

# Converting Colors

YUV(179.7140, -32.8900,  
49.3628)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628)  
contains.

<b>YUV(179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(179.7140, -32.8900,  
49.3628)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECA471
RGB	236, 164, 113
RGB Percent	93%, 64%, 44%
CMY	0.0745, 0.3569, 0.5569
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.52, 0.07
HSL	25°, 76%, 68%
HSV	25°, 52%, 93%
XYZ	50.8482, 45.5760, 21.7399
YIQ	179.7140, 59.2830, -0.5970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

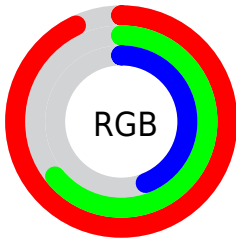
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 200, 113
Decimal	15508593
CIE Lab	73.27, 21.11, 37.02
CIE LCh	73, 42.616, 60.301
Yxy	45.5760, 0.4303, 0.3857
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293698673 (0xFFECA471)
YUV	179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628
Hunter-Lab	67.5100, 16.3026, 28.1642

# Details

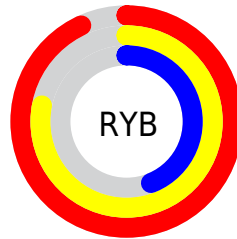
The YUV color **179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **169.2860, 32.8900, -49.3628**, and the grayscale version is **180.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.7220, -28.4569, 27.4308**, and **125.9630, -30.5478, 44.7594** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168.7600, -39.3217, 58.9695**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190.6680, -26.4583, 39.7562**.

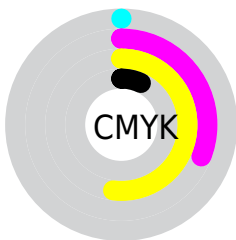
# Distribution



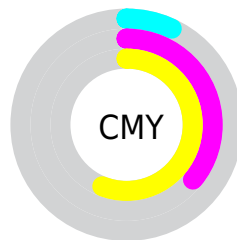
- Red (93%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (7%)




- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (56%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628 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 179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 179.7140,  
-32.8900, 49.3628

 179.7140,  
-32.8900, 49.3628


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 152.6320,  
-31.8636, 46.8037


 223.7220,  
-28.4569, 27.4308

 125.9630,  
-30.5478, 44.7594


 243.8230,  
-25.0557, 9.8022


 99.8810, -29.5213,  
42.2004

 251.1240,  
-14.8511, 3.3993

 75.3860, -28.7843,  
39.1265

 254.4300, -2.1840,  
0.4999

 51.8740, -25.5739,  
36.0675

 30.8870, -15.2273,  
30.7941

 12.2590, -6.0437,

25.2059

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 179.7140,  
-32.8900, 49.3628

■ 179.7140,  
-32.8900, 49.3628

■ 168.7600,  
-39.3217, 58.9695

■ 190.6680,  
-26.4583, 39.7562

■ 157.9200,  
-45.3166, 68.4762

■ 201.5080,  
-20.4634, 30.2495

■ 147.5530,  
-52.0376, 77.5680

■ 211.8750,  
-13.7424, 21.1576

■ 136.7130,  
-58.0325, 87.0747

■ 222.7150, -7.7475,  
11.6509

■ 128.0900,  
-63.1484, 94.6371

■ 233.6690, -1.3158,  
2.0443

■ 244.6230, 5.1159,  
-7.5624

■ 249.3190, 2.8007,  
-11.6808

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



181.4720, -18.9667, 63.6071



179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628



177.2950, -37.6134, 24.2973

# Triad

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



179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628



154.2510, 12.2013, -87.0431



182.9640, 31.5697, 0.9086

# Complementary

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



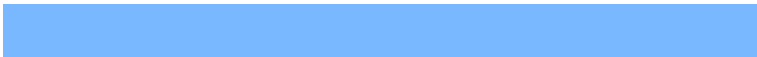
179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628



169.2860, 32.8900, -49.3628

# 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.



173.2570, 40.2993, -45.8294



179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628



142.2520, 37.3438, -124.7550

# Square

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



179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628



166.5820, -13.1049, -43.4834



150.7070, 47.4724, -106.7370



185.0090, 16.7576, 38.5801



# Rectangle

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



179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628



174.3740, -34.2014, 3.1800



150.7070, 47.4724, -106.7370



180.9020, 35.5443, -13.9461

# Sweetspot

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



179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628



236.2380, -10.9633, 16.4543



158.2130, 14.1920, 68.2192



116.3450, -6.5791, 10.2214



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.



179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628



181.4680, -43.1217, 64.4876



214.9340, -50.2535, 18.4749



111.6370, -2.7790, 4.7034



98.1440, -48.3850, 72.6647



29.0600, -14.3266, 21.8724



# Inverse Universe

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



169.2860, 32.8900, -49.3628



167.5320, 43.1217, -64.4876



134.0660, 50.2535, -18.4749



110.7760, 3.0684, -4.1886



82.8560, 48.3850, -72.6647



24.3530, 14.6160, -21.3576



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628 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 179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

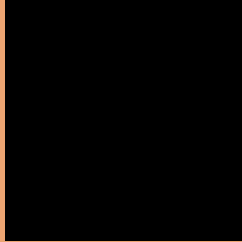
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 179.7140, -32.8900,

49.3628.

# 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

179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628

### Protanopia

177.8300, -29.0032, 15.9351

### Deuteranopia

178.8000, -33.4254, 34.3784



## Tritanopia

183.4840, -7.1406, 50.4415

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628

## Protanomaly

178.5650, -30.3515, 28.4455

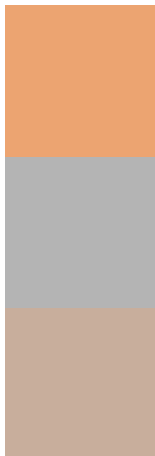
## Deuteranomaly

179.2460, -33.1523, 40.1263

## Tritanomaly

182.3670, -16.4499, 49.6671

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628

## Achromatopsia

180.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

179.7220, -11.6949, 17.7838

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628 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(236, 164, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 164, 113)  
}
```

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(236, 164, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 164, 113) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628 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(236, 164, 113) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 164, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 164, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 164, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 164, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 164,  
113) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 179.7140, -32.8900, 49.3628 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 164, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
164, 113) }
```

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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