

# Converting Colors

YUV(175.9890, -80.3536,  
59.6456)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(175.9890, -80.3536,  
59.6456)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F4AD0D
RGB	244, 173, 13
RGB Percent	96%, 68%, 5%
CMY	0.0431, 0.3216, 0.9490
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.95, 0.04
HSL	42°, 91%, 50%
HSV	42°, 95%, 96%
XYZ	52.3244, 49.1493, 7.1097
YIQ	175.9890, 93.6760, -34.7080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

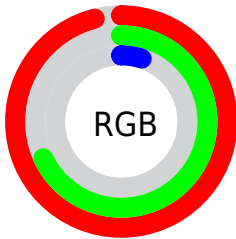
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	116, 244, 13
Decimal	16035085
CIE Lab	75.54, 15.20, 77.30
CIE LCh	76, 78.778, 78.875
Yxy	49.1493, 0.4819, 0.4526
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294225165 (0xFFF4AD0D)
YUV	175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456
Hunter-Lab	70.1066, 10.5381, 43.0618

# Details

The YUV color **175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9900**. The color can be described as middle saturated orange. A complement of this color would be **81.0110, 80.3536, -59.6456**, and the grayscale version is **177.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.6570, -66.8789, 30.9958**, and **125.4450, -61.8444, 49.5987** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172.1590, -84.8744, 63.0046**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182.8340, -71.8962, 53.6426**.

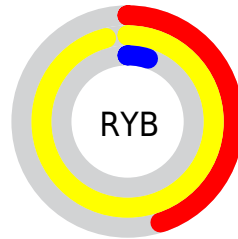
# Distribution



Red (96%)

Green (68%)

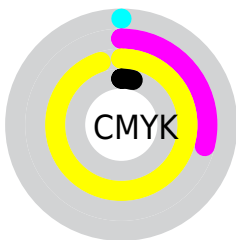
Blue (5%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (96%)

Blue (5%)

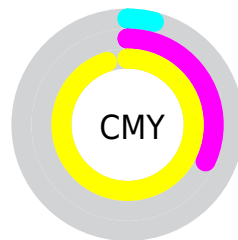


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (4%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456 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 175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



175.9890,  
-80.3536, 59.6456

175.9890,  
-80.3536, 59.6456

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

149.9760,  
-73.9382, 55.2720

219.6570,  
-66.8789, 30.9958

125.4450,  
-61.8444, 49.5987

238.8120,  
-62.0253, 14.1969

101.8000,  
-50.1874, 44.0254

242.0040,  
-49.7950, 11.3975

79.3290, -39.1092,  
37.4225

245.3100,  
-37.1278, 8.4981

57.1570, -28.1784,  
31.4343

248.5020,  
-24.8975, 5.6987

36.7570, -18.1212,  
25.6461

251.9220,

16.0690, -7.9220,

-11.7935, 2.6994

20.9875

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 175.9890,  
-80.3536, 59.6456

■ 175.9890,  
-80.3536, 59.6456

■ 172.1590,  
-84.8744, 63.0046

■ 182.8340,  
-71.8962, 53.6426

■ 190.3800,  
-63.2913, 47.0247

■ 197.2250,  
-54.8339, 41.0217

■ 204.7710,  
-46.2291, 34.4038

■ 211.6160,  
-37.7717, 28.4008

■ 219.0480,  
-29.6037, 21.8829

■ 226.0070,  
-20.7095, 15.7799

■ 233.4390,  
-12.5414, 9.2620

■ 240.3980, -3.6472,  
3.1590

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



168.3770, -45.0489, 75.9684



175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456



169.7560, -77.2807, 7.2300

# Triad

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



175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456



155.4740, 37.2343, -136.3507



187.7390, 33.1597, 51.0949

# Complementary

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



175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456



81.0110, 80.3536, -59.6456

# 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.



172.1270, 40.8564, -37.8224



175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456



155.2750, 49.1644, -136.1762

# Square

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



175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456



145.7500, 5.0533, -127.8227



147.6440, 52.9265, -129.4838



169.5480, 22.9008, 74.9414



# Rectangle

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



175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456



165.2400, -51.3903, -37.0445



147.6440, 52.9265, -129.4838



185.8130, 34.1092, 26.4740

# Sweetspot

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



175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456



233.9920, -24.6461, 18.4240



90.3910, -2.1648, 134.7151



114.7660, -15.1676, 11.6062



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.



175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456



180.1440, -88.8110, 65.6487



205.1080, -94.7092, -2.7257



118.8710, -4.3734, 2.7441



131.3370, -64.7491, 47.9395



41.7080, -20.5620, 15.1651



# Inverse Universe

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



81.0110, 80.3536, -59.6456



74.8560, 88.8110, -65.6487



51.8920, 94.7092, 2.7257



113.7160, 4.0840, -3.2589



54.6630, 64.7491, -47.9395



17.2920, 20.5620, -15.1651



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456 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 175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456 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 175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456.



# 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

175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456

### Protanopia

174.8390, -76.3356, 30.8362

### Deuteranopia

174.4630, -86.0103, 53.9679



## Tritanopia

189.5770, -8.1725, 54.7450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456

## Protanomaly

175.1500, -77.9679, 41.0875

## Deuteranomaly

175.3430, -83.9791, 55.8272

## Tritanomaly

184.4160, -34.2221, 56.6402

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456

## Achromatopsia

176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

176.1620, -29.1669, 21.7829

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456 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, 173, 13)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(244, 173, 13)  
}
```

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, 173, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(244, 173, 13) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456 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, 173, 13) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(244, 173, 13) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(244, 173, 13)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(244, 173, 13); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 173, 13);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 173,  
13) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 175.9890, -80.3536, 59.6456 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(244, 173, 13) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(244,  
173, 13) }
```

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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