

# Converting Colors

YUV(189.9240, -44.8255,  
50.9327)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(189.9240, -44.8255,  
50.9327)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F8B263
RGB	248, 178, 99
RGB Percent	97%, 70%, 39%
CMY	0.0275, 0.3020, 0.6118
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.60, 0.03
HSL	32°, 91%, 68%
HSV	32°, 60%, 97%
XYZ	56.8839, 52.6981, 18.9780
YIQ	189.9240, 67.0790, -9.7290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

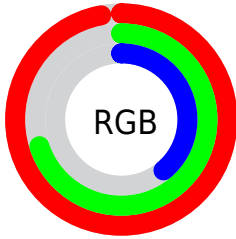
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	231, 248, 99
Decimal	16298595
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	77.70, 17.50, 49.83
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	78, 52.809, 70.651
Yxy	52.6981, 0.4425, 0.4099
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294488675 (0xFFFF8B263)
YUV	189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327
Hunter-Lab	72.5935, 12.8333, 35.3153

# Details

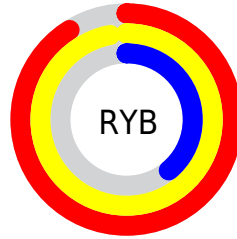
The YUV color **189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **157.0760, 44.8255, -50.9327**, and the grayscale version is **190.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **230.9310, -38.9130, 21.1085**, and **135.0590, -42.9201, 46.4293** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180.0300, -52.2728, 59.6097**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199.8180, -37.3783, 42.2556**.

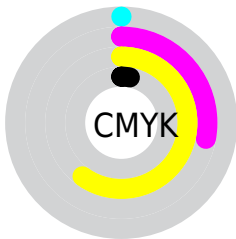
# Distribution



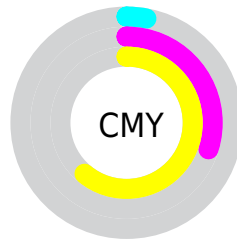
- Red (97%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327 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 189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



189.9240,  
-44.8255, 50.9327

189.9240,  
-44.8255, 50.9327

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

162.2550,  
-43.5097, 48.8884

230.9310,  
-38.9130, 21.1085

135.0590,  
-42.9201, 46.4293

246.3360,  
-33.1966, 7.5983

108.7490,  
-42.7673, 44.0701

249.5280,  
-20.9663, 4.7989

83.4820, -41.1566,  
40.7963

252.8340, -8.2992,  
1.8996

61.6090, -30.3732,  
35.4229

40.9100, -20.1686,  
29.0199

20.8090, -10.2588,

23.8465

■ 5.3820, -2.6533,  
11.0660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 189.9240,  
-44.8255, 50.9327

■ 189.9240,  
-44.8255, 50.9327

■ 180.0300,  
-52.2728, 59.6097

■ 199.8180,  
-37.3783, 42.2556

■ 170.7230,  
-60.0094, 67.7719

■ 209.1250,  
-29.6416, 34.0934

■ 160.9430,  
-67.0199, 76.3490

■ 218.9050,  
-22.6312, 25.5163

■ 151.0490,  
-74.4672, 85.0260

■ 228.7990,  
-15.1839, 16.8393

■ 238.1060, -7.4473,  
8.6770

■ 248.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 252.9070, 1.0318,  
-4.3034

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



185.6860, -26.9602, 60.7884



189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327



186.2480, -46.4643, 16.4455

# Triad

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



189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327



151.2050, 28.4929, -132.6068



195.5150, 29.3261, 20.5963

# Complementary

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



189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327



157.0760, 44.8255, -50.9327

# 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.



183.9440, 35.0306, -35.9079



189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327



155.1610, 48.7276, -136.0762

# Square

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



189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327



168.1370, -4.9975, -77.2961



149.9920, 51.7689, -131.5430



193.5810, 15.9826, 53.8645



# Rectangle

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



189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327



182.5480, -38.2312, -11.0046



149.9920, 51.7689, -131.5430



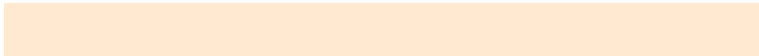
193.0460, 30.5433, 3.4677

# Sweetspot

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



189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327



236.8420, -13.7261, 15.9246



151.7590, 9.4858, 84.4034



116.4760, -8.6157, 10.1065



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.



189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327



183.5420, -55.4832, 62.6687



230.4160, -64.7881, 13.6672



119.9960, -3.9420, 4.3885



115.2110, -56.7990, 64.7130

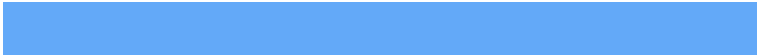


37.0230, -18.2523, 21.0278



# Inverse Universe

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



157.0760, 44.8255, -50.9327



143.0450, 55.1938, -63.1835



116.5840, 64.7881, -13.6672



117.0040, 3.9420, -4.3885



73.7890, 56.7990, -64.7130



23.9770, 18.2523, -21.0278



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

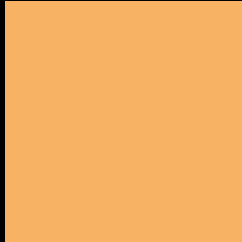
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327 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 189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327.



# 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

189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327

### Protanopia

188.5350, -41.6758, 20.5788

### Deuteranopia

189.1570, -44.9404, 41.0813



**Tritanopia**

195.1960, -6.9986, 51.5711

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327

## Protanomaly

189.2590, -43.0187, 31.3449

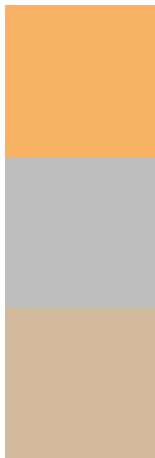
## Deuteranomaly

189.1790, -44.9512, 44.5700

## Tritanomaly

193.5260, -20.9653, 51.2817

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327

## Achromatopsia

190.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

190.1690, -16.3523, 18.2688

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327 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(248, 178, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 178, 99)  
}
```

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(248, 178, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 178, 99) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327 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(248, 178, 99) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 178, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 178, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 178, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 178, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 178,  
99) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 189.9240, -44.8255, 50.9327 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 178, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
178, 99) }
```

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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