

# Converting Colors

YUV(166.3010, -66.7034,  
68.1420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(166.3010, -66.7034,  
68.1420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F4991F
RGB	244, 153, 31
RGB Percent	96%, 60%, 12%
CMY	0.0431, 0.4000, 0.8784
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.87, 0.04
HSL	34°, 91%, 54%
HSV	34°, 87%, 96%
XYZ	48.9468, 42.1145, 6.8455
YIQ	166.3010, 93.3980, -18.6500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

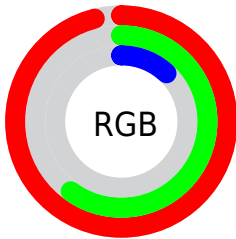
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	190, 244, 31
Decimal	16029983
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	70.95, 25.99, 70.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	71, 75.032, 69.734
Yxy	42.1145, 0.4999, 0.4301
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294220063 (0xFFFF4991F)
YUV	166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420
Hunter-Lab	64.8957, 21.0640, 39.1728

# Details

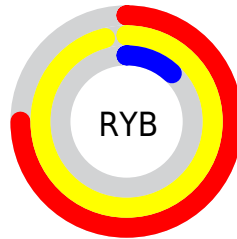
The YUV color **166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9933**. The color can be described as middle washed orange. A complement of this color would be **108.6990, 66.7034, -68.1420**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208.6010, -58.4703, 40.6919**, and **114.2920, -56.3460, 59.3799** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157.6950, -74.2926, 75.6895**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174.9070, -59.1142, 60.5946**.

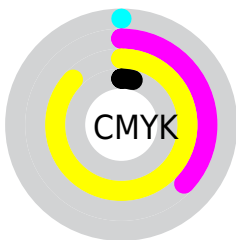
# Distribution



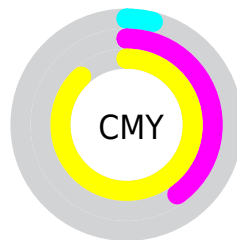
- Red (96%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (88%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420 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 166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



166.3010,  
-66.7034, 68.1420

166.3010,  
-66.7034, 68.1420

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

138.2360,  
-68.1503, 65.5680

208.6010,  
-58.4703, 40.6919

114.2920,  
-56.3460, 59.3799

228.1150,  
-54.7797, 23.5781

90.3480, -44.5416,  
53.1918

242.4600,  
-48.0478, 10.9976

67.8770, -33.4634,  
46.5889

245.6520,  
-35.8174, 8.1982

45.7050, -22.5326,  
40.6007

248.9580,  
-23.1503, 5.2988

23.8320, -11.7492,  
35.2273

252.2640,

12.3730, -5.6069,

-10.4832, 2.3995

25.1059

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.3010,  
-66.7034, 68.1420

■ 166.3010,  
-66.7034, 68.1420

■ 157.6950,  
-74.2926, 75.6895

■ 174.9070,  
-59.1142, 60.5946

■ 155.1360,  
-76.4820, 77.9337

■ 184.2140,  
-51.3775, 52.4323

■ 192.8200,  
-43.7883, 44.8849

■ 202.1270,  
-36.0516, 36.7226

■ 210.7330,  
-28.4624, 29.1752

■ 219.9260,  
-21.1625, 21.1129

■ 228.6460,  
-13.1365, 13.4655

■ 237.2520, -5.5472,  
5.9180

■ 246.5590, 2.1894,  
-2.2442

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



159.1790, -34.5982, 84.0350



166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420



160.1000, -78.9293, 22.7143

# Triad

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



166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420



142.5650, 25.8505, -125.0295



175.1810, 39.3508, 25.2743

# Complementary

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



166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420



108.6990, 66.7034, -68.1420

# 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.



144.0650, 54.6910, -88.6340



166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420



148.2310, 52.6371, -129.9986

# Square

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



166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420



132.7100, -4.2940, -116.3867



142.9480, 55.2416, -125.3654



169.1720, 26.5372, 75.2712



# Rectangle

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



166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420



156.6080, -59.4597, -15.4422



142.9480, 55.2416, -125.3654



171.4720, 41.1793, -1.2909

# Sweetspot

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



166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420



231.0400, -20.7257, 21.0129



105.1750, 8.7877, 121.7495



113.4610, -12.5523, 12.7507



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.



166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420



161.9470, -79.8399, 81.6075



215.5320, -90.9743, 12.6884



117.6970, -3.7946, 3.7737



118.4230, -58.3825, 59.2650



37.5990, -18.5363, 18.7687



# Inverse Universe

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



108.6990, 66.7034, -68.1420



93.0530, 79.8399, -81.6075



59.4680, 90.9743, -12.6884



114.3030, 3.7946, -3.7737



68.1640, 58.0931, -59.7798



21.4010, 18.5363, -18.7687



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420 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 166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420 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 166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.3010, -66.7034,



# 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

166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420

### Protanopia

164.9600, -63.0843, 27.2221

### Deuteranopia

165.1430, -70.5695, 48.1096



## Tritanopia

176.1330, -11.4046, 64.7814

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420

## Protanomaly

165.1190, -64.1487, 41.9916

## Deuteranomaly

165.8280, -69.4282, 55.4018

## Tritanomaly

172.8670, -31.4864, 65.8916

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420

## Achromatopsia

166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

165.8510, -24.0835, 24.6867

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420 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(244, 153, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(244, 153, 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(244, 153, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(244, 153, 31) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420 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(244, 153, 31) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(244, 153, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(244, 153, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(244, 153, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 153, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 153,  
31) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 166.3010, -66.7034, 68.1420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(244, 153, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(244,  
153, 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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