

# Converting Colors

YUV(106.1810, -51.3612,  
47.1993)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(106.1810, -51.3612,  
47.1993)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A06302
RGB	160, 99, 2
RGB Percent	63%, 39%, 1%
CMY	0.3725, 0.6118, 0.9922
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.99, 0.37
HSL	37°, 98%, 32%
HSV	37°, 99%, 63%
XYZ	18.9700, 16.4016, 2.2234
YIQ	106.1810, 67.4930, -17.2350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

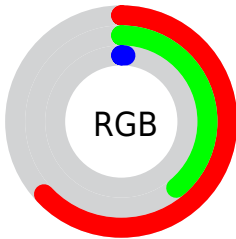
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	101, 160, 2
Decimal	10511106
CIELab	47.50, 18.51, 54.81
CIElCh	47, 57.851, 71.344
Yxy	16.4016, 0.5046, 0.4363
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288701186 (0xFFA06302)
YUV	106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993
Hunter-Lab	40.4989, 12.7375, 25.0942

# Details

The YUV color **106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **55.8190, 51.3612, -47.1993**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160.8980, -48.7567, 51.8325**, and **61.3210, -30.2313, 36.5525** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105.3660, -51.9454, 47.9140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111.5270, -46.1088, 42.5108**.

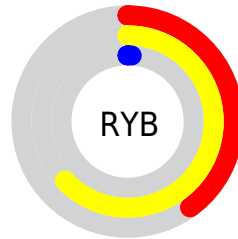
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (39%)

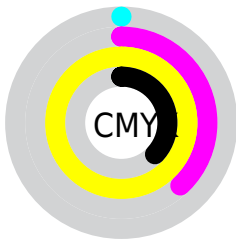
Blue (1%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (1%)

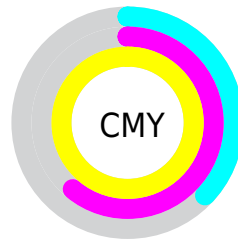


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993 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 106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 106.1810,  
-51.3612, 47.1993

■ 106.1810,  
-51.3612, 47.1993

254.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

■ 83.1940, -41.0146,  
41.9259

■ 160.8980,  
-48.7567, 51.8325

■ 61.3210, -30.2313,  
36.5525

■ 188.6810,  
-49.6357, 53.7768

■ 40.0350, -19.7373,  
30.6643

■ 208.9890,  
-46.8296, 40.3516

■ 20.2220, -9.9694,  
24.3613

■ 228.5030,  
-43.1390, 23.2379


■ 5.3820, -2.6533,  
11.0660


■ 245.0820,  
-38.0014, 8.6981


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 248.2740,


-25.7711, 5.8987

 251.5800,  
-13.1039, 2.9993


 106.1810,  
-51.3612, 47.1993

 106.1810,  
-51.3612, 47.1993


 105.3660,  
-51.9454, 47.9140

 111.5270,  
-46.1088, 42.5108

 116.8730,  
-40.8564, 37.8224

 122.8060,  
-35.8934, 32.6191

 128.1520,  
-30.6409, 27.9307

 133.4980,  
-25.3885, 23.2423

■ 138.8440,  
-20.1361, 18.5538

■ 144.1900,  
-14.8837, 13.8654

■ 149.5360, -9.6312,  
9.1769

■ 155.4690, -4.6682,  
3.9737

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



107.4100, -28.3031, 71.5544



106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993



103.3740, -50.9634, 12.8270

# Triad

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



106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993



94.0650, 17.7160, -82.4950



115.8830, 34.5677, 19.3966

# Complementary

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



106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993



55.8190, 51.3612, -47.1993

# 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.



95.5500, 55.9308, -66.2574



106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993



98.1350, 38.3874, -86.0644

# Square

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



106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993



87.1910, -3.5452, -76.4665



97.3320, 53.0803, -85.3602



111.4620, 16.5342, 63.6158



# Rectangle

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



106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993



99.2720, -43.0251, -13.3935



97.3320, 53.0803, -85.3602



114.3580, 40.7425, -1.1910

# Sweetspot

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



106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993



187.7300, -20.5729, 18.6538



56.4240, 4.2280, 90.8362



91.8630, -12.2575, 11.5211



232.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993



137.6270, -67.8501, 62.5941



137.2040, -66.6556, 5.9601



76.3270, -2.6262, 2.3442



94.4130, -46.5456, 42.6108



9.7680, -4.8156, 4.5885



# Inverse Universe

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



55.8190, 51.3612, -47.1993



71.3730, 67.8501, -62.5941



24.7960, 66.6556, -5.9601



73.6730, 2.6262, -2.3442



48.5870, 46.5456, -42.6108

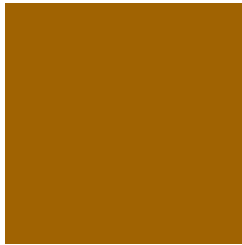


5.2320, 4.8156, -4.5885



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993 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 106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993 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 106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 106.1810, -51.3612,



# 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

106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993

### Protanopia

106.5580, -46.6171, 18.8046

### Deuteranopia

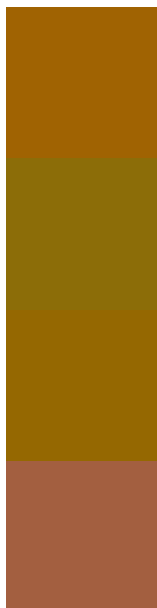
105.5660, -52.0440, 32.8296



## Tritanopia

114.3260, -7.5557, 43.5641

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993

## Protanomaly

106.7550, -48.6862, 29.1559

## Deuteranomaly

105.7130, -51.6235, 37.9627

## Tritanomaly

111.7980, -23.5644, 44.9042

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993

## Achromatopsia

106.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

105.8870, -18.6783, 17.6391

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993 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(160, 99, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 99, 2)  
}
```

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(160, 99, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 99, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993 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(160, 99, 2) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 99, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(160, 99, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 99, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 99, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 99, 2)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 106.1810, -51.3612, 47.1993 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 99, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 99,  
2) }
```

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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