

# Converting Colors

YUV(176.6670, -55.0518,  
64.3130)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(176.6670, -55.0518,  
64.3130)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAA141
RGB	250, 161, 65
RGB Percent	98%, 63%, 25%
CMY	0.0196, 0.3686, 0.7451
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.74, 0.02
HSL	31°, 95%, 62%
HSV	31°, 74%, 98%
XYZ	53.1233, 46.1954, 11.1177
YIQ	176.6670, 83.8600, -10.9880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

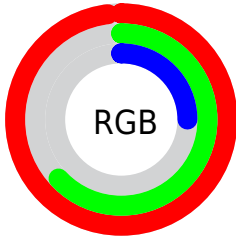
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	237, 250, 65
Decimal	16425281
CIE Lab	73.67, 25.34, 61.13
CIE LCh	74, 66.174, 67.480
Yxy	46.1954, 0.4810, 0.4183
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294615361 (0xFFFAA141)
YUV	176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130
Hunter-Lab	67.9672, 20.5735, 37.8787

# Details

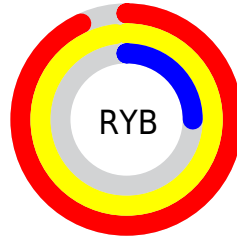
The YUV color **176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9933**. The color can be described as light washed orange. A complement of this color would be **138.3330, 55.0518, -64.3130**, and the grayscale version is **177.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.4890, -48.5551, 33.7741**, and **120.1950, -59.2561, 59.4650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166.7730, -62.4991, 72.9901**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186.5610, -47.6046, 55.6360**.

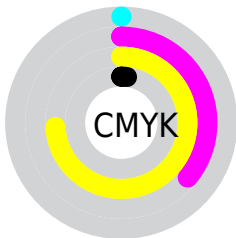
# Distribution



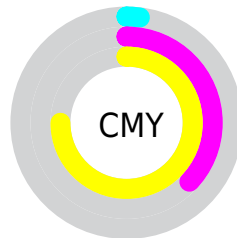
- Red (98%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130 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 176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



176.6670,  
-55.0518, 64.3130

176.6670,  
-55.0518, 64.3130

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

148.9440,  
-55.1884, 61.4391

216.4890,  
-48.5551, 33.7741

120.1950,  
-59.2561, 59.4650

236.5900,  
-45.1539, 16.1456

96.5500, -47.5991,  
53.8917

245.6520,  
-35.8174, 8.1982

74.0790, -36.5209,  
47.2887

248.8440,  
-23.5871, 5.3988

51.9070, -25.5902,  
41.3006

252.1500,  
-10.9200, 2.4994

30.0340, -14.8068,  
35.9272

13.4550, -6.6333,

27.6650

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 176.6670,  
-55.0518, 64.3130

■ 176.6670,  
-55.0518, 64.3130

■ 166.7730,  
-62.4991, 72.9901

■ 186.5610,  
-47.6046, 55.6360

■ 156.8790,  
-69.9463, 81.6671

■ 196.4550,  
-40.1573, 46.9590

■ 151.0600,  
-74.4726, 86.7704

■ 206.3490,  
-32.7101, 38.2819

■ 216.2430,  
-25.2628, 29.6049

■ 226.1370,  
-17.8155, 20.9279

236.0310,  
-10.3683, 12.2508

245.9250, -2.9210,  
3.5738

253.5050, 0.7370,  
-3.0739

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



169.2040, -29.1876, 75.2431



176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130



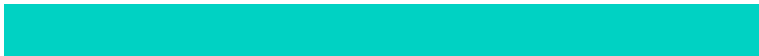
172.3940, -61.3262, 23.3335

# Triad

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



176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130



145.5000, 24.4035, -127.6035



182.8120, 35.5887, 18.5819

# Complementary

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



176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130



138.3330, 55.0518, -64.3130

# 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.



161.0090, 46.3376, -69.2909



176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130



150.9380, 50.3166, -132.3726

# Square

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



176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130



136.5570, -2.2466, -119.7605



146.4700, 53.5053, -128.4542



181.0090, 23.6596, 64.8901



# Rectangle

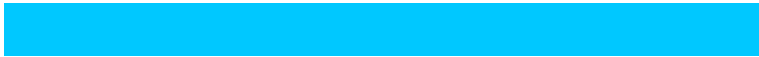
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130



168.4160, -51.4771, -9.1348



146.4700, 53.5053, -128.4542



178.8260, 37.5538, -5.1094

# Sweetspot

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



176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130



232.7670, -16.6471, 19.4983



130.4610, 11.6047, 104.8357



114.7320, -10.2209, 11.6360



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.



176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130



165.1390, -67.6095, 78.8081



228.0130, -80.3654, 16.6516



119.9960, -3.9420, 4.3885



114.0370, -56.2202, 65.7426



37.0230, -18.2523, 21.0278



# Inverse Universe

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



138.3330, 55.0518, -64.3130



117.8610, 67.6095, -78.8081



86.9870, 80.3654, -16.6516



117.0040, 3.9420, -4.3885



74.9630, 56.2202, -65.7426



23.9770, 18.2523, -21.0278



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130 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 176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130 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 176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 176.6670, -55.0518,



# 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

176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130

### Protanopia

175.3260, -51.4327, 23.3931

### Deuteranopia

175.7910, -56.5920, 44.9103



## Tritanopia

183.3500, -10.5255, 62.8371

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130

## Protanomaly

175.4850, -52.4971, 38.1627

## Deuteranomaly

175.9490, -56.1769, 51.7877

## Tritanomaly

181.1100, -26.6762, 63.0475

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130

## Achromatopsia

177.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

176.8770, -20.1524, 23.7869

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130 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(250, 161, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 161, 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(250, 161, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 161, 65) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130 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(250, 161, 65) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 161, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 161, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 161, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 161, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 161,  
65) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 176.6670, -55.0518, 64.3130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 161, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
161, 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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