

# Converting Colors

YUV(103.6180, -51.0837,  
4.7200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(103.6180, -51.0837,  
4.7200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6D7900
RGB	109, 121, 0
RGB Percent	43%, 47%, 0%
CMY	0.5725, 0.5255, 1.0000
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 1.00, 0.53
HSL	66°, 100%, 24%
HSV	66°, 100%, 47%
XYZ	13.1440, 16.9260, 2.5743
YIQ	103.6180, 31.6890, -40.1750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

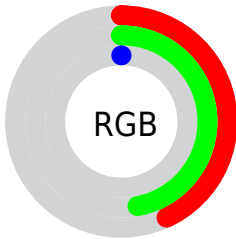
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	0, 121, 12
Decimal	7174400
CIE Lab	48.17, -18.02, 53.23
CIE LCh	48, 56.196, 108.700
Yxy	16.9260, 0.4026, 0.5185
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285364480 (0xFF6D7900)
YUV	103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200
Hunter-Lab	41.1412, -14.9687, 25.0889

# Details

The YUV color **103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **17.3820, 51.0837, -4.7200**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.8830, -46.2843, 5.3646**, and **59.8940, -29.5277, -2.5380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.2850, -45.9895, 4.1351**.

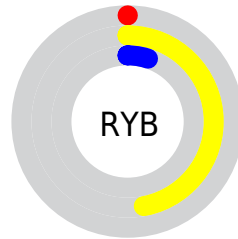
# Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (47%)

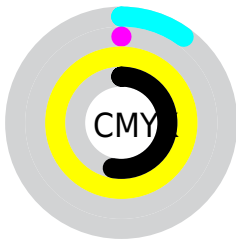
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (5%)

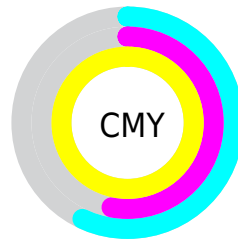


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200 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 103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 103.6180,  
-51.0837, 4.7200

■ 103.6180,  
-51.0837, 4.7200

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 81.1690, -40.0163,  
1.6058

■ 157.8830,  
-46.2843, 5.3646

■ 59.8940, -29.5277,  
-2.5380

■ 185.6550,  
-47.1579, 5.5646

■ 38.6190, -19.0392,  
-6.6819

■ 213.8400,  
-47.7421, 6.2793

■ 17.6100, -8.6817,  
-15.4440


■ 240.7370,  
-48.1843, 8.1237


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 245.4240,  
-36.6910, 8.3982


■ 248.6160,


-24.4607, 5.5988


 251.9220,  
-11.7935, 2.6994


 103.6180,  
-51.0837, 4.7200

 105.2850,  
-45.9895, 4.1351

 106.9520,  
-40.8953, 3.5501

 108.9180,  
-35.9486, 3.5799

 110.5850,  
-30.8544, 2.9950

 112.2520,  
-25.7602, 2.4100

■ 114.0330,  
-20.2293, 1.7251

■ 115.7000,  
-15.1351, 1.1401

■ 117.6660,  
-10.1883, 1.1699

■ 119.3330, -5.0942,  
0.5850

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



107.7840, -52.6445, 38.7774



103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200



96.0200, -24.1669, -42.1135

# Triad

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



103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200



99.7480, 42.0292, -87.4790



112.5890, 10.5556, 67.8894

# Complementary

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



103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200



17.3820, 51.0837, -4.7200

# 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.



117.6950, 29.7304, 30.9625



103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200



97.0870, 54.6801, -85.1453

# Square

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



103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200



96.1340, 23.1049, -84.3095



109.7780, 46.9444, -30.5003



109.3350, -11.0112, 78.6362



# Rectangle

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



103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200



87.5500, -4.7081, -76.7814



109.7780, 46.9444, -30.5003



114.6570, 17.4241, 58.1828

# Sweetspot

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



103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200



151.1470, -19.7925, 1.6251



42.0490, -20.7302, 69.2400



74.9110, -11.7881, 0.9551



207.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200



135.2040, -66.6556, 5.9601



85.9770, -42.3867, -31.5518



60.3160, -2.6208, 0.5999



107.1620, -52.8309, 5.1199



215.7970, -106.3879, 9.8250



# Inverse Universe

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



17.3820, 51.0837, -4.7200



22.7960, 66.6556, -5.9601



35.0230, 42.3867, 31.5518



55.9830, 2.4734, 0.0149



17.8380, 52.8309, -5.1199



36.2030, 106.3879, -9.8250



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200 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 103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

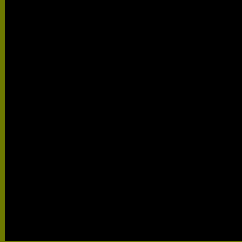
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200.



# 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



### Protanopia

106.0760, -52.2955, 20.1043

### Deuteranopia

108.7320, -43.7449, 30.9300

### Tritanopia

114.8200, 3.0467, 2.7889

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

105.1570, -51.8424, 14.7713

## Deuteranomaly

106.9820, -46.3331, 21.0638

## Tritanomaly

110.6680, -16.5983, 3.7992

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

104.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

103.7880, -18.6295, 1.9399

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200 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(109, 121, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 121, 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(109, 121, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 121, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200 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(109, 121, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 121, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(109, 121, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 121, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 121, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 121,  
0) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 103.6180, -51.0837, 4.7200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 121, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
121, 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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