

# Converting Colors

YUV(102.8370, -19.6396,  
-0.7340)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(102.8370, -19.6396,  
-0.7340)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	666F3F
RGB	102, 111, 63
RGB Percent	40%, 44%, 25%
CMY	0.6000, 0.5647, 0.7529
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.43, 0.56
HSL	71°, 28%, 34%
HSV	71°, 43%, 44%
XYZ	12.0611, 14.5525, 6.8759
YIQ	102.8370, 10.0440, -16.8360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

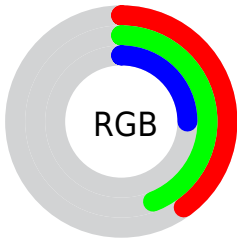
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	63, 111, 72
Decimal	6713151
CIELab	45.02, -11.74, 25.55
CIElCh	45, 28.122, 114.671
Yxy	14.5525, 0.3601, 0.4345
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284903231 (0xFF666F3F)
YUV	102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340
Hunter-Lab	38.1478, -10.3225, 16.0169

# Details

The YUV color  $[102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666633$ . A complement of this color would be  $[71.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[103.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[154.4950, -20.9500, -0.4341]$ , and  $[55.1790, -18.3292, -1.0340]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[100.9850, -24.1496, -0.8638]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[104.6890, -15.1297, -0.6043]$ .

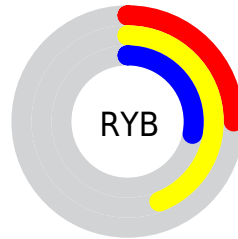
# Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (44%)

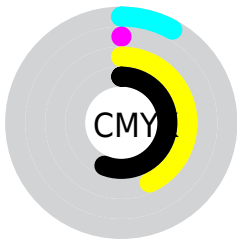
Blue (25%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (28%)

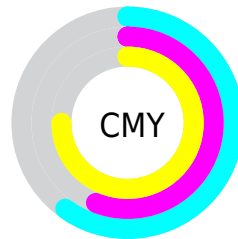


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340 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 102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



102.8370,  
-19.6396, -0.7340

102.8370,  
-19.6396, -0.7340

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

78.6520, -19.0554,  
-1.4488

154.4950,  
-20.9500, -0.4341

55.1790, -18.3292,  
-1.0340

181.2670,  
-21.8236, -0.2342

33.9340, -16.7295,  
-0.8191

208.5660,  
-21.9710, 0.3806

12.9140, -6.3666,  
-11.3256

237.0390,  
-22.6972, -0.0342

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

250.8960,  
-15.7247, 3.5992

254.0880, -3.4944,

0.7998

■ 102.8370,  
-19.6396, -0.7340

■ 102.8370,  
-19.6396, -0.7340

■ 100.9850,  
-24.1496, -0.8638

■ 104.6890,  
-15.1297, -0.6043

■ 99.1330, -28.6596,  
-0.9936

■ 106.5410,  
-10.6197, -0.4745

■ 97.2810, -33.1695,  
-1.1234

■ 108.3930, -6.1097,  
-0.3447

■ 95.4290, -37.6795,  
-1.2532

■ 110.2450, -1.5998,  
-0.2149

■ 93.4630, -42.6263,  
-1.2831

■ 112.2110, 3.3470,  
-0.1850

■ 92.0670, -45.3890,  
-1.8128

■ 114.0630, 7.8569,  
-0.0553

■ 116.2140, 12.2195,  
0.6893

■ 118.0660, 16.7295,  
0.8191

■ 119.9180, 21.2394,  
0.9489

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



105.1490, -22.7515, 17.4093



102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340



99.5230, -10.1178, -21.5067

# Triad

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



102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340



88.0960, 27.5607, -66.7362



108.9750, 1.4913, 35.1019

# Complementary

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



102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340



71.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340

# 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.



109.9220, 11.8705, 19.3624



102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340



101.1480, 25.5630, -32.5788

# Square

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



102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340



84.1030, 20.1622, -73.7583



107.6570, 20.3821, -4.0842



107.7230, -9.7234, 38.8309



# Rectangle

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



102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340



96.0140, -1.4859, -36.8463



107.6570, 20.3821, -4.0842



109.8650, 4.9966, 30.8134

# Sweetspot

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



102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340



141.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553



82.6350, -9.6801, 24.8761



72.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340



132.2640, -30.6962, -1.1085



95.6610, -16.1019, -15.4887



55.0170, -2.4734, -0.0149



99.4430, -49.0254, -2.1425



205.0880, -101.1084, -3.5852



# Inverse Universe

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



71.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340



82.7360, 30.6962, 1.1085



78.3390, 16.1019, 15.4887



51.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297



20.2580, 49.1728, 1.5277



41.9120, 101.1084, 3.5852



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340 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 102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

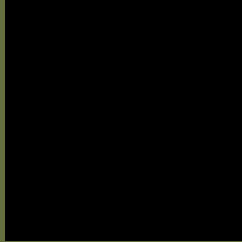
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340.

-0.7340.

# 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

102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340

### Protanopia

104.1590, -21.2774, 11.2616

### Deuteranopia

105.8550, -20.1415, 20.2982



## Tritanopia

106.8090, 3.0522, 1.0445

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340

## Protanomaly

103.9520, -20.6823, 7.0581

## Deuteranomaly

104.5120, -19.9724, 12.7060

## Tritanomaly

105.3330, -5.0942, 0.5850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340

## Achromatopsia

103.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

103.0510, -7.4201, -0.0447

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340 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(102, 111, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 111, 63)  
}
```

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(102, 111, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 111, 63) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340 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(102, 111, 63) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 111, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 111, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 111, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 111, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 111,  
63) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 102.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 111, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
111, 63) }
```

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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