

# Converting Colors

YUV(173.4660, -53.4737,  
71.5053)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(173.4660, -53.4737,  
71.5053)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FF9941
RGB	255, 153, 65
RGB Percent	100%, 60%, 25%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4000, 0.7451
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.75, 0.00
HSL	28°, 100%, 63%
HSV	28°, 75%, 100%
XYZ	53.5854, 44.4241, 10.7515
YIQ	173.4660, 89.0400, -5.7440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

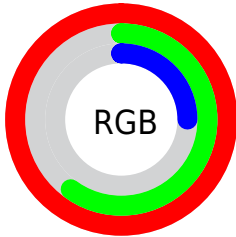
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 229, 65
Decimal	16750913
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	72.51, 31.54, 60.16
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	73, 67.930, 62.335
Yxy	44.4241, 0.4927, 0.4085
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294940993 (0xFFFF9941)
YUV	173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053
Hunter-Lab	66.6514, 26.8677, 37.0920

# Details

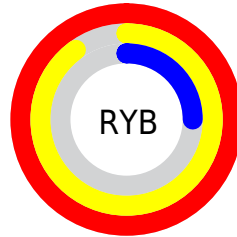
The YUV color **173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9933**. The color can be described as light washed orange. A complement of this color would be **146.5340, 53.4737, -71.5053**, and the grayscale version is **174.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211.7930, -46.2399, 37.8925**, and **117.3360, -56.3676, 66.3573** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162.2840, -60.7790, 81.3119**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184.5340, -46.6053, 61.7987**.

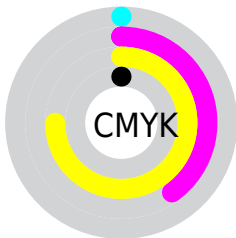
# Distribution



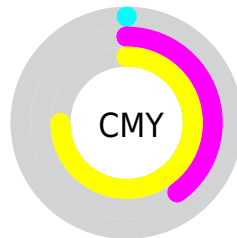
- Red (100%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053 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 173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



173.4660,  
-53.4737, 71.5053

173.4660,  
-53.4737, 71.5053

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

145.8570,  
-53.1735, 68.5314

211.7930,  
-46.2399, 37.8925

117.3360,  
-56.3676, 66.3573

231.3070,  
-42.5494, 20.7788

93.0500, -45.8736,  
60.4692

245.5380,  
-36.2542, 8.2982

69.9920, -34.5061,  
54.3810

248.7300,  
-24.0239, 5.4988

46.9340, -23.1385,  
48.2929

252.0360,  
-11.3567, 2.5994

23.3000, -11.4869,  
44.4639

14.3520, -7.0755,

29.5093

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 173.4660,  
-53.4737, 71.5053

■ 173.4660,  
-53.4737, 71.5053

■ 162.2840,  
-60.7790, 81.3119

■ 184.5340,  
-46.6053, 61.7987

■ 151.8030,  
-67.9369, 90.5038

■ 195.1290,  
-39.0106, 52.5069

■ 145.5110,  
-71.7369, 96.0219

■ 206.3110,  
-31.7053, 42.7003

■ 217.3790,  
-24.8368, 32.9936

■ 227.9740,  
-17.2422, 23.7018

■ 239.0420,  
-10.3737, 13.9952

■ 250.1100, -3.5052,  
4.2885

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.



165.0780, -24.6885, 78.8616



173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053



169.3520, -64.2635, 32.1403

# Triad

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



173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053



142.1430, 19.1565, -124.6594



177.7180, 38.1000, 6.3863

# Complementary

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



173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053



146.5340, 53.4737, -71.5053

# 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.



136.4910, 58.4249, -119.7026



173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053



148.6240, 46.5274, -130.3432

# Square

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



173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053



142.0670, -12.3580, -96.5288



145.8830, 53.7947, -127.9394



181.3340, 27.4433, 64.6051



# Rectangle

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



173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053



165.5050, -56.4510, -0.4429



145.8830, 53.7947, -127.9394



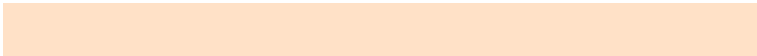
172.5360, 40.6548, -19.7641

# Sweetspot

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



173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053



231.0060, -15.7790, 21.0427



133.6660, 17.4197, 106.4099



113.5580, -9.6421, 12.6656



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.



173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053



157.5080, -63.8474, 85.5005



227.4700, -80.0977, 24.1438



122.4090, -3.6526, 4.9033



109.3520, -53.9105, 71.6053



36.7460, -18.1158, 23.9018

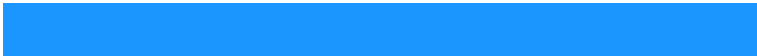


# Inverse Universe

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



146.5340, 53.4737, -71.5053



125.4920, 63.8474, -85.5005



91.9430, 80.3871, -23.6290



120.5910, 3.6526, -4.9033



82.2350, 53.6211, -72.1201



27.2540, 18.1158, -23.9018



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053 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 173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053 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 173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053.



# 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

173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053

### Protanopia

172.7820, -49.6855, 22.9932

### Deuteranopia

172.7200, -55.5710, 44.0956



## Tritanopia

180.3180, -11.9888, 65.4961

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053

## Protanomaly

173.1370, -51.3395, 40.2219

## Deuteranomaly

173.0140, -54.7299, 54.3617

## Tritanomaly

177.7300, -26.9819, 67.7658

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053

## Achromatopsia

173.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

173.4150, -19.4316, 25.9460

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053 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, 153, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 153, 65)  
}
```

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, 153, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 153, 65) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053 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, 153, 65) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 153, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 153, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 153, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 153, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 153,  
65) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 173.4660, -53.4737, 71.5053 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 153, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
153, 65) }
```

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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