

# Converting Colors

YUV(229.8760, -55.6479,  
22.0337)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(229.8760, -55.6479,  
22.0337)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFEF75
RGB	255, 239, 117
RGB Percent	100%, 94%, 46%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0627, 0.5412
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.54, 0.00
HSL	53°, 100%, 73%
HSV	53°, 54%, 100%
XYZ	75.3174, 84.2774, 29.1271
YIQ	229.8760, 48.6980, -34.5500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

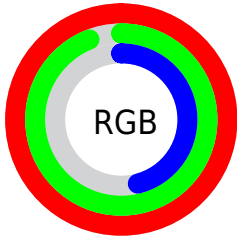
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	135, 255, 117
Decimal	16772981
CIE Lab	93.57, -9.60, 60.05
CIE LCh	94, 60.810, 99.082
Yxy	84.2774, 0.3991, 0.4466
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294963061 (0xFFFFEF75)
YUV	229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337
Hunter-Lab	91.8027, -14.2086, 45.4504

# Details

The YUV color  $229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFFF99$ . A complement of this color would be  $142.1240, 55.6479, -22.0337$ , and the grayscale version is  $230.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $245.5380, -36.2542, 8.2982$ , and  $173.2070, -54.3321, 19.9895$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $225.1510, -66.1364, 26.1776$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $234.6010, -45.1593, 17.8899$ .

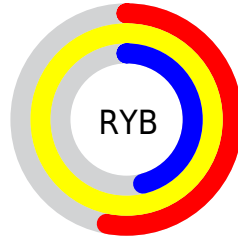
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (94%)

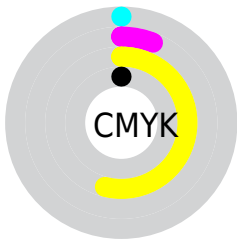
Blue (46%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (46%)

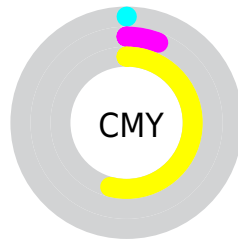


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (54%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337 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 229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



229.8760,  
-55.6479, 22.0337

229.8760,  
-55.6479, 22.0337

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

201.3920,  
-54.9163, 20.7042

245.5380,  
-36.2542, 8.2982

173.2070,  
-54.3321, 19.9895

248.7300,  
-24.0239, 5.4988

145.9680,  
-55.2002, 18.4451

252.0360,  
-11.3567, 2.5994

118.4580,  
-58.3998, 18.0153

95.4110, -47.0376,  
13.6716

73.2500, -36.1123,  
9.4277

51.9750, -25.6237,

5.2839

■ 32.1730, -15.8613,  
0.7253

■ 10.5660, -5.2090,  
-9.2664

■ 229.8760,  
-55.6479, 22.0337

■ 229.8760,  
-55.6479, 22.0337

■ 225.1510,  
-66.1364, 26.1776

■ 234.6010,  
-45.1593, 17.8899

■ 220.5400,  
-76.1882, 30.2214

■ 239.2120,  
-35.1075, 13.8461

■ 215.8150,  
-86.6768, 34.3652

■ 243.9370,  
-24.6189, 9.7023

■ 211.2040,  
-96.7286, 38.4091

■ 248.5480,  
-14.5672, 5.6584

■ 208.3200,  
-102.7018, 40.9384

■ 253.1590, -4.5154,  
1.6146

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

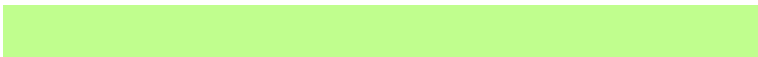
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



219.2760, -45.4921, 31.3299



229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337



222.6940, -39.7821, -26.9186

# Triad

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



229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337



178.7550, 37.5888, -156.7681



219.1930, 17.6529, 31.4027

# Complementary

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



229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337



142.1240, 55.6479, -22.0337

# 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.



230.9330, 11.8650, 21.1068



229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337



178.1680, 37.8782, -156.2533

# Square

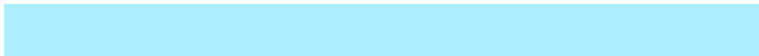
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337



178.5270, 36.7152, -156.5682



219.6170, 17.4438, -41.7601



211.7950, 4.5381, 37.8908

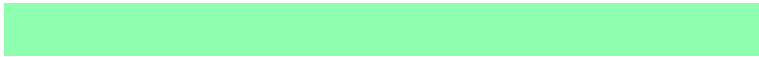


# Rectangle

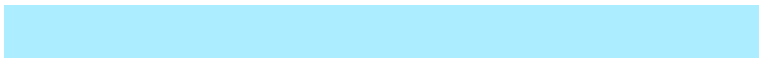
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337



211.6800, -18.5762, -61.9864



219.6170, 17.4438, -41.7601



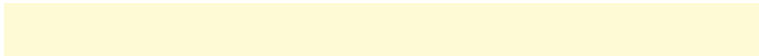
222.7150, 15.9165, 28.3139

# Sweetspot

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



229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337



247.3910, -16.4618, 6.6731



160.0860, -13.3534, 83.2396



123.3890, -10.0518, 4.0438



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

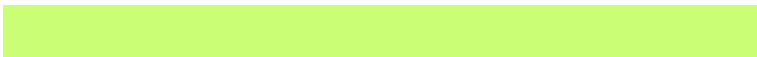
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337



224.9230, -67.0100, 26.3775



223.4210, -52.4656, -18.7862



125.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293



156.3120, -77.0618, 30.4214



52.0080, -25.6399, 10.5170



# Inverse Universe

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



142.1240, 55.6479, -22.0337



119.0770, 67.0100, -26.3775



148.5790, 52.4656, 18.7862



117.0690, 5.3890, -1.8145



34.6880, 77.0618, -30.4214



11.4050, 25.9293, -10.0022



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

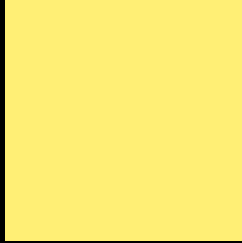
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

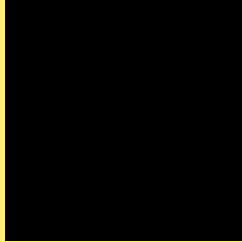
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337.



# 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

229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337

### Protanopia

233.7180, -35.8500, 18.6643

### Deuteranopia

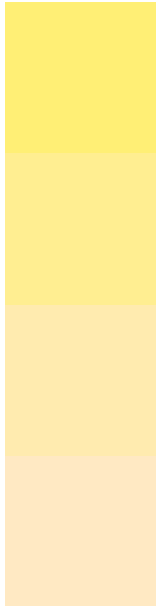
236.7280, -14.1629, 16.0245



## Tritanopia

238.6150, 0.6828, 14.3696

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337

## Protanomaly

232.4810, -43.1281, 19.7492

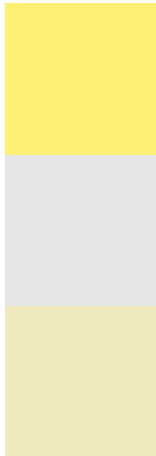
## Deuteranomaly

234.1400, -29.1560, 18.2942

## Tritanomaly

235.2460, -19.8413, 17.3243

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337

## Achromatopsia

230.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

229.7780, -20.1036, 8.0877

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337 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, 239, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 239, 117)  
}
```

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, 239, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 239, 117) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337 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, 239, 117) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 239, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 239, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 239, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 239, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 239,  
117) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 229.8760, -55.6479, 22.0337 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 239, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
239, 117) }
```

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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