

# Converting Colors

YUV(165.5480, -34.2872,  
77.5724)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(165.5480, -34.2872,  
77.5724)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FE8660
RGB	254, 134, 96
RGB Percent	100%, 53%, 38%
CMY	0.0039, 0.4745, 0.6235
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.62, 0.00
HSL	14°, 99%, 69%
HSV	14°, 62%, 100%
XYZ	51.5095, 38.9656, 15.8726
YIQ	165.5480, 83.7180, 13.6220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

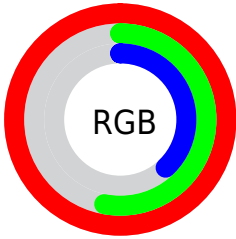
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	254, 146, 96
Decimal	16680544
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	68.73, 42.45, 40.82
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	69, 58.892, 43.880
Yxy	38.9656, 0.4844, 0.3664
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294870624 (0xFFFE8660)
YUV	165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724
Hunter-Lab	62.4224, 38.0547, 28.6196

# Details

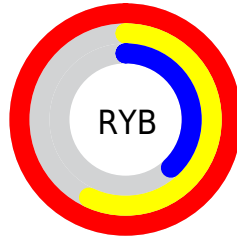
The YUV color **165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. A complement of this color would be **184.4520, 34.2872, -77.5724**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203.9460, -28.0744, 44.7744**, and **110.4270, -30.7765, 71.5395** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151.5450, -39.7087, 89.8530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.5510, -28.8656, 65.2918**.

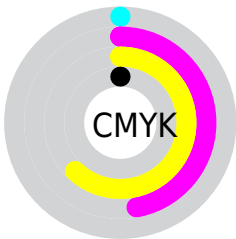
# Distribution



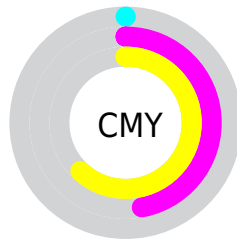
- Red (100%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724 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 165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



165.5480,  
-34.2872, 77.5724

165.5480,  
-34.2872, 77.5724

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

137.6940,  
-32.3871, 74.8134

203.9460,  
-28.0744, 44.7744

110.4270,  
-30.7765, 71.5395

223.4600,  
-24.3838, 27.6606

84.1600, -29.1659,  
68.2657

243.6750,  
-20.5458, 9.9320

56.0180, -27.1239,  
66.6362

252.1500,  
-10.9200, 2.4994

30.4980, -15.0355,  
62.7073

21.8270, -10.7607,  
44.8787

14.5800, -6.2019,

29.3093

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 165.5480,  
-34.2872, 77.5724

■ 165.5480,  
-34.2872, 77.5724

■ 151.5450,  
-39.7087, 89.8530

■ 179.5510,  
-28.8656, 65.2918

■ 136.8410,  
-45.2776, 102.7484

■ 194.2550,  
-23.2967, 52.3964

■ 122.8380,  
-50.6991, 115.0291

■ 208.2580,  
-17.8752, 40.1157

■ 111.7530,  
-55.0942, 124.7506

■ 222.3750,  
-12.0169, 27.7351

■ 236.3780, -6.5954,  
15.4545

250.9680, -1.4632,  
2.6591

254.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



163.2150, -8.9800, 80.4954



165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724



164.0180, -50.7879, 49.9732

# Triad

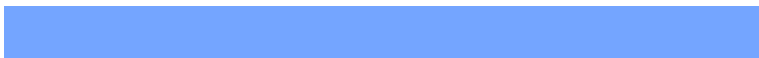
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724



128.2080, 3.8415, -112.4384



160.6090, 46.5348, -39.1221

# Complementary

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



165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724



184.4520, 34.2872, -77.5724

# 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.



135.9040, 58.7143, -119.1878



165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724



135.7660, 27.7234, -119.0668

# Square

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



165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724



152.3000, -32.1929, -34.4661



139.4770, 49.5578, -122.3213



172.5680, 35.7090, 26.6889



# Rectangle

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



165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724



160.9950, -52.7485, 25.4374



139.4770, 49.5578, -122.3213



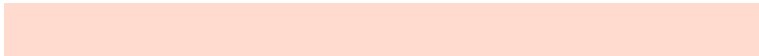
149.7790, 51.8740, -71.7202

# Sweetspot

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



165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724



227.8090, -10.2588, 23.8465



157.0360, 29.5623, 85.0374



111.0790, -6.4479, 14.8397



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.



165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724



148.1110, -41.4667, 93.7417



211.3340, -56.8597, 37.4181



120.6480, -2.7845, 6.4477



84.1110, -41.4667, 93.7417



27.9410, -13.7749, 31.6237



# Inverse Universe

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



184.4520, 34.2872, -77.5724



170.8890, 41.4667, -93.7417



138.6660, 56.8597, -37.4181



121.7650, 3.0739, -5.9329



106.8890, 41.4667, -93.7417



35.4720, 14.0643, -31.1089



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724 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 165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724 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 165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724.

77.5724.

# 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

165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724

### Protanopia

165.7590, -27.9822, 15.1204

### Deuteranopia

165.8880, -36.9198, 35.1782



## Tritanopia

168.2870, -14.9315, 76.0473

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724

## Protanomaly

165.9190, -30.5261, 37.7820

## Deuteranomaly

165.9160, -35.9476, 50.0627

## Tritanomaly

167.1640, -21.7729, 77.0322

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724

## Achromatopsia

166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

165.6740, -12.1643, 28.3499

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724 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(254, 134, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 134, 96)  
}
```

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(254, 134, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 134, 96) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724 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(254, 134, 96) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 134, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(254, 134, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 134, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 134, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 134,  
96) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 165.5480, -34.2872, 77.5724 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 134, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
134, 96) }
```

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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