

Converting Colors

YUV(103.1960, -37.5646,
8.5981)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(103.1960, -37.5646,
8.5981)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	71711B
RGB	113, 113, 27
RGB Percent	44%, 44%, 11%
CMY	0.5569, 0.5569, 0.8941
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.76, 0.56
HSL	60°, 61%, 27%
HSV	60°, 76%, 44%
XYZ	12.9130, 15.4001, 3.3288
YIQ	103.1960, 27.6060, -26.7460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

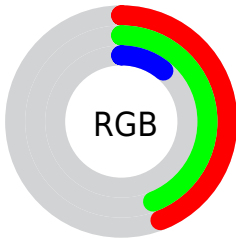
Format	Color
R_{YB}	27, 113, 27
Decimal	7434523
CIE Lab	46.18, -10.97, 44.66
CIE LCh	46, 45.991, 103.795
Yxy	15.4001, 0.4081, 0.4867
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285624603 (0xFF71711B)
YUV	103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981
Hunter-Lab	39.2430, -9.9392, 22.4407

Details

The YUV color **103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **36.8040, 37.5646, -8.5981**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.6800, -38.2962, 9.9276**, and **56.6930, -27.9496, 4.6542** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.9420, -42.3694, 9.6979**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.4500, -32.7598, 7.4984**.

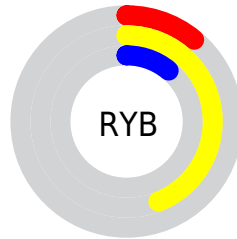
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (44%)

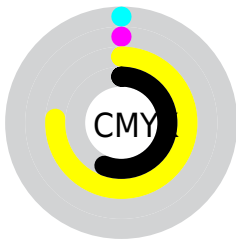
Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (11%)

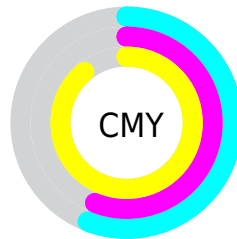


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (76%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981 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 103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 103.1960,
-37.5646, 8.5981

■ 103.1960,
-37.5646, 8.5981

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 78.2560, -38.5802,
7.6685

■ 155.6800,
-38.2962, 9.9276

■ 56.6930, -27.9496,
4.6542

■ 182.7510,
-39.3172, 10.7424

■ 36.8910, -18.1873,
0.0956

■ 210.2350,
-40.0489, 12.0719

■ 15.8820, -7.8298,
-8.6665

■ 239.3060,
-41.0699, 12.8866

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.9060,
-31.0127, 7.0984

■ 250.0980,

-18.7823, 4.2991

253.4040, -6.1152,
1.3997

103.1960,
-37.5646, 8.5981

103.1960,
-37.5646, 8.5981

101.9420,
-42.3694, 9.6979

104.4500,
-32.7598, 7.4984

100.5740,
-47.6110, 10.8976

105.8180,
-27.5183, 6.2986

100.1180,
-49.3582, 11.2975

107.0720,
-22.7135, 5.1989

108.3260,
-17.9087, 4.0991

109.6940,
-12.6671, 2.8994

■ 110.9480, -7.8624,
1.7996

■ 112.2020, -3.0576,
0.6998

■ 113.4560, 1.7472,
-0.3999

■ 114.8240, 6.9888,
-1.5996

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106.1870, -37.0672, 35.7930



103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981



98.2440, -23.7843, -24.7700

Triad

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



103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981



92.4300, 34.2980, -81.0611



110.7780, 10.4624, 51.0607

Complementary

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



103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981



36.8040, 37.5646, -8.5981

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.



112.8800, 25.6952, 18.5222



103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981



90.7150, 45.4965, -79.5571

Square

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



103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981



89.6140, 18.4313, -78.5915



105.3020, 38.7981, -30.9599



107.8600, -7.3260, 63.2668

Rectangle

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



103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981



87.1930, -6.5041, -60.6823



105.3020, 38.7981, -30.9599



111.8030, 15.8731, 42.2688

Sweetspot

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



103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981



144.1240, -14.8511, 3.3993



52.7140, -12.6770, 52.8708



71.6060, -9.1728, 2.0995



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.



103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981



132.6100, -58.9677, 13.4970



90.3390, -31.2261, -17.8373



55.3160, -2.6208, 0.5999



106.3200, -52.4158, 11.9974



218.8420, -107.8891, 24.6946

Inverse Universe

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



36.8040, 37.5646, -8.5981



28.3900, 58.9677, -13.4970



49.6610, 31.2261, 17.8373



50.6840, 2.6208, -0.5999



13.6800, 52.4158, -11.9974



28.1580, 107.8891, -24.6946

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981 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 103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

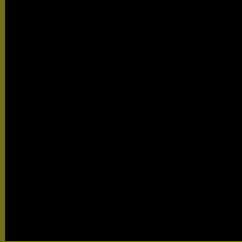
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981.

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

103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981

Protanopia

104.3110, -38.6073, 16.3903

Deuteranopia

105.5450, -36.7507, 27.5860



Tritanopia

110.5110, 1.7201, 8.3219

Trichromacy



Original Color

103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981

Protanomaly

103.7020, -38.3071, 13.4163

Deuteranomaly

104.5010, -36.7290, 20.6086

Tritanomaly

107.7270, -12.6834, 8.1324

Monochromacy



Original Color

103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981

Achromatopsia

103.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

103.3520, -13.9775, 3.1993

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981 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(113, 113, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 113, 27)  
}
```

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(113, 113, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 113, 27) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981 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(113, 113, 27) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 113, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 113, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 113, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 113, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 113,  
27) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 103.1960, -37.5646, 8.5981 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 113, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
113, 27) }
```

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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