

# Converting Colors

YUV(105.6590, -43.2159,  
1.1761)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(105.6590, -43.2159,  
1.1761)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6B7A12
RGB	107, 122, 18
RGB Percent	42%, 48%, 7%
CMY	0.5804, 0.5216, 0.9294
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.85, 0.52
HSL	69°, 74%, 27%
HSV	69°, 85%, 48%
XYZ	13.1321, 17.0885, 3.1785
YIQ	105.6590, 24.4440, -35.5240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

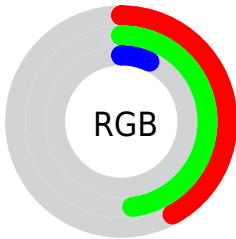
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	18, 122, 33
Decimal	7043602
CIELab	48.37, -18.98, 49.40
CIELCh	48, 52.923, 111.014
Yxy	17.0885, 0.3932, 0.5116
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285233682 (0xFF6B7A12)
YUV	105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761
Hunter-Lab	41.3383, -15.6371, 24.3779

# Details

The YUV color **105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **34.3410, 43.2159, -1.1761**, and the grayscale version is **106.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.5990, -42.2003, 2.1057**, and **59.5950, -29.3803, -3.1528** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103.6930, -48.1626, 1.1462**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.6250, -38.2691, 1.2059**.

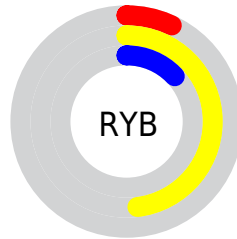
# Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (48%)

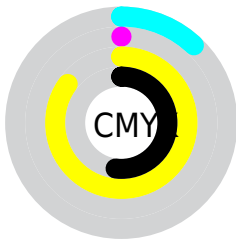
Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (13%)

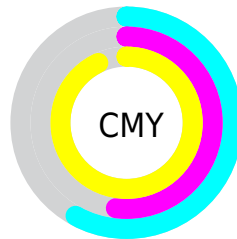


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (85%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761 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 105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



105.6590,  
-43.2159, 1.1761

105.6590,  
-43.2159, 1.1761

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

81.1580, -40.0109,  
-0.1386

158.5990,  
-42.2003, 2.1057

59.5950, -29.3803,  
-3.1528

186.3710,  
-43.0739, 2.3056

38.9070, -19.1812,  
-7.8114

214.4420,  
-44.0949, 3.1204

18.1970, -8.9711,  
-15.9588

240.8660,  
-43.8109, 5.3795

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

246.4500,  
-32.7599, 7.4983

249.6420,

-20.5295, 4.6990

252.8340, -8.2992,  
1.8996

105.6590,  
-43.2159, 1.1761

105.6590,  
-43.2159, 1.1761

103.6930,  
-48.1626, 1.1462

107.6250,  
-38.2691, 1.2059

102.7100,  
-50.6360, 1.1313

109.5910,  
-33.3224, 1.2357

111.3720,  
-27.7914, 0.5508

113.3380,  
-22.8446, 0.5806

115.3040,  
-17.8979, 0.6104

■ 117.2700,  
-12.9511, 0.6402

■ 118.9370, -7.8569,  
0.0553

■ 121.0170, -2.4734,  
-0.0149

■ 122.9830, 2.4734,  
0.0149

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



109.4290, -47.5395, 34.7038



105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761



97.8180, -21.1093, -42.8134

# Triad

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



105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761



99.0470, 41.8818, -86.8642



113.8830, 7.9457, 65.0006

# Complementary

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



105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761



34.3410, 43.2159, -1.1761

# 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.



118.4950, 26.3780, 32.8919



105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761



95.9300, 52.7855, -84.1306

# Square

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



105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761



96.4760, 24.4153, -84.6095



113.2800, 42.2600, -21.2936



111.5470, -12.5947, 73.1883



# Rectangle

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



105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761



88.2340, -2.0874, -77.3812



113.2800, 42.2600, -21.2936



115.8480, 14.3719, 57.1383

# Sweetspot

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



105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761



151.5320, -17.0243, 0.4104



57.3140, -19.3818, 56.7296



75.3670, -10.0409, 0.5551



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.



105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761



133.1110, -65.6237, 1.6567



90.4100, -35.6981, -30.1776



60.0170, -2.4734, -0.0149



105.3680, -51.9464, 1.4313



212.5080, -104.7664, 3.0625



# Inverse Universe

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



34.3410, 43.2159, -1.1761



24.8890, 65.6237, -1.6567



49.5900, 35.6981, 30.1776



55.9830, 2.4734, 0.0149



19.6320, 51.9464, -1.4313



39.4920, 104.7664, -3.0625



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761 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 105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761 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 105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761.



# 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

105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761

### Protanopia

107.9000, -45.3067, 18.5047

### Deuteranopia

110.1170, -40.9767, 29.7154



## Tritanopia

115.5100, 3.1996, 0.4297

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761

## Protanomaly

107.3830, -44.5588, 11.9421

## Deuteranomaly

108.8230, -41.8177, 19.4492

## Tritanomaly

112.0420, -13.8247, 0.8402

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761

## Achromatopsia

106.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

105.8740, -15.7139, 0.1105

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761 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(107, 122, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 122, 18)  
}
```

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(107, 122, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 122, 18) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761 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(107, 122, 18) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 122, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 122, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 122, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 122, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 122,  
18) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 105.6590, -43.2159, 1.1761 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 122, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
122, 18) }
```

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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