

# Converting Colors

YUV(101.3150, -34.6653,  
12.0017)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(101.3150, -34.6653,  
12.0017)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	736C1F
RGB	115, 108, 31
RGB Percent	45%, 42%, 12%
CMY	0.5490, 0.5765, 0.8784
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.73, 0.55
HSL	55°, 58%, 29%
HSV	55°, 73%, 45%
XYZ	12.6801, 14.4689, 3.4208
YIQ	101.3150, 28.8890, -22.4630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

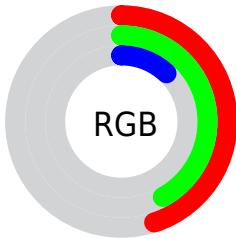
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	39, 115, 31
Decimal	7564319
CIE Lab	44.90, -7.01, 41.89
CIE LCh	45, 42.470, 99.496
Yxy	14.4689, 0.4148, 0.4733
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285754399 (0xFF736C1F)
YUV	101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017
Hunter-Lab	38.0380, -7.0628, 21.2946

# Details

The YUV color **101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **44.6850, 34.6653, -12.0017**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.0980, -35.5443, 13.9461**, and **54.9430, -27.0869, 7.9430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.4740, -39.1807, 13.6163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872**.

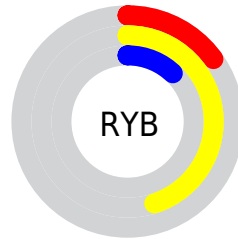
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (42%)

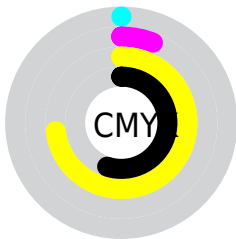
Blue (12%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (12%)

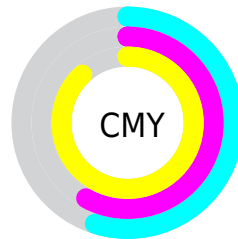


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (73%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (88%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017 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 101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 101.3150,  
-34.6653, 12.0017

■ 101.3150,  
-34.6653, 12.0017

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 76.1470, -36.5545,  
11.2721

■ 153.0980,  
-35.5443, 13.9461

■ 54.9430, -27.0869,  
7.9430

■ 180.4680,  
-36.7127, 15.3756

■ 34.5540, -17.0351,  
3.8991

■ 208.2400,  
-37.5863, 15.5755

■ 14.4310, -7.1145,  
-4.7630

■ 236.4250,  
-38.1705, 16.2903

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 247.1340,  
-30.1391, 6.8985

■ 250.3260,

-17.9087, 4.0991

253.6320, -5.2416,  
1.1997

101.3150,  
-34.6653, 12.0017

101.3150,  
-34.6653, 12.0017

99.4740, -39.1807,  
13.6163

103.2700,  
-29.7131, 10.2872

97.5190, -44.1329,  
15.3308

105.1110,  
-25.1977, 8.6727

96.0200, -47.3379,  
16.6455

107.0660,  
-20.2455, 6.9581

108.9070,  
-15.7302, 5.3436

110.8620,  
-10.7780, 3.6290

■ 112.7030, -6.2626,  
2.0145

■ 114.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

■ 116.4990, 3.2050,  
-1.3146

■ 118.4540, 8.1572,  
-3.0292

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



104.0390, -32.5572, 35.9228



101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017



97.2880, -23.8060, -17.7926

# Triad

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



101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017



88.7140, 30.2140, -77.8022



108.6630, 11.5051, 43.2685

# Complementary

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



101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017



44.6850, 34.6653, -12.0017

# 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.



109.1350, 25.5694, 12.1596



101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017



88.2870, 41.2705, -77.4277

# Square

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



101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017



86.1260, 15.2209, -75.5325



100.2260, 37.3566, -35.2782



105.5110, -4.6889, 57.4339



# Rectangle

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



101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017



91.1520, -10.9209, -43.9833



100.2260, 37.3566, -35.2782



109.5740, 16.4790, 34.5766

# Sweetspot

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



101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017



145.0640, -13.8356, 4.3289



56.9140, -9.3246, 50.9414



73.5460, -8.1572, 3.0292



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017



128.4950, -54.4740, 18.8599



94.9590, -31.5318, -13.1190



57.7290, -2.3314, 1.1147



102.2220, -50.3954, 17.3453



209.1730, -103.1223, 35.8053



# Inverse Universe

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



44.6850, 34.6653, -12.0017



39.5050, 54.4740, -18.8599



51.0410, 31.5318, 13.1190



53.6840, 2.6208, -0.5999



19.7780, 50.3954, -17.3453



40.8270, 103.1223, -35.8053



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017 looks on a white 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 × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017.



# 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

101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017

### Protanopia

101.9240, -34.9655, 14.9757

### Deuteranopia

102.9300, -33.9825, 26.3714



## Tritanopia

107.8920, 0.5462, 11.4957

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017

## Protanomaly

101.6250, -34.8181, 14.3609

## Deuteranomaly

102.4840, -34.2556, 20.6235

## Tritanomaly

105.8630, -12.2575, 11.5211

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017

## Achromatopsia

101.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

101.4060, -12.5252, 4.0289

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017 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(115, 108, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 108, 31)  
}
```

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(115, 108, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 108, 31) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017 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(115, 108, 31) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 108, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 108, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 108, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 108, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 108,  
31) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 101.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 108, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115,  
108, 31) }
```

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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