

# Converting Colors

YUV(163.2170, -76.0290,  
72.6007)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(163.2170, -76.0290,  
72.6007)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F69709
RGB	246, 151, 9
RGB Percent	96%, 59%, 4%
CMY	0.0353, 0.4078, 0.9647
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.96, 0.04
HSL	36°, 93%, 50%
HSV	36°, 96%, 96%
XYZ	49.1220, 41.7458, 5.7272
YIQ	163.2170, 102.2020, -24.0220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

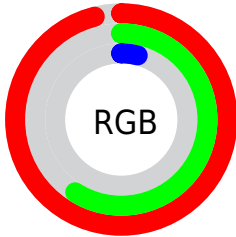
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	168, 246, 9
Decimal	16160521
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	70.70, 27.56, 74.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	71, 79.472, 69.706
Yxy	41.7458, 0.5085, 0.4322
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294350601 (0xFFFF69709)
YUV	163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007
Hunter-Lab	64.6110, 22.6395, 39.9722

# Details

The YUV color **163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9900**. The color can be described as middle saturated orange. A complement of this color would be **91.7830, 76.0290, -72.6007**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205.5860, -62.4069, 43.3361**, and **113.4170, -55.9146, 61.0243** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.8430, -78.8026, 75.5597**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171.9370, -68.0029, 64.9533**.

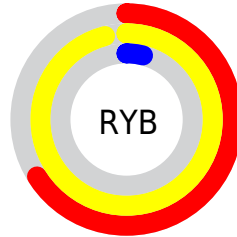
# Distribution



Red (96%)

Green (59%)

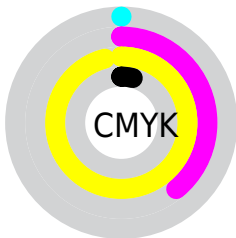
Blue (4%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (96%)

Blue (4%)

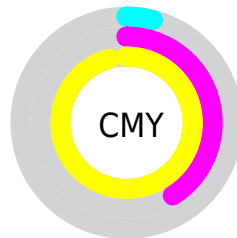


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (4%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007 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 163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



163.2170,  
-76.0290, 72.6007

163.2170,  
-76.0290, 72.6007

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

137.3610,  
-67.7190, 67.2124

205.5860,  
-62.4069, 43.3361

113.4170,  
-55.9146, 61.0243

225.8010,  
-58.5689, 25.6075

89.4730, -44.1102,  
54.8362

241.3200,  
-52.4158, 11.9974

67.0020, -33.0320,  
48.2332

244.5120,  
-40.1854, 9.1980

44.8300, -22.1012,  
42.2451

247.8180,  
-27.5183, 6.2986

22.3700, -11.0284,  
37.3865

251.1240,

12.6720, -5.7543,

-14.8511, 3.3993

25.7207

254.4300, -2.1840,  
0.4999

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

163.2170,  
-76.0290, 72.6007

163.2170,  
-76.0290, 72.6007

159.8430,  
-78.8026, 75.5597

171.9370,  
-68.0029, 64.9533

180.5430,  
-60.4137, 57.4058

189.2630,  
-52.3877, 49.7583

197.2820,  
-44.5090, 42.7257

206.0020,  
-36.4830, 35.0782

■ 214.7220,  
-28.4569, 27.4308

■ 223.3280,  
-20.8677, 19.8833

■ 232.0480,  
-12.8417, 12.2359

■ 240.6540, -5.2524,  
4.6884

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



155.0870, -35.0459, 87.6237



163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007



159.2140, -78.4925, 22.6143

# Triad

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



163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007



143.1520, 25.5611, -125.5443



173.7190, 40.0715, 27.4334

# Complementary

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



163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007



91.7830, 76.0290, -72.6007

# 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.



131.2080, 61.0295, -115.0694



163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007



148.8180, 52.3477, -130.5134

# Square

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



163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007



132.8410, -6.3306, -116.5016



142.9480, 55.2416, -125.3654



165.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748



# Rectangle

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



163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007



153.2460, -67.1693, -16.0017



142.9480, 55.2416, -125.3654



169.4010, 42.2003, -2.1057

# Sweetspot

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



163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007



228.9540, -23.6413, 22.8423



91.1490, 8.3075, 135.8043



112.3040, -14.4469, 13.7654



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.



163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007



166.0560, -81.8656, 78.0039



213.0020, -100.5730, 11.3992



117.6970, -3.7946, 3.7737



121.3580, -59.8295, 56.6910



38.1860, -18.8257, 18.2539



# Inverse Universe

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



91.7830, 76.0290, -72.6007



88.9440, 81.8656, -78.0039



41.9980, 100.5730, -11.3992



114.3030, 3.7946, -3.7737



65.2290, 59.5401, -57.2058



20.8140, 18.8257, -18.2539



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007 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 163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007 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 163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 163.2170, -76.0290,



# 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

163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007

### Protanopia

163.0220, -70.5098, 28.9217

### Deuteranopia

161.7490, -79.7423, 50.2091



## Tritanopia

174.7420, -11.7048, 67.7553

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007

## Protanomaly

163.2520, -72.5952, 44.5060

## Deuteranomaly

162.1460, -78.4590, 58.6310

## Tritanomaly

170.5640, -35.2811, 69.6654

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007

## Achromatopsia

163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

163.2380, -27.7253, 26.1013

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007 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(246, 151, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 151, 9)  
}
```

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(246, 151, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 151, 9) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007 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(246, 151, 9) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 151, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(246, 151, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 151, 9); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 151, 9);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 151,  
9) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 163.2170, -76.0290, 72.6007 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 151, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246,  
151, 9) }
```

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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