

# Converting Colors

YUV(172.1550, -35.0794,  
51.6071)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(172.1550, -35.0794,  
51.6071)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E79C65
RGB	231, 156, 101
RGB Percent	91%, 61%, 40%
CMY	0.0941, 0.3882, 0.6039
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.56, 0.09
HSL	25°, 73%, 65%
HSV	25°, 56%, 91%
XYZ	47.1924, 41.7054, 17.8746
YIQ	172.1550, 62.3550, -1.2050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

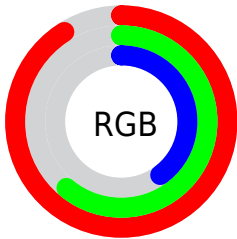
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	231, 196, 101
Decimal	15178853
CIE Lab	70.67, 22.36, 39.92
CIE LCh	71, 45.752, 60.743
Yxy	41.7054, 0.4420, 0.3906
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293368933 (0xFFE79C65)
YUV	172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071
Hunter-Lab	64.5798, 17.4264, 28.7954

# Details

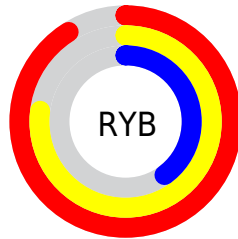
The YUV color **172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **159.8450, 35.0794, -51.6071**, and the grayscale version is **172.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.5440, -31.8202, 32.8489**, and **118.4040, -32.7372, 47.0037** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161.9020, -41.3637, 60.5989**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182.4080, -28.7951, 42.6152**.

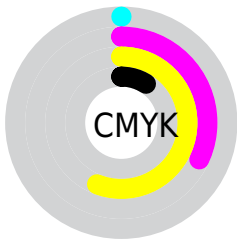
# Distribution



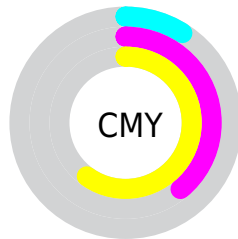
- Red (91%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071 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 172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



172.1550,  
-35.0794, 51.6071

172.1550,  
-35.0794, 51.6071

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

145.0730,  
-34.0530, 49.0480

217.5440,  
-31.8202, 32.8489

118.4040,  
-32.7372, 47.0037

237.0580,  
-28.1296, 15.7351

93.0230, -31.5633,  
43.8298

249.6420,  
-20.5295, 4.6990

68.1860, -32.1367,  
41.0559

252.8340, -8.2992,  
1.8996

45.9710, -22.6637,  
35.9824

24.9840, -12.3171,  
30.7090

11.1770, -5.0173,

22.6468

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

172.1550,  
-35.0794, 51.6071

172.1550,  
-35.0794, 51.6071

161.9020,  
-41.3637, 60.5989

182.4080,  
-28.7951, 42.6152

151.0620,  
-47.3586, 70.1056

193.2480,  
-22.8003, 33.1085

140.8090,  
-53.6428, 79.0975

203.5010,  
-16.5160, 24.1166

130.5560,  
-59.9271, 88.0894

213.7540,  
-10.2317, 15.1247

126.5950,  
-62.4113, 91.5632

224.7080, -3.8000,  
5.5181

■ 234.9610, 2.4842,  
-3.4738

■ 244.3020, 5.2741,  
-11.6659

■ 247.8240, 3.5378,  
-14.7546

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



173.8530, -20.1405, 66.7809



172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071



169.6110, -40.2342, 24.8972

# Triad

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



172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071



133.6000, 19.4242, -117.1672



176.1320, 33.4589, 1.6382

# Complementary

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



172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071



159.8450, 35.0794, -51.6071

# 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.



164.6630, 44.5361, -51.4475



172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071



137.6870, 37.6223, -120.7515

# Square

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



172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071



157.8480, -13.2361, -48.1017



138.2860, 52.6100, -121.2768



178.2590, 17.6203, 41.8689



# Rectangle

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



172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071



166.5050, -36.2380, 3.0651



138.2860, 52.6100, -121.2768



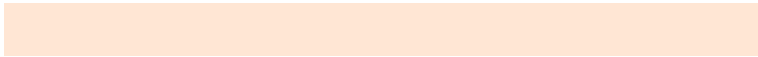
173.5860, 38.1651, -14.5459

# Sweetspot

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



172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071



235.4230, -11.5475, 17.1690



148.5340, 14.0337, 72.3227



116.2310, -7.0159, 10.3214



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.



172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071



176.5780, -46.6270, 68.7761



209.7230, -53.6004, 18.6599



109.5230, -3.2158, 4.8033



98.1330, -48.3796, 70.9204



28.1630, -13.8844, 20.0280



# Inverse Universe

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



159.8450, 35.0794, -51.6071



160.4220, 46.6270, -68.7761



122.2770, 53.6004, -18.6599



108.4770, 3.2158, -4.8033



80.8670, 48.3796, -70.9204



22.8370, 13.8844, -20.0280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071 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 172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

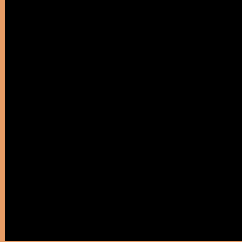
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071.



# 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

172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071

### Protanopia

170.2600, -31.1872, 16.4350

### Deuteranopia

171.2300, -35.6094, 34.8783



## Tritanopia

175.9680, -7.8722, 51.7711

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071

## Protanomaly

170.9950, -32.5355, 28.9454

## Deuteranomaly

171.6760, -35.3363, 40.6261

## Tritanomaly

175.0360, -17.7657, 51.7114

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071

## Achromatopsia

172.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

171.7930, -12.7159, 18.5985

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071 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(231, 156, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(231, 156, 101)  
}
```

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(231, 156, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(231, 156, 101) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071 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(231, 156, 101) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(231, 156, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(231, 156, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(231, 156, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 156, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 156,  
101) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 172.1550, -35.0794, 51.6071 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(231, 156, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(231,  
156, 101) }
```

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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