

# Converting Colors

YUV(186.8110, -33.4308,  
36.1228)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228)  
contains.

<b>YUV(186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228)</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(186.8110, -33.4308,  
36.1228)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E4B377
RGB	228, 179, 119
RGB Percent	89%, 70%, 47%
CMY	0.1059, 0.2980, 0.5333
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.48, 0.11
HSL	33°, 67%, 68%
HSV	33°, 48%, 89%
XYZ	51.4448, 50.0661, 24.4051
YIQ	186.8110, 48.4640, -8.2720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

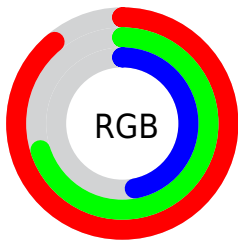
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">208, 228, 119</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14988151</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">76.11, 10.45, 37.32</a>
<a href="#">CIELCh</a>	<a href="#">76, 38.757, 74.353</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">50.0661, 0.4086, 0.3976</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4293178231</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFE4B377</a> )
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">70.7574, 5.9545, 29.0804</a>

# Details

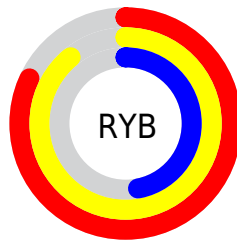
The YUV color **186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **160.1890, 33.4308, -36.1228**, and the grayscale version is **187.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233.7980, -30.4664, 18.5942**, and **132.6580, -31.3834, 32.7489** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178.3190, -40.5833, 43.5702**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195.3030, -26.2784, 28.6753**.

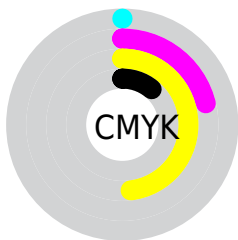
# Distribution



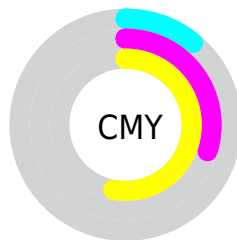
- Red (89%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228 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 186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



186.8110,  
-33.4308, 36.1228

186.8110,  
-33.4308, 36.1228

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

159.4410,  
-32.2624, 34.6932

233.7980,  
-30.4664, 18.5942

132.6580,  
-31.3834, 32.7489

248.7300,  
-24.0239, 5.4988

106.8750,  
-30.5044, 30.8046

251.9220,  
-11.7935, 2.6994

82.0920, -29.6254,  
28.8603

58.5970, -28.8883,  
25.7864

37.9090, -18.6891,  
21.1278

18.6940, -9.2161,

16.0544

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 186.8110,  
-33.4308, 36.1228

■ 186.8110,  
-33.4308, 36.1228

■ 178.3190,  
-40.5833, 43.5702

■ 195.3030,  
-26.2784, 28.6753

■ 169.8270,  
-47.7357, 51.0177

■ 203.7950,  
-19.1259, 21.2278

■ 160.8620,  
-54.1620, 58.8800

■ 212.7600,  
-12.6997, 13.3655

■ 152.3700,  
-61.3144, 66.3275

■ 221.2520, -5.5472,  
5.9180

■ 143.8780,  
-68.4669, 73.7750

■ 229.7440, 1.6052,  
-1.5295

■ 142.1340,  
-70.0721, 75.3045

■ 238.1220, 8.3209,  
-8.8770

■ 244.5790, 5.1376,  
-14.5398

■ 246.9270, 3.9800,  
-16.5990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



188.9240, -24.6125, 54.4407



186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228



183.4610, -32.7653, 9.2427

# Triad

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



186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228



163.9010, 19.7688, -87.6132



192.1960, 23.0744, 19.1221

# Complementary

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



186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228



160.1890, 33.4308, -36.1228

# 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.



186.7010, 33.6714, -19.9088



186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228



162.6130, 36.6728, -96.1306

# Square

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



186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228



172.8500, -2.8841, -55.1195



176.1040, 38.8957, -62.3582



192.3600, 7.7105, 47.0423



# Rectangle

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



186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228



180.9360, -26.5904, -11.3449



176.1040, 38.8957, -62.3582



190.9710, 27.6223, 7.0414

# Sweetspot

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



186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228



241.5040, -11.0945, 11.8360



157.1770, 5.3357, 62.1118



119.6220, -6.7156, 7.3475



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.



186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228



200.3150, -44.5253, 47.9587



214.0790, -46.8739, 7.8237



110.6970, -3.7946, 3.7737



111.0470, -54.7462, 59.5948



31.6850, -15.6207, 16.9393

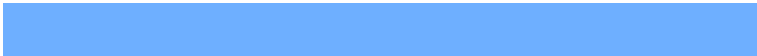


# Inverse Universe

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



160.1890, 33.4308, -36.1228



164.6850, 44.5253, -47.9587



132.9210, 46.8739, -7.8237



107.3030, 3.7946, -3.7737



67.3660, 55.0356, -59.0800



19.3150, 15.6207, -16.9393



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

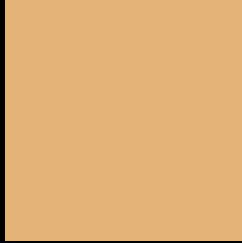
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228 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 186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228.



# 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

186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228

### Protanopia

185.2600, -31.1872, 16.4350

### Deuteranopia

187.0990, -33.5728, 34.9932



## Tritanopia

191.3190, -3.6083, 37.4312

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228

## Protanomaly

186.0760, -32.0825, 23.6123

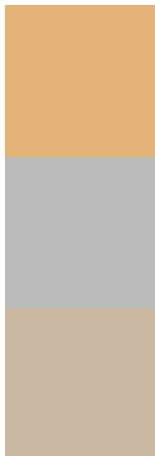
## Deuteranomaly

187.0990, -33.5728, 34.9932

## Tritanomaly

189.7460, -14.6648, 37.0568

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228

## Achromatopsia

187.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

186.8740, -12.2629, 13.2655

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228 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(228, 179, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 179, 119)  
}
```

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(228, 179, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 179, 119) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228 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(228, 179, 119) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 179, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 179, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 179, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 179, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 179,  
119) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 186.8110, -33.4308, 36.1228 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 179, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
179, 119) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor