

# Converting Colors

YUV(101.3500, -31.2315,  
-16.0929)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(101.3500, -31.2315,  
-16.0929)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	537B26
RGB	83, 123, 38
RGB Percent	33%, 48%, 15%
CMY	0.6745, 0.5176, 0.8510
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.69, 0.52
HSL	88°, 53%, 32%
HSV	88°, 69%, 48%
XYZ	11.0001, 16.1449, 4.3702
YIQ	101.3500, 3.4450, -34.9150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

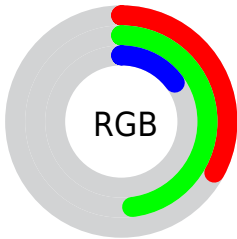
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	38, 123, 78
Decimal	5471014
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.16, -28.60, 40.43
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 49.518, 125.274
Yxy	16.1449, 0.3490, 0.5123
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283661094 (0xFF537B26)
YUV	101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929
Hunter-Lab	40.1807, -21.4490, 21.6778

# Details

The YUV color **101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **59.6500, 31.2315, 16.0930**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.7090, -32.3945, -16.4078**, and **53.0060, -26.1320, -18.4223** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.1880, -35.5887, -18.5819**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.5120, -26.8744, -13.6040**.

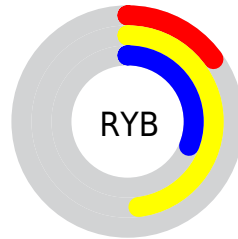
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (48%)

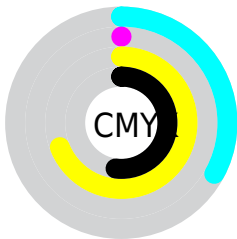
Blue (15%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (31%)

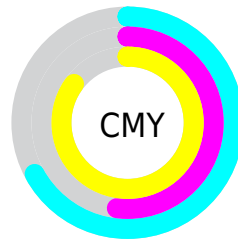


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (69%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929 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 101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



101.3500,  
-31.2315, -16.0929

101.3500,  
-31.2315, -16.0929

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

76.0080, -32.5419,  
-15.7930

153.7090,  
-32.3945, -16.4078

53.0060, -26.1320,  
-18.4223

180.7800,  
-33.4155, -15.5931

30.8340, -15.2012,  
-24.4104

208.9540,  
-33.9943, -16.6227

18.7840, -9.2605,  
-16.4736

234.2040,  
-33.1316, -13.3339

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

245.9530,  
-25.6128, 1.7952

251.2380,

-14.4143, 3.2993

254.5440, -1.7472,  
0.3999

■ 101.3500,  
-31.2315, -16.0929

■ 101.3500,  
-31.2315, -16.0929

■ 98.1880, -35.5887,  
-18.5819

■ 104.5120,  
-26.8744, -13.6040

■ 94.9120, -40.3826,  
-20.9708

■ 107.7880,  
-22.0805, -11.2151

■ 92.0490, -44.8872,  
-22.8450

■ 110.6510,  
-17.5759, -9.3409

■ 91.6360, -45.1765,  
-23.3598

■ 113.8130,  
-13.2188, -6.8520

■ 116.9750, -8.8617,  
-4.3631

■ 120.2510, -4.0677,  
-1.9741

■ 123.4130, 0.2894,  
0.5148

■ 126.2760, 4.7939,  
2.3889

■ 129.5520, 9.5879,  
4.7779

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



105.3560, -43.5595, 18.1048



101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929



84.2730, -4.5716, -73.9074

# Triad

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



101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929



94.6930, 45.5074, -83.0458



110.2610, -2.1007, 67.3001

# Complementary

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



101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929



59.6500, 31.2315, 16.0930

# 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.



113.9500, 16.2937, 47.4019



101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929



94.2310, 49.6791, -67.7316

# Square

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



101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929



95.0230, 31.5407, -83.3352



114.8230, 32.1323, 7.1712



108.9020, -21.1507, 64.1069



# Rectangle

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



101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929



88.7530, 7.5168, -77.8364



114.8230, 32.1323, 7.1712



111.2480, 4.3147, 62.9265

# Sweetspot

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



101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929



152.3400, -12.4926, -6.4372



86.8950, -24.1052, 31.6641



76.6160, -7.6987, -4.0482



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929



126.8870, -49.2443, -25.3339



88.7920, -25.0405, -41.9136



59.4190, -2.1786, -1.2445



93.1090, -45.9027, -23.7746



187.9900, -92.6791, -47.3492



# Inverse Universe

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



59.6500, 31.2315, 16.0930



61.1130, 49.2443, 25.3339



72.2080, 25.0405, 41.9136



56.5810, 2.1786, 1.2445



31.8910, 45.9027, 23.7746



64.3090, 92.5317, 47.9640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929 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 101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929 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 101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929.



# 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

101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929

### Protanopia

107.1090, -35.5497, 15.6904

### Deuteranopia

108.7990, -31.9459, 26.4863



## Tritanopia

110.0460, 6.8793, -13.1953

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929

## Protanomaly

105.0860, -34.0594, 4.3096

## Deuteranomaly

106.1130, -31.6077, 11.3019

## Tritanomaly

107.0770, -6.9400, -14.0995

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929

## Achromatopsia

101.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

100.9810, -11.3296, -6.1223

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929 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(83, 123, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 123, 38)  
}
```

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(83, 123, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 123, 38) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929 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(83, 123, 38) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 123, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(83, 123, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 123, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 123, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 123,  
38) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 101.3500, -31.2315, -16.0929 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 123, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 123,  
38) }
```

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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