

# Converting Colors

YUV(103.9500, -20.6814,  
53.5408)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(103.9500, -20.6814,  
53.5408)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A5513E
RGB	165, 81, 62
RGB Percent	65%, 32%, 24%
CMY	0.3529, 0.6824, 0.7569
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.62, 0.35
HSL	11°, 45%, 45%
HSV	11°, 62%, 65%
XYZ	19.3290, 14.2320, 6.2857
YIQ	103.9500, 56.1630, 11.8990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

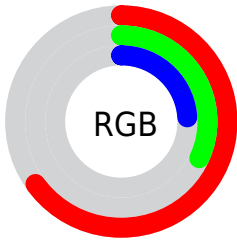
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	165, 85, 62
Decimal	10834238
CIELab	44.56, 32.98, 27.12
CIELCh	45, 42.701, 39.434
Yxy	14.2320, 0.4851, 0.3572
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289024318 (0xFFA5513E)
YUV	103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408
Hunter-Lab	37.7253, 25.4371, 16.5289

# Details

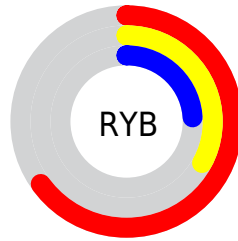
The YUV color **103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **123.0500, 20.6814, -53.5408**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.0000, -23.1710, 58.7590**, and **53.2420, -16.8813, 48.0228** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.3810, -24.3448, 61.9329**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.4050, -17.4547, 45.2488**.

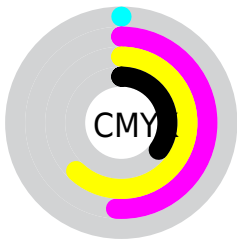
# Distribution



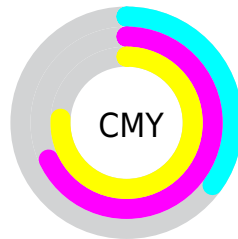
- Red (65%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408 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 103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 103.9500,  
-20.6814, 53.5408

■ 103.9500,  
-20.6814, 53.5408

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 78.0960, -18.7813,  
50.7818

■ 157.0000,  
-23.1710, 58.7590

■ 53.2420, -16.8813,  
48.0228

■ 184.6690,  
-24.4868, 60.8033

■ 27.1540, -13.3869,  
47.2229

■ 203.8950,  
-20.6542, 44.8191

■ 16.1460, -7.9600,  
33.1980

■ 223.4090,  
-16.9636, 27.7053

■ 6.2790, -3.0955,  
12.9103

■ 243.6240,  
-13.1256, 9.9768

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 253.8600, -4.3680,

0.9998

■ 103.9500,  
-20.6814, 53.5408

■ 103.9500,  
-20.6814, 53.5408

■ 94.3810, -24.3448,  
61.9329

■ 113.4050,  
-17.4547, 45.2488

■ 84.3390, -27.2821,  
70.7397

■ 123.5610,  
-14.0806, 36.3420

■ 74.7700, -30.9456,  
79.1317

■ 133.0160,  
-10.8539, 28.0500

■ 66.9450, -33.0039,  
85.9942

■ 143.1720, -7.4798,  
19.1432

■ 152.6270, -4.2531,  
10.8511

■ 162.7830, -0.8790,  
1.9443

■ 172.2380, 2.3477,  
-6.3477

■ 182.3940, 5.7218,  
-15.2545

■ 191.8490, 8.9484,  
-23.5466

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



104.9240, -4.3995, 57.9487



103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408



103.3380, -32.7046, 36.5376

# Triad

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



103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408



80.0330, -0.5093, -70.1889



99.6280, 37.6514, -36.5078

# Complementary

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



103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408



123.0500, 20.6814, -53.5408

# 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.



87.7000, 41.5599, -76.9129



103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408



85.4250, 15.0735, -74.9177

# Square

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



103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408



96.1740, -24.2428, -17.6926



88.1270, 30.5034, -77.2874



108.2490, 26.0062, 12.0596



# Rectangle

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



103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408



101.1420, -35.5660, 20.9235



88.1270, 30.5034, -77.2874



86.1290, 44.3064, -71.1501

# Sweetspot

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



103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408



190.0690, -7.9220, 20.9875



102.3730, 21.5081, 54.9239



92.4100, -5.1321, 12.7954



235.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408



118.8630, -31.9775, 83.4351



133.8870, -35.4403, 27.2861



76.8650, -1.9054, 4.5034



59.2040, -29.1876, 75.2431



7.1430, -3.5215, 9.5216



# Inverse Universe

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



123.0500, 20.6814, -53.5408



149.1370, 31.9775, -83.4351



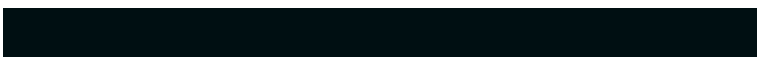
93.1130, 35.4403, -27.2861



78.1350, 1.9054, -4.5034



86.3830, 28.8982, -75.7579



10.8570, 3.5215, -9.5216



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408 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 103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408 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 103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 103.9500, -20.6814,



# 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

103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408

### Protanopia

104.8150, -16.1778, 8.9322

### Deuteranopia

104.7690, -23.0571, 22.1276



## Tritanopia

104.9960, -10.3510, 53.5005

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408

## Protanomaly

104.4580, -17.9738, 25.0313

## Deuteranomaly

104.6610, -22.5109, 33.6233

## Tritanomaly

104.6710, -14.1348, 53.7855

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408

## Achromatopsia

104.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

104.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408 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(165, 81, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 81, 62)  
}
```

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(165, 81, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 81, 62) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408 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(165, 81, 62) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 81, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(165, 81, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 81, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 81, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 81,  
62) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 103.9500, -20.6814, 53.5408 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 81, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165, 81,  
62) }
```

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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