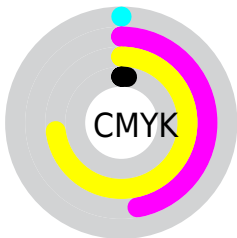
Blue (26%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (26%)

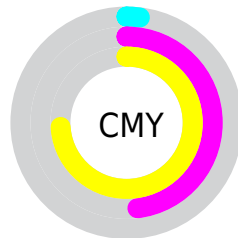


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (73%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423 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 159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



159.8720,  
-45.7859, 79.0423

159.8720,  
-45.7859, 79.0423

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

132.1920,  
-44.4647, 75.2536

199.4660,  
-40.1627, 48.7033

104.4690,  
-44.6012, 72.3797

218.9800,  
-36.4721, 31.5895

79.2280, -39.0594,  
68.2060

239.0810,  
-33.0709, 13.9610

54.1100, -26.6762,  
63.0475

248.7300,  
-24.0239, 5.4988

28.7040, -14.1511,  
59.0186

251.9220,  
-11.7935, 2.6994

20.3320, -10.0237,  
41.8048

12.6720, -5.7543,

25.7207

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 159.8720,  
-45.7859, 79.0423

■ 159.8720,  
-45.7859, 79.0423

■ 147.6300,  
-52.0756, 89.7785

■ 172.1140,  
-39.4962, 68.3060

■ 135.3880,  
-58.3653, 100.5147

■ 184.3560,  
-33.2065, 57.5698

■ 126.9930,  
-62.6075, 107.8771

■ 196.5980,  
-26.9168, 46.8336

■ 208.8400,  
-20.6271, 36.0973

■ 221.6690,  
-14.6268, 24.8463

233.9110, -8.3371,  
14.1101

246.1530, -2.0474,  
3.3738

253.5050, 0.7370,  
-3.0739

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



154.4950, -17.0060, 88.1429



159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423



156.5430, -63.8647, 44.2508

# Triad

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



159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423



129.5760, 9.0830, -113.6382



160.7300, 46.4751, -19.9342

# Complementary

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



159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423



157.1280, 45.7859, -79.0423

# 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.



131.7950, 60.7401, -115.5842



159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423



137.2310, 35.8751, -120.3516

# Square

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



159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423



139.4320, -25.8490, -62.6459



139.4260, 56.9780, -122.2766



168.6570, 34.1861, 48.5358



# Rectangle

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



159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423



153.5840, -62.8989, 14.3968



139.4260, 56.9780, -122.2766



151.3730, 51.0881, -52.9471

# Sweetspot

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



159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423



227.4840, -14.0426, 24.1315



135.2830, 25.0035, 100.6068



111.2100, -8.4845, 14.7248



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.



159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423



144.3490, -55.8811, 97.0409



213.2890, -72.1205, 32.1955



118.8220, -3.3632, 5.4181



95.8400, -47.2491, 81.7013



31.1530, -15.3584, 26.1758



# Inverse Universe

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



157.1280, 45.7859, -79.0423



141.0640, 56.1704, -96.5261



103.7110, 72.1205, -32.1955



118.7650, 3.0739, -5.9329



93.1600, 47.2491, -81.7013



29.8470, 15.3584, -26.1758



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423 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 159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423 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 159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 159.8720, -45.7859,



# 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

159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423

### Protanopia

160.3500, -41.0915, 19.8641

### Deuteranopia

159.7070, -49.1556, 39.7220



## Tritanopia

164.1840, -15.3737, 77.8916

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423

## Protanomaly

160.0260, -42.9038, 41.1962

## Deuteranomaly

159.5500, -47.5991, 53.8917

## Tritanomaly

162.9100, -26.5776, 78.1319

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423

## Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

160.1210, -16.8217, 28.8349

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423 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(250, 132, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 132, 67)  
}
```

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(250, 132, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 132, 67) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423 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(250, 132, 67) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 132, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(250, 132, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 132, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 132, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 132,  
67) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 159.8720, -45.7859, 79.0423 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 132, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
132, 67) }
```

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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