

# Converting Colors

YUV(103.1600, -49.3789,  
64.7577)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577)  
contains.

<b>YUV(103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(103.1600, -49.3789,  
64.7577)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B15503
RGB	177, 85, 3
RGB Percent	69%, 33%, 1%
CMY	0.3059, 0.6667, 0.9882
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.98, 0.31
HSL	28°, 97%, 35%
HSV	28°, 98%, 69%
XYZ	21.3964, 15.8507, 2.0179
YIQ	103.1600, 81.1540, -5.9980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

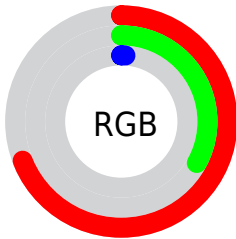
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	177, 158, 3
Decimal	11621635
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.78, 33.57, 55.31
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 64.699, 58.748
Yxy	15.8507, 0.5449, 0.4037
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289811715 (0xFFB15503)
YUV	103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577
Hunter-Lab	39.8129, 26.2575, 24.8639

# Details

The YUV color **103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. A complement of this color would be **76.8400, 49.3789, -64.7577**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.2470, -47.9428, 70.8204**, and **56.1150, -27.6647, 53.3961** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.6440, -50.1105, 66.0872**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.4950, -44.1210, 58.3249**.

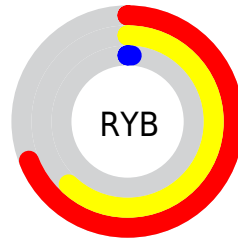
# Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (33%)

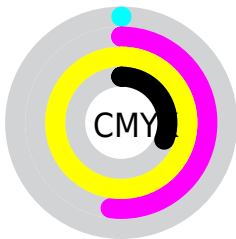
Blue (1%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (1%)

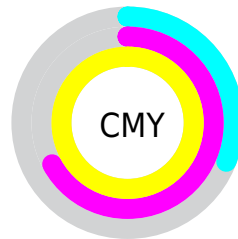


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577 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 103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 103.1600,  
-49.3789, 64.7577

■ 103.1600,  
-49.3789, 64.7577

■ 254.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

■ 79.1730, -39.0323,  
59.4843

■ 158.2470,  
-47.9428, 70.8204

■ 56.1150, -27.6647,  
53.3961

■ 181.8440,  
-46.7581, 64.1578

■ 32.1820, -15.8657,  
48.9524

■ 200.6570,  
-43.2149, 47.6588

■ 17.9400, -8.8444,  
36.8866

■ 220.6440,  
-40.2505, 30.1302


■ 9.9810, -4.4276,  
20.1877


■ 240.1580,  
-36.5599, 13.0164


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 248.0460,


-26.6447, 6.0987


 251.3520,  
-13.9775, 3.1993


 103.1600,  
-49.3789, 64.7577


 103.1600,  
-49.3789, 64.7577


 101.6440,  
-50.1105, 66.0872

 110.4950,  
-44.1210, 58.3249

 118.3030,  
-39.5894, 51.4773

 125.6380,  
-34.3315, 45.0445

 132.9730,  
-29.0737, 38.6117

 140.7810,  
-24.5420, 31.7641

■ 148.1160,  
-19.2842, 25.3313

■ 156.0380,  
-14.3157, 18.3837

■ 163.3730, -9.0579,  
11.9509

■ 170.5940, -4.2368,  
5.6181

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



100.9250, -19.1900, 88.6428



103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577



104.0600, -51.3016, 28.0114

# Triad

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



103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577



90.8560, 7.9590, -79.6807



110.4370, 47.6056, -9.1532

# Complementary

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



103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577



76.8400, 49.3789, -64.7577

# 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.



95.0470, 62.0948, -83.3562



103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577



97.7130, 31.6935, -85.6943

# Square

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



103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577



82.5970, -16.0703, -72.4376



99.5660, 51.4860, -87.3194



110.7950, 28.2021, 54.5538



# Rectangle

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



103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577



100.3510, -49.4730, 1.4462



99.5660, 51.4860, -87.3194



101.9920, 55.7129, -42.9660

# Sweetspot

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



103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577



201.2300, -18.8474, 25.2313



65.6280, 14.9734, 97.6732



98.1130, -11.3947, 14.8099



242.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577



132.1660, -65.1578, 85.8004



153.6420, -74.2665, 20.4850



85.6260, -2.7736, 2.9590



88.0110, -43.3894, 56.9954



14.8180, -7.3053, 9.8066



# Inverse Universe

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



76.8400, 49.3789, -64.7577



97.2470, 65.4472, -85.2856



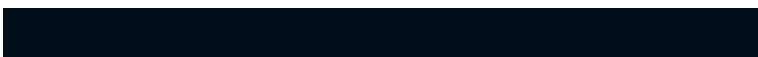
26.3580, 74.2665, -20.4850



83.9610, 2.4842, -3.4738



64.9890, 43.3894, -56.9954

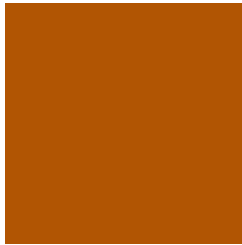


10.5950, 7.5947, -9.2918



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577 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 103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577 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 103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577.



# 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

103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577

### Protanopia

105.2420, -43.9963, 18.2048

### Deuteranopia

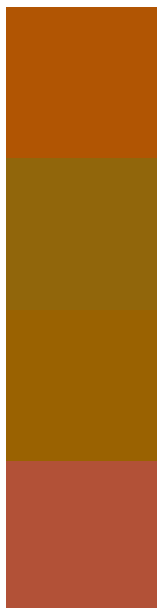
104.3810, -51.4598, 32.1149



## Tritanopia

109.4700, -12.5567, 60.9778

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577

## Protanomaly

104.4830, -46.0871, 35.5334

## Deuteranomaly

103.6860, -50.6242, 44.1254

## Tritanomaly

107.0390, -25.6552, 62.2328

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577

## Achromatopsia

103.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

102.8600, -17.6790, 23.8018

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577 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(177, 85, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 85, 3)  
}
```

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(177, 85, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 85, 3) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577 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(177, 85, 3) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 85, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 85, 3)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 85, 3); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 85, 3);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 85, 3)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 103.1600, -49.3789, 64.7577 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 85, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177, 85,  
3) }
```

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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