

# Converting Colors

YUV(103.2500, -36.6052,  
-65.9942)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(103.2500, -36.6052,  
-65.9942)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C9C1D
RGB	28, 156, 29
RGB Percent	11%, 61%, 11%
CMY	0.8902, 0.3882, 0.8863
CMYK	0.82, 0.00, 0.81, 0.39
HSL	120°, 70%, 36%
HSV	120°, 82%, 61%
XYZ	12.5891, 24.1125, 5.1531
YIQ	103.2500, -35.5210, -66.6330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

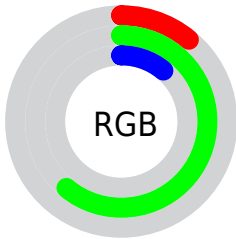
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	28, 155, 156
Decimal	1874973
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.20, -56.34, 52.14
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 76.761, 137.215
Yxy	24.1125, 0.3008, 0.5761
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280065053 (0xFF1C9C1D)
YUV	103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942
Hunter-Lab	49.1045, -40.1701, 28.1512

# Details

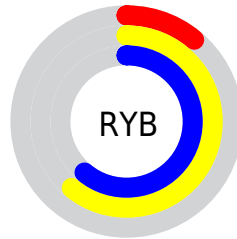
The YUV color **103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **80.7500, 36.6052, 65.9942**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.4360, -38.6689, -57.3874**, and **60.4610, -29.8073, -53.0243** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.7560, -40.7987, -74.3310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109.7440, -32.4118, -57.6575**.

# Distribution



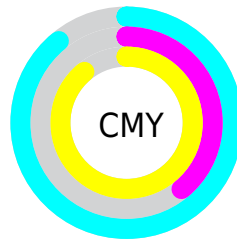
- Red (11%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942 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 103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 103.2500,  
-36.6052, -65.9942

■ 103.2500,  
-36.6052, -65.9942

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 75.7230, -37.3314,  
-66.4091

■ 163.4360,  
-38.6689, -57.3874

■ 60.4610, -29.8073,  
-53.0243

■ 192.3930,  
-40.1267, -56.4727

■ 45.7860, -22.5725,  
-40.1543

■ 212.6590,  
-36.8069, -47.9359

■ 31.6980, -15.6271,  
-27.7991

■ 224.5220,  
-28.8513, -32.9068

■ 17.6100, -8.6817,  
-15.4440

■ 236.6840,  
-21.0432, -17.2629

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 248.8460,

-13.2351, -1.6189

254.5440, -1.7472,  
0.3999

■ 103.2500,  
-36.6052, -65.9942

■ 103.2500,  
-36.6052, -65.9942

■ 96.7560, -40.7987,  
-74.3310

■ 109.7440,  
-32.4118, -57.6575

■ 91.6860, -44.7082,  
-80.4086

■ 116.0530,  
-27.6341, -50.0355

■ 122.5470,  
-23.4407, -41.6987

■ 128.8560,  
-18.6630, -34.0767

■ 135.3500,  
-14.4695, -25.7399

■ 141.9580, -9.8393,  
-17.5032

■ 148.1530, -5.4984,  
-9.7812

■ 154.7610, -0.8682,  
-1.5444

■ 160.9560, 3.4727,  
6.1776

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



121.9140, -60.1036, 4.4604



103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942



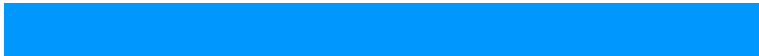
106.8360, -1.8911, -93.6952

# Triad

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



103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942



117.7070, 67.6854, -103.2290



119.0220, -9.3778, 114.8677

# Complementary

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



103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942



80.7500, 36.6052, 65.9942

# 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.



124.7190, 20.3515, 99.3474



103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942



117.3400, 67.8664, -67.8272

# Square

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



103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942



120.9550, 54.7452, -106.0775



137.2460, 44.2487, 41.0033



125.0030, -44.3715, 92.0824



# Rectangle

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



103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942



113.3680, 18.0596, -99.4237



137.2460, 44.2487, 41.0033



118.5950, 1.6787, 115.2422

# Sweetspot

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



103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942



182.9370, -14.7589, -26.2547



141.4080, -55.9101, 12.7972



89.3110, -8.5343, -16.0587



230.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942



121.6280, -57.0046, -103.1598



110.4320, -9.0870, -72.2929



75.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184



84.0550, -40.9461, -73.7162



8.8050, -4.3409, -7.7220



# Inverse Universe

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



80.7500, 36.6052, 65.9942



86.3720, 57.0046, 103.1598



73.5680, 9.0870, 72.2929



74.3040, 2.3151, 4.1184



58.9450, 40.9461, 73.7162

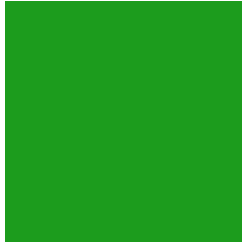


6.1950, 4.3409, 7.7220



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942 looks on a black 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

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

# YUV 103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942.

-65.9942.

# 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

103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942

### Protanopia

126.4290, -50.9905, 21.5488

### Deuteranopia

129.3840, -42.5873, 32.9892



## Tritanopia

123.6440, 16.4445, -47.9228

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942



## Protanomaly

117.8980, -45.7987, -10.4345



## Deuteranomaly

120.0220, -40.4368, -3.5273



## Tritanomaly

116.1490, -3.0315, -54.5047

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942



## Achromatopsia

103.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

103.0020, -13.3120, -23.6808

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942 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(28, 156, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 156, 29)  
}
```

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(28, 156, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 156, 29) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942 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(28, 156, 29) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 156, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 156, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 156, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 156, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 156,  
29) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 103.2500, -36.6052, -65.9942 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 156, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 156,  
29) }
```

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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