

# Converting Colors

YUV(184.0600, -44.3996,  
54.3214)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(184.0600, -44.3996,  
54.3214)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F6AA5E
RGB	246, 170, 94
RGB Percent	96%, 67%, 37%
CMY	0.0353, 0.3333, 0.6314
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.62, 0.04
HSL	30°, 89%, 67%
HSV	30°, 62%, 96%
XYZ	54.4011, 49.1504, 17.2094
YIQ	184.0600, 69.6920, -7.5240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

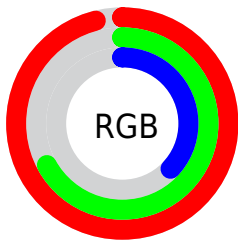
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	246, 246, 94
Decimal	16165470
CIE Lab	75.54, 20.55, 49.70
CIE LCh	76, 53.782, 67.537
Yxy	49.1504, 0.4505, 0.4070
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294355550 (0xFFFF6AA5E)
YUV	184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214
Hunter-Lab	70.1074, 15.8226, 34.5211

# Details

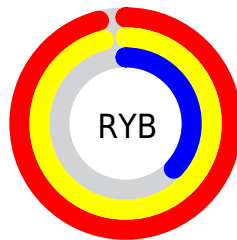
The YUV color **184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. The color can be described as light muted orange. A complement of this color would be **155.9400, 44.3996, -54.3214**, and the grayscale version is **184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224.9640, -38.9293, 26.3416**, and **129.8960, -42.3467, 49.2032** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **174.1660, -51.8468, 62.9984**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193.9540, -36.9523, 45.6443**.

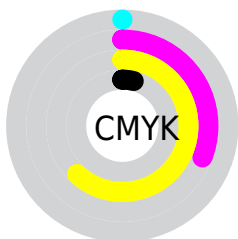
# Distribution



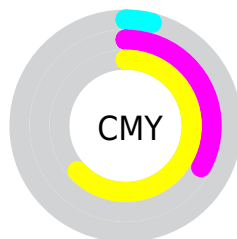
- Red (96%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214 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 184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



184.0600,  
-44.3996, 54.3214

184.0600,  
-44.3996, 54.3214

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

156.3910,  
-43.0838, 52.2771

224.9640,  
-38.9293, 26.3416

129.8960,  
-42.3467, 49.2032

245.1790,  
-35.0912, 8.6130

103.0590,  
-42.9201, 46.4293

248.9580,  
-23.1503, 5.2988

78.4760, -38.6887,  
42.5555

252.1500,  
-10.9200, 2.4994

56.6030, -27.9053,  
37.1822

35.9040, -17.7007,  
30.7792

15.2160, -7.5015,

26.1206

■ 1.1960, -0.5896,  
2.4591

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 184.0600,  
-44.3996, 54.3214

■ 184.0600,  
-44.3996, 54.3214

■ 174.1660,  
-51.8468, 62.9984

■ 193.9540,  
-36.9523, 45.6443

■ 163.7990,  
-58.5679, 72.0903

■ 204.3210,  
-30.2313, 36.5525

■ 153.9050,  
-66.0152, 80.7673

■ 214.2150,  
-22.7840, 27.8754

■ 145.7550,  
-71.8572, 87.9149

■ 223.9950,  
-15.7735, 19.2984

■ 234.4760, -8.6157,  
10.1065

■ 244.3700, -1.1684,  
1.4295

■ 252.3090, 1.3267,  
-5.5330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



180.6480, -25.9555, 65.2067



184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214



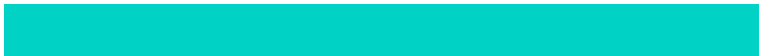
180.3410, -47.4961, 20.7489

# Triad

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



184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214



146.4290, 25.4245, -128.4182



189.5790, 32.2526, 15.2782

# Complementary

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



184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214



155.9400, 44.3996, -54.3214

# 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.



175.9150, 38.9889, -45.5295



184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214



150.6130, 46.5328, -132.0876

# Square

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



184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214



163.2470, -8.5028, -73.0076



147.0570, 53.2159, -128.9690



190.5320, 16.9927, 56.5384



# Rectangle

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



184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214



177.0000, -40.4260, -7.0160



147.0570, 53.2159, -128.9690



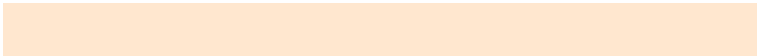
186.5120, 33.7646, -3.0800

# Sweetspot

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



184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214



235.4400, -14.0209, 17.1541



148.1120, 10.7908, 85.8478



115.7750, -8.7631, 10.7213



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.



184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214



178.2760, -55.3521, 67.2869



226.9110, -65.5251, 16.7411



117.1100, -3.5052, 4.2885



110.2050, -54.3311, 66.4722



34.6640, -17.0894, 21.3427



# Inverse Universe

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



155.9400, 44.3996, -54.3214



143.3110, 55.0627, -67.8017



111.3280, 66.3933, -15.1967



114.8900, 3.5052, -4.2885



75.7950, 54.3311, -66.4722



23.7490, 17.3787, -20.8279



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214 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 184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

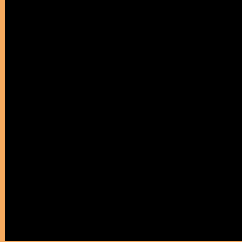
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214.



# 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

184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214

### Protanopia

182.4640, -40.6548, 19.7641

### Deuteranopia

183.7440, -45.2298, 40.5665



## Tritanopia

189.5770, -8.1725, 54.7450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214

## Protanomaly

183.1990, -42.0031, 32.2745

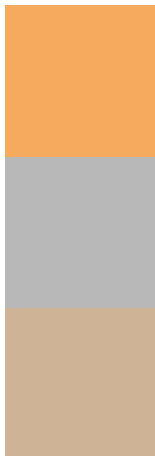
## Deuteranomaly

183.8910, -44.8093, 45.6996

## Tritanomaly

187.4340, -21.4130, 54.8704

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214

## Achromatopsia

184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

184.1800, -16.3577, 20.0131

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214 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(246, 170, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 170, 94)  
}
```

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(246, 170, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 170, 94) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214 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(246, 170, 94) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 170, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(246, 170, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 170, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 170, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 170,  
94) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 184.0600, -44.3996, 54.3214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 170, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246,  
170, 94) }
```

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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