

# Converting Colors

YUV(103.8320, -22.1022,  
-4.2377)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(103.8320, -22.1022,  
-4.2377)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	63733B
RGB	99, 115, 59
RGB Percent	39%, 45%, 23%
CMY	0.6118, 0.5490, 0.7686
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.49, 0.55
HSL	77°, 32%, 34%
HSV	77°, 49%, 45%
XYZ	12.0657, 15.2299, 6.4414
YIQ	103.8320, 8.4400, -20.8080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

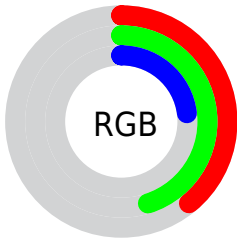
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	59, 115, 75
Decimal	6517563
CIELab	45.95, -15.72, 28.88
CIElCh	46, 32.880, 118.571
Yxy	15.2299, 0.3576, 0.4514
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284707643 (0xFF63733B)
YUV	103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377
Hunter-Lab	39.0255, -13.1067, 17.5316

# Details

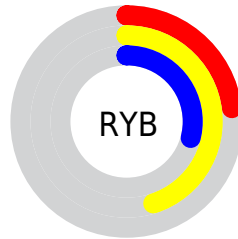
The YUV color **103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **70.1680, 22.1022, 4.2377**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.4900, -23.4126, -3.9377**, and **56.0600, -21.2286, -4.4376** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.6810, -26.4647, -4.9822**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.0970, -17.3028, -3.5931**.

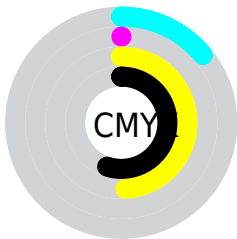
# Distribution



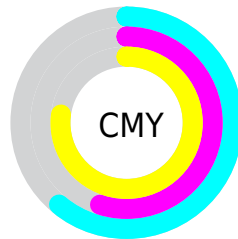
- Red (39%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377 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 103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 103.8320,  
-22.1022, -4.2377

■ 103.8320,  
-22.1022, -4.2377

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 79.0600, -21.2286,  
-4.4376

■ 155.4900,  
-23.4126, -3.9377

■ 56.0600, -21.2286,  
-4.4376

■ 182.2620,  
-24.2862, -3.7378

■ 35.0860, -17.2974,  
-5.3374

■ 210.1480,  
-24.7230, -3.6378

■ 14.6750, -7.2348,  
-12.8700

■ 238.6210,  
-25.4492, -4.0526

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 250.4400,  
-17.4719, 3.9991

■ 253.6320, -5.2416,

1.1997

■ 103.8320,  
-22.1022, -4.2377

■ 103.8320,  
-22.1022, -4.2377

■ 101.6810,  
-26.4647, -4.9822

■ 106.0970,  
-17.3028, -3.5931

■ 99.1170, -31.1167,  
-6.2416

■ 108.5470,  
-13.0877, -2.2337

■ 96.9660, -35.4792,  
-6.9862

■ 110.8120, -8.2883,  
-1.5891

■ 94.7010, -40.2786,  
-7.6308

■ 112.9630, -3.9258,  
-0.8446

■ 92.5500, -44.6411,  
-8.3753

■ 115.2280, 0.8736,  
-0.2000

■ 92.0230, -45.3673,  
-8.7902

■ 117.6780, 5.0887,  
1.1594

■ 119.9430, 9.8881,  
1.8040

■ 122.0940, 14.2507,  
2.5486

■ 124.6580, 18.9026,  
3.8079

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



106.8240, -26.5352, 17.6944



103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377



98.8810, -9.8013, -29.7136

# Triad

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



103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377



87.5230, 33.2662, -76.7577



110.6770, 0.1592, 42.3793

# Complementary

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



103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377



70.1680, 22.1022, 4.2377

# 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.



112.1940, 12.7224, 26.1399



103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377



102.3800, 30.3787, -37.1673

# Square

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



103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377



87.4770, 22.9358, -76.7173



110.3630, 22.9920, -1.1954



109.6590, -12.6499, 44.1491



# Rectangle

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



103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377



92.8380, 2.0519, -51.6009



110.3630, 22.9920, -1.1954



111.7950, 4.5381, 37.8908

# Sweetspot

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



103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377



145.6980, -8.7251, -1.4891



85.1360, -12.8850, 26.1907



74.2080, -5.5255, -1.0594



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377



132.9060, -34.4637, -6.0566



95.4600, -17.9748, -21.4514



57.7180, -2.3260, -0.6297



97.6270, -48.1301, -9.3199



200.2710, -98.7336, -18.6547



# Inverse Universe

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



70.1680, 22.1022, 4.2377



80.3930, 34.3163, 6.6713



78.5400, 17.9748, 21.4514



53.9830, 2.4734, 0.0149



24.3730, 48.1301, 9.3199



49.7290, 98.7336, 18.6547



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377 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 103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

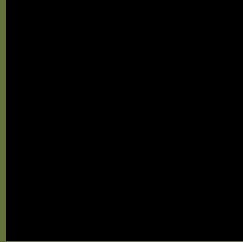
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377.

-4.2377.

# 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

103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377

### Protanopia

106.3610, -24.3350, 11.9614

### Deuteranopia

107.5840, -22.4729, 21.4128



## Tritanopia

109.0150, 3.9366, -2.6442

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377

## Protanomaly

105.2570, -23.2977, 5.9136

## Deuteranomaly

106.2300, -22.2984, 12.0763

## Tritanomaly

106.8980, -5.3727, -3.4185

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377

## Achromatopsia

104.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

103.9260, -7.8515, -1.6891

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377 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(99, 115, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 115, 59)  
}
```

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(99, 115, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 115, 59) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377 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(99, 115, 59) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 115, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 115, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 115, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 115, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 115,  
59) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 103.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 115, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 115,  
59) }
```

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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