

# Converting Colors

YUV(178.8690, -41.3474,  
55.3659)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(178.8690, -41.3474,  
55.3659)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F2A35F
RGB	242, 163, 95
RGB Percent	95%, 64%, 37%
CMY	0.0510, 0.3608, 0.6275
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.61, 0.05
HSL	28°, 85%, 66%
HSV	28°, 61%, 95%
XYZ	51.7807, 45.8979, 16.9565
YIQ	178.8690, 68.9120, -4.4000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

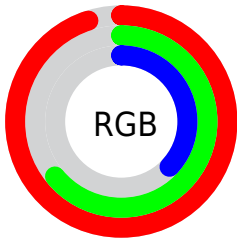
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	242, 222, 95
Decimal	15901535
CIE Lab	73.48, 22.68, 46.67
CIE LCh	73, 51.890, 64.086
Yxy	45.8979, 0.4517, 0.4004
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294091615 (0xFF2A35F)
YUV	178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659
Hunter-Lab	67.7480, 17.8711, 32.5840

# Details

The YUV color **178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. The color can be described as light muted orange. A complement of this color would be **158.1310, 41.3474, -55.3659**, and the grayscale version is **179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.9690, -36.4667, 29.8452**, and **124.7050, -39.2946, 50.2477** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168.5020, -48.0685, 64.4577**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189.2360, -34.6263, 46.2740**.

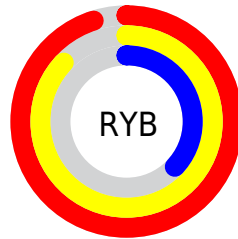
# Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (64%)

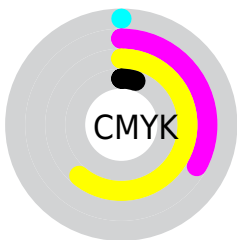
Blue (37%)



Red (95%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (37%)

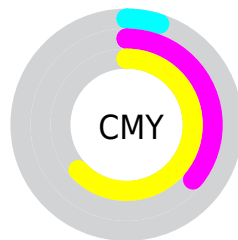


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (61%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (5%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659 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 178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



178.8690,  
-41.3474, 55.3659

178.8690,  
-41.3474, 55.3659

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

151.7870,  
-40.3210, 52.8068

220.9690,  
-36.4667, 29.8452

124.7050,  
-39.2946, 50.2477

241.0700,  
-33.0655, 12.2166

98.5090, -38.7049,  
47.7886

248.9580,  
-23.1503, 5.2988

74.0570, -36.5101,  
43.8000

252.2640,  
-10.4832, 2.3995

52.1840, -25.7267,  
38.4266

30.8980, -15.2327,  
32.5385

12.8570, -6.3385,

26.4354

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 178.8690,  
-41.3474, 55.3659

■ 178.8690,  
-41.3474, 55.3659

■ 168.5020,  
-48.0685, 64.4577

■ 189.2360,  
-34.6263, 46.2740

■ 158.1350,  
-54.7896, 73.5496

■ 199.6030,  
-27.9053, 37.1822

■ 147.6540,  
-61.9474, 82.7414

■ 210.0840,  
-20.7474, 27.9903

■ 138.1020,  
-68.0843, 91.1185

■ 220.4510,  
-14.0263, 18.8985

■ 230.8180, -7.3053,  
9.8066

■ 241.1850, -0.5842,  
0.7148

■ 250.5260, 2.2057,  
-7.4773

■ 251.1130, 1.9163,  
-7.9921

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



177.3540, -23.3455, 68.0955



178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659



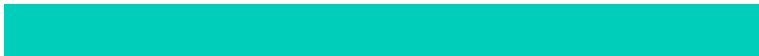
175.7050, -46.1966, 23.9377

# Triad

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



178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659



141.5390, 21.9193, -124.1297



183.6320, 35.1844, 8.2157

# Complementary

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



178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659



158.1310, 41.3474, -55.3659

# 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.



169.3810, 42.2102, -52.0771



178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659



145.6090, 42.5908, -127.6991

# Square

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



178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659



160.2160, -11.4455, -62.4564



144.1220, 54.6629, -126.3950



185.5530, 18.4614, 52.1350



# Rectangle

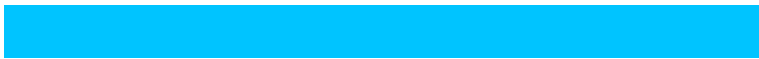
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659



172.3320, -40.5897, -1.1682



144.1220, 54.6629, -126.3950



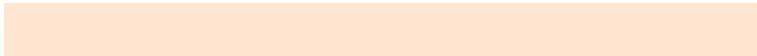
180.5650, 36.6965, -10.1425

# Sweetspot

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



178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659



235.0810, -12.8579, 17.4690



148.1870, 13.7118, 82.2740



115.3020, -8.0369, 11.1361



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.



178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659



175.0960, -52.3053, 70.0758



221.1330, -62.1836, 18.3004



114.5230, -3.2158, 4.8033



104.9110, -51.7211, 69.3611



32.0060, -15.7790, 21.0427



# Inverse Universe

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



158.1310, 41.3474, -55.3659



148.9040, 52.3053, -70.0758



115.8670, 62.1836, -18.3004



112.8900, 3.5052, -4.2885



79.0890, 51.7211, -69.3611



23.9940, 15.7790, -21.0427



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659 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 178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659 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 178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 178.8690, -41.3474,



# 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

178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659

### Protanopia

177.2620, -37.5972, 19.0642

### Deuteranopia

177.9440, -41.8774, 38.6371



**Tritanopia**

183.7620, -8.7567, 55.4597

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659

## Protanomaly

177.7090, -38.8035, 32.7042

## Deuteranomaly

178.3900, -41.6043, 44.3850

## Tritanomaly

181.9610, -20.6868, 55.2852

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659

## Achromatopsia

179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

178.8210, -15.1948, 20.3280

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659 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(242, 163, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(242, 163, 95)  
}
```

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(242, 163, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(242, 163, 95) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659 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(242, 163, 95) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(242, 163, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(242, 163, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(242, 163, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 163, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 163,  
95) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 178.8690, -41.3474, 55.3659 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(242, 163, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(242,  
163, 95) }
```

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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