

# Converting Colors

YUV(169.1240, -34.5711,  
75.3133)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(169.1240, -34.5711,  
75.3133)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF8B63
RGB	255, 139, 99
RGB Percent	100%, 55%, 39%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4549, 0.6118
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.61, 0.00
HSL	15°, 100%, 69%
HSV	15°, 61%, 100%
XYZ	52.7248, 40.6261, 16.8671
YIQ	169.1240, 81.9760, 12.1520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

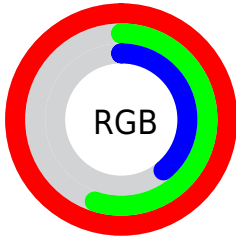
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 153, 99
Decimal	16747363
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	69.91, 40.51, 40.71
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	70, 57.437, 45.140
Yxy	40.6261, 0.4784, 0.3686
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294937443 (0xFFFF8B63)
YUV	169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133
Hunter-Lab	63.7386, 36.1132, 28.9271

# Details

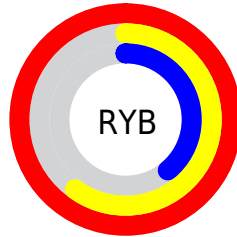
The YUV color **169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. A complement of this color would be **184.8760, 34.5711, -75.3133**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207.3370, -27.7741, 41.8005**, and **114.5900, -31.3499, 68.7656** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155.0070, -40.4295, 87.6939**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183.1270, -29.1496, 63.0326**.

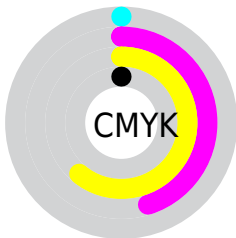
# Distribution



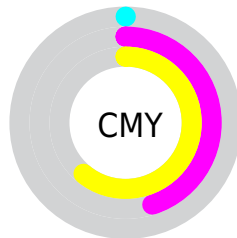
- Red (100%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133 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 169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



169.1240,  
-34.5711, 75.3133

169.1240,  
-34.5711, 75.3133

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

141.1560,  
-33.1079, 72.6542

207.3370,  
-27.7741, 41.8005

114.5900,  
-31.3499, 68.7656

226.8510,  
-24.0835, 24.6867

87.7360, -29.4498,  
66.0065

246.9520,  
-20.6823, 7.0581

60.7680, -27.9866,  
63.3475

252.6060, -9.1728,  
2.0995

32.8570, -16.1985,  
62.3924

22.4250, -11.0555,  
46.1083

15.1780, -6.4968,

30.5389

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 169.1240,  
-34.5711, 75.3133

■ 169.1240,  
-34.5711, 75.3133

■ 155.0070,  
-40.4295, 87.6939

■ 183.1270,  
-29.1496, 63.0326

■ 141.0040,  
-45.8510, 99.9745

■ 197.2440,  
-23.2913, 50.6520

■ 126.8870,  
-51.7093, 112.3551

■ 211.3610,  
-17.4330, 38.2714

■ 114.4000,  
-56.3992, 123.3062

■ 225.3640,  
-12.0115, 25.9908

■ 239.4810, -6.1531,  
13.6102

253.4840, -0.7316,  
1.3295

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



166.2640, -9.9902, 77.8215



169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133



167.3490, -49.4721, 47.9289

# Triad

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



169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133



130.6530, 5.5941, -114.5827



165.0720, 44.3345, -33.3891

# Complementary

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



169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133



184.8760, 34.5711, -75.3133

# 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.



137.0780, 58.1355, -120.2174



169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133



137.9830, 28.6024, -121.0111

# Square

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



169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133



155.7560, -30.4457, -34.8660



141.1070, 50.7262, -123.7508



175.8240, 34.1038, 28.2184



# Rectangle

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



169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133



164.6250, -51.5801, 24.0079



141.1070, 50.7262, -123.7508



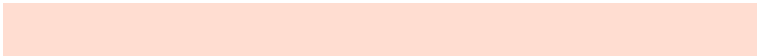
156.9220, 48.3525, -62.1986

# Sweetspot

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



169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133



229.7980, -10.2534, 22.1022



158.9820, 28.1099, 84.2078



112.3670, -6.5899, 13.7101



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.



169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133



152.7900, -41.3085, 89.6382



214.3230, -56.8542, 35.6737



120.6480, -2.7845, 6.4477



85.8720, -42.3349, 92.1973



28.5280, -14.0643, 31.1089



# Inverse Universe

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



184.8760, 34.5711, -75.3133



171.2100, 41.3085, -89.6382



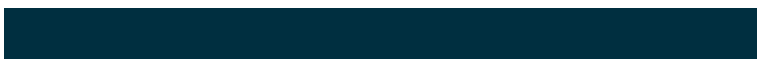
139.6770, 56.8542, -35.6737



121.7650, 3.0739, -5.9329



105.1280, 42.3349, -92.1973



34.8850, 14.3537, -30.5941



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

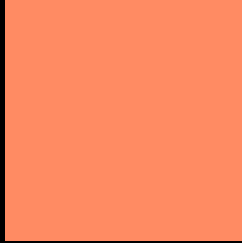
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133 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 169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 169.1240, -34.5711,

75.3133.

# 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

169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133

### Protanopia

168.6450, -28.4190, 15.2203

### Deuteranopia

168.8880, -36.9198, 35.1782



## Tritanopia

171.9060, -13.7577, 72.8734

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133

## Protanomaly

168.6200, -30.3787, 37.1673

## Deuteranomaly

168.9160, -35.9476, 50.0627

## Tritanomaly

170.6690, -21.0358, 73.9583

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133

## Achromatopsia

169.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

168.9620, -12.3063, 27.2203

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133 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(255, 139, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 139, 99)  
}
```

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(255, 139, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 139, 99) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133 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(255, 139, 99) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 139, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 139, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 139, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 139, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 139,  
99) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 169.1240, -34.5711, 75.3133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 139, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
139, 99) }
```

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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