

Converting Colors

YUV(105.6210, -52.0712,
41.5514)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(105.6210, -52.0712,
41.5514)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	996600
RGB	153, 102, 0
RGB Percent	60%, 40%, 0%
CMY	0.4000, 0.6000, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 1.00, 0.40
HSL	40°, 100%, 30%
HSV	40°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	17.8882, 16.2750, 2.1986
YIQ	105.6210, 63.1380, -20.9100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

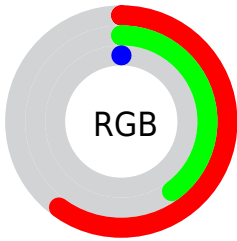
Format	Color
R_{YB}	77, 153, 0
Decimal	10053120
CIE _{Lab}	47.33, 13.55, 54.73
CIE _{LCh}	47, 56.385, 76.097
Yxy	16.2750, 0.4920, 0.4476
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288243200 (0xFF996600)
YUV	105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514
Hunter-Lab	40.3423, 8.5498, 25.0084

Details

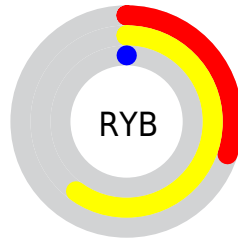
The YUV color **105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**, and the color name is **gamboge orange (brown)**. A complement of this color would be **47.3790, 52.0712, -41.5514**, and the grayscale version is **106.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160.2670, -48.4456, 45.3698**, and **60.9890, -30.0676, 30.7046** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.2660, -46.9661, 37.4777**.

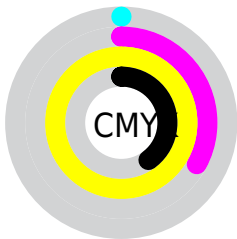
Distribution



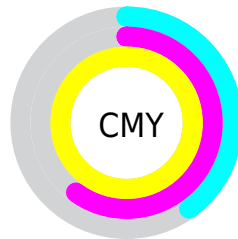
- Red (60%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514 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 105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 105.6210,
-52.0712, 41.5514

■ 105.6210,
-52.0712, 41.5514

■ 254.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 82.8620, -40.8510,
36.0780

■ 160.2670,
-48.4456, 45.3698

■ 60.9890, -30.0676,
30.7046

■ 187.9360,
-49.7614, 47.4141

■ 40.5890, -20.0104,
24.9164

■ 210.7500,
-47.6977, 38.8073

■ 21.0750, -10.3900,
19.2282

■ 230.1500,
-44.4440, 21.7934


■ 1.4950, -0.7370,
3.0739


■ 245.0820,
-38.0014, 8.6981


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 248.2740,


-25.7711, 5.8987


 251.4660,
-13.5407, 3.0993


 105.6210,
-52.0712, 41.5514

 110.2660,
-46.9661, 37.4777

 115.0250,
-41.4243, 33.3041

 119.6700,
-36.3193, 29.2304

 124.3150,
-31.2143, 25.1567

 129.6610,
-25.9619, 20.4683

■ 134.3060,
-20.8569, 16.3946

■ 138.9510,
-15.7518, 12.3210

■ 143.5960,
-10.6468, 8.2473

■ 148.3550, -5.1050,
4.0737

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107.6930, -30.9076, 66.9212



105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514



102.4550, -50.5103, 7.4940

Triad

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



105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514



94.2760, 21.0629, -82.6801



115.7160, 31.1990, 26.5591

Complementary

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



105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514



47.3790, 52.0712, -41.5514

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.



105.4780, 48.5713, -39.0072



105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514



98.0040, 40.4240, -85.9495

Square

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



105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514



88.1030, -0.0508, -77.2663



96.1580, 53.6591, -84.3306



110.4470, 12.5976, 66.2600

Rectangle

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



105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514



98.9490, -36.4569, -20.1263



96.1580, 53.6591, -84.3306



114.8000, 37.0736, 8.9454

Sweetspot

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



105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514



180.4200, -20.4201, 16.2947



51.5610, -0.2766, 88.9620



88.5530, -12.1046, 9.1620



227.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514



137.5720, -67.8230, 53.8724



127.7840, -62.9975, -0.6876



74.3270, -2.6262, 2.3442



97.0380, -47.8397, 37.6777



9.1700, -4.5208, 3.3589

Inverse Universe

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



47.3790, 52.0712, -41.5514



61.4280, 67.8230, -53.8724



24.9170, 63.1449, 0.0728



71.0860, 2.9156, -1.8294



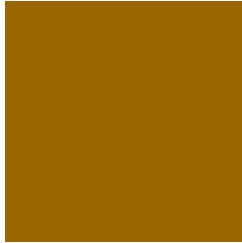
43.5490, 47.5503, -38.1925



3.8300, 4.5208, -3.3589

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514 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 105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514 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 105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514.

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

105.4440, -47.0539, 18.9046

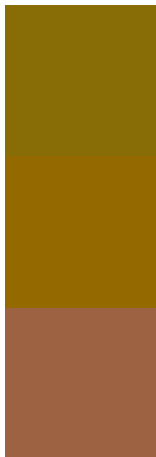
Deuteranopia

105.5660, -52.0440, 32.8296

Tritanopia

114.3360, -6.0816, 37.4163

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

105.3310, -48.9702, 26.8967

Deuteranomaly

105.5880, -52.0549, 36.3183

Tritanomaly

111.5800, -22.9639, 38.9563

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

106.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

106.0500, -19.2517, 14.8651

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514 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(153, 102, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 102, 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(153, 102, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 102, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514 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(153, 102, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 102, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 102, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 102, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 102, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 102,  
0) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 105.6210, -52.0712, 41.5514 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 102, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
102, 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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