

# Converting Colors

YUV(101.6680, -50.1223,  
23.0932)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(101.6680, -50.1223,  
23.0932)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	806C00
RGB	128, 108, 0
RGB Percent	50%, 42%, 0%
CMY	0.4980, 0.5765, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 1.00, 0.50
HSL	51°, 100%, 25%
HSV	51°, 100%, 50%
XYZ	14.2646, 15.3143, 2.2041
YIQ	101.6680, 46.5880, -29.3480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

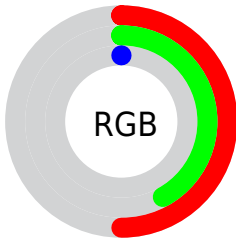
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	24, 128, 0
Decimal	8416256
CIE Lab	46.06, -1.80, 52.50
CIE LCh	46, 52.526, 91.959
Yxy	15.3143, 0.4488, 0.4818
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286606336 (0xFF806C00)
YUV	101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932
Hunter-Lab	39.1335, -3.4182, 24.0540

# Details

The YUV color **101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **26.3320, 50.1223, -23.0932**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.4170, -46.0546, 25.0673**, and **57.9330, -28.5610, 14.0908** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.3240, -45.0227, 20.7639**.

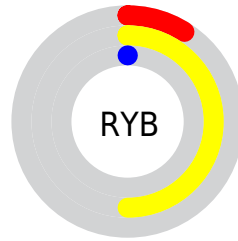
# Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (42%)

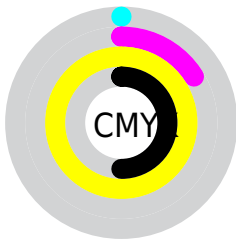
Blue (0%)



Red (9%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (0%)

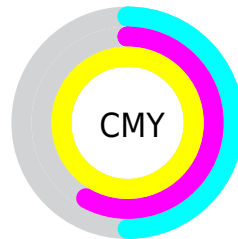


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932 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 101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 101.6680,  
-50.1223, 23.0932

■ 101.6680,  
-50.1223, 23.0932

■ 254.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

■ 79.5070, -39.1970,  
18.8494

■ 155.4170,  
-46.0546, 25.0673

■ 57.9330, -28.5610,  
14.0908

■ 183.2000,  
-46.9336, 27.0116

■ 37.8320, -18.6512,  
8.9173

■ 210.6840,  
-47.6652, 28.3411

■ 18.9160, -9.3256,  
4.4587


■ 234.2590,  
-46.4697, 18.1899


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 245.0820,  
-38.0014, 8.6981


■ 248.2740,


-25.7711, 5.8987


 251.4660,  
-13.5407, 3.0993


 101.6680,  
-50.1223, 23.0932

 104.3240,  
-45.0227, 20.7639

 106.9800,  
-39.9231, 18.4345

 109.5220,  
-35.2603, 16.2052

 112.1780,  
-30.1608, 13.8759

 114.8340,  
-25.0612, 11.5466

■ 117.4900,  
-19.9616, 9.2173

■ 120.1460,  
-14.8620, 6.8880

■ 122.6880,  
-10.1992, 4.6586

■ 125.3440, -5.0996,  
2.3293

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



105.3460, -38.1316, 50.5626



101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932



98.1070, -36.0418, -13.2488

# Triad

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



101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932



93.3930, 30.3723, -81.9057



110.8620, 19.7880, 46.6020

# Complementary

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



101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932



26.3320, 50.1223, -23.0932

# 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.



110.8160, 36.0797, 1.0384



101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932



93.9920, 45.3599, -82.4310

# Square

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



101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932



88.3770, 11.1531, -77.5066



88.7890, 53.3480, -77.8680



106.0810, 0.9461, 70.0890



# Rectangle

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



101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932



91.1490, -19.7935, -44.8577



88.7890, 53.3480, -77.8680



112.2670, 25.5044, 33.0918

# Sweetspot

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



101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932



155.6040, -19.5248, 9.1173



40.6660, -9.6953, 76.5919



77.6450, -11.6570, 5.5733



212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932



131.8140, -64.9843, 29.9811



100.5510, -49.5716, -13.6382



62.6150, -2.7682, 1.2146



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Inverse Universe

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



26.3320, 50.1223, -23.0932



34.1860, 64.9843, -29.9811



27.4490, 49.5716, 13.6382



58.3850, 2.7682, -1.2146



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932 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 101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

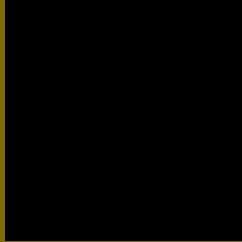
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 101.6680, -50.1223,

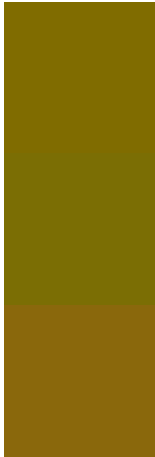




# Color Blindness Simulation

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

101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932

### Protanopia

101.8030, -48.2169, 18.5898

### Deuteranopia

103.6780, -45.1973, 30.1004



## Tritanopia

111.0780, -1.5175, 20.1026

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932

## Protanomaly

101.7000, -48.6591, 20.4341

## Deuteranomaly

102.6130, -46.6442, 27.5264

## Tritanomaly

107.7950, -19.1259, 21.2278

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932

## Achromatopsia

102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

101.6470, -18.0670, 8.2026

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932 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(128, 108, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 108, 0)  
}
```

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(128, 108, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 108, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932 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(128, 108, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 108, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 108, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 108, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 108, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 108,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 101.6680, -50.1223, 23.0932 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 108, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
108, 0) }
```

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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