

# Converting Colors

YUV(219.1110, -38.5087,  
31.4747)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(219.1110, -38.5087,  
31.4747)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFD88D
RGB	255, 216, 141
RGB Percent	100%, 85%, 55%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1529, 0.4471
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.45, 0.00
HSL	39°, 100%, 78%
HSV	39°, 45%, 100%
XYZ	70.6036, 72.2948, 35.4324

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

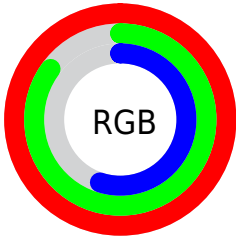
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	200, 255, 141
Decimal	16767117
CIE Lab	88.11, 4.08, 41.93
CIE LCh	88, 42.132, 84.448
Yxy	72.2948, 0.3959, 0.4054
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294957197 (0xFFFFD88D)
YUV	219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747

# Details

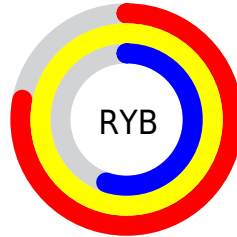
The YUV color **219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747** is a light color, and the **websafe** version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **176.8890, 38.5087, -31.4747**, and the grayscale version is **219.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **248.2740, -25.7711, 5.8987**, and **163.2570, -36.6087, 28.7156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210.9780, -46.8242, 38.6073**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **227.3580, -29.7565, 24.2420**.

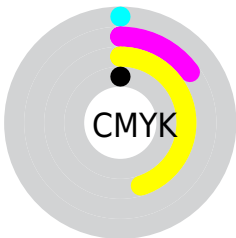
# Distribution



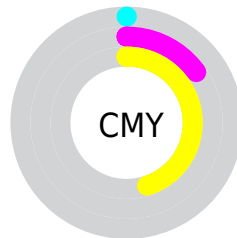
- Red (100%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747 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 219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



219.1110,  
-38.5087, 31.4747

238.6250,  
-34.8181, 14.3609

248.2740,  
-25.7711, 5.8987

251.4660,  
-13.5407, 3.0993

254.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

219.1110,  
-38.5087, 31.4747

190.7410,  
-37.3403, 30.0451

163.2570,  
-36.6087, 28.7156

136.8870,  
-35.4403, 27.2861

110.9900,  
-34.9981, 25.4418

85.8650, -35.4294,  
23.7974

62.6950, -30.9086,  
20.4385

42.3060, -20.8569,  
16.3946

23.0910, -11.3839,  
11.3212

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

219.1110,  
-38.5087, 31.4747

210.9780,  
-46.8242, 38.6073

203.3180,  
-55.8658, 45.3251

195.1850,  
-64.1812, 52.4578

186.9380,  
-72.9334, 59.6904

178.8050,  
-81.2489, 66.8230

174.8610,  
-86.2065, 70.2819

219.1110,  
-38.5087, 31.4747

227.3580,  
-29.7565, 24.2420

234.9040,  
-21.1517, 17.6242

243.1510,  
-12.3994, 10.3916

251.2840, -4.0840,  
3.2589

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



212.7170, -27.4685, 37.0822



219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747



215.1670, -33.6063, -1.0235

# Triad

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



219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747



193.9190, 29.1269, -102.5380



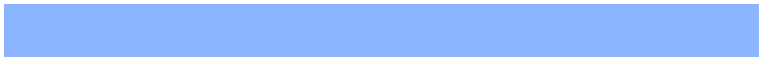
222.1280, 16.2059, 28.8287

# Complementary

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



219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747



176.8890, 38.5087, -31.4747

# 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.



218.6850, 17.9033, -2.3547



219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747



195.6970, 29.2364, -90.9423

# Square

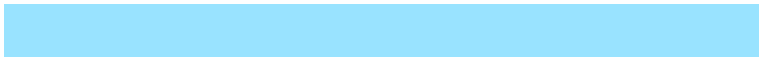
The square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747



201.5040, 5.1745, -73.2330



208.0660, 23.1385, -48.2929



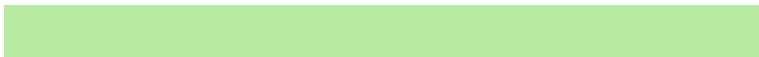
214.5820, 7.6011, 35.4466

# Rectangle

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



219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747



211.4290, -24.3685, -24.0552



208.0660, 23.1385, -48.2929



223.5680, 15.4960, 23.1809



# Sweetspot

The sweet spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



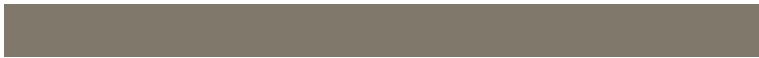
219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747



244.7810, -11.2310, 8.9621



179.6460, 0.6675, 66.0855



121.4970, -7.1470, 5.7031



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

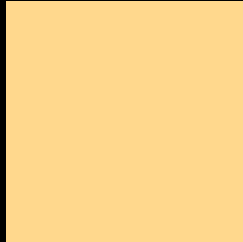
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747 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 219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747.



# 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

219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747

### Protanopia

218.0880, -37.0184, 20.0938

### Deuteranopia

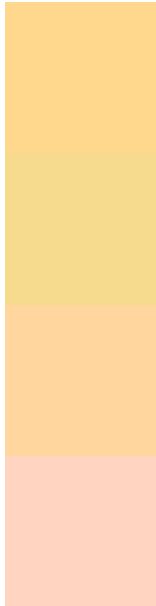
221.0150, -26.1364, 29.8048



## Tritanopia

224.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747

## Protanomaly

218.2950, -37.6134, 24.2973

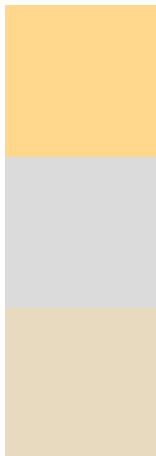
## Deuteranomaly

220.4620, -30.7938, 30.2898

## Tritanomaly

222.6910, -14.6377, 28.3350

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747

## Achromatopsia

219.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

219.1080, -13.8572, 11.3063



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747 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(255, 216, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 216, 141)  
}
```

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(255, 216, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 216, 141) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747 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(255, 216, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 216, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 216, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 216, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 216, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 216,  
141) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 219.1110, -38.5087, 31.4747 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 216, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
216, 141) }
```

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? Have a look at my other booklet HOWCOLORS.WORK – A CSS color notation guide.



## **HOWCOLORS.WORK**

**A CSS color notation guide.**

Are you new to web development and want to know the different ways to express colors in CSS? Then this booklet is for you!

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