

Converting Colors

YUV(106.3030, -46.4914,
25.1673)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(106.3030, -46.4914,
25.1673)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	876E0C
RGB	135, 110, 12
RGB Percent	53%, 43%, 5%
CMY	0.4706, 0.5686, 0.9529
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.91, 0.47
HSL	48°, 84%, 29%
HSV	48°, 91%, 53%
XYZ	15.6340, 16.3293, 2.6757
YIQ	106.3030, 46.3580, -25.1780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

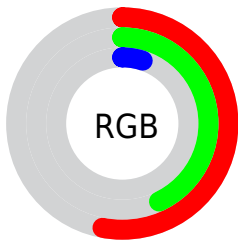
Format	Color
R_{YB}	43, 135, 12
Decimal	8875532
CIE _{Lab}	47.40, 0.66, 51.17
CIE _{LCh}	47, 51.175, 89.256
Yxy	16.3293, 0.4513, 0.4714
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287065612 (0xFF876E0C)
YUV	106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673
Hunter-Lab	40.4095, -1.6572, 24.3608

Details

The YUV color **106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **40.6970, 46.4914, -25.1673**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.6670, -45.1918, 28.3560**, and **61.2000, -30.1716, 17.3646** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103.7610, -51.1542, 27.3966**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109.6600, -41.2444, 22.2232**.

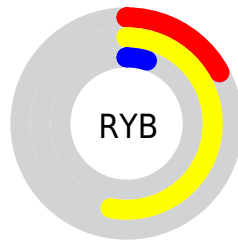
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (43%)

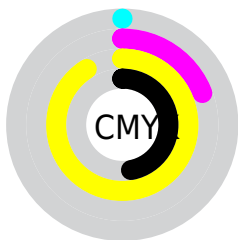
Blue (5%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (5%)

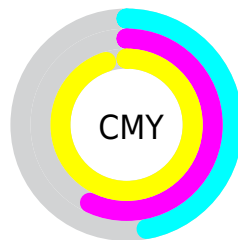


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673 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 106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 106.3030,
-46.4914, 25.1673

■ 106.3030,
-46.4914, 25.1673

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 82.7740, -40.8076,
22.1232

■ 159.6670,
-45.1918, 28.3560

■ 61.2000, -30.1716,
17.3646

■ 187.1510,
-45.9234, 29.6856

■ 40.5120, -19.9724,
12.7060

■ 215.5210,
-47.0919, 31.1151

■ 21.2970, -10.4994,
7.6325


■ 236.2310,
-43.9909, 16.4604


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 245.7660,
-35.3806, 8.0982

■ 248.9580,

-23.1503, 5.2988


 252.2640,
-10.4832, 2.3995


 106.3030,
-46.4914, 25.1673


 106.3030,
-46.4914, 25.1673


 103.7610,
-51.1542, 27.3966

 109.6600,
-41.2444, 22.2232

 112.3160,
-36.1448, 19.8939

 115.6730,
-30.8978, 16.9498

 118.9160,
-26.0876, 14.1057

 122.1590,
-21.2774, 11.2616

■ 124.9290,
-15.7410, 8.8323

■ 128.2860,
-10.4940, 5.8882

■ 131.5290, -5.6838,
3.0441

■ 134.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109.0410, -35.5162, 51.7070



106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673



102.4280, -36.2000, -9.1454

Triad

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



106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673



94.9260, 28.6305, -83.2501



114.7690, 20.8199, 42.2986

Complementary

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



106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673



40.6970, 46.4914, -25.1673

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.



113.6090, 36.6748, -3.1651



106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673



96.3400, 44.2024, -84.4902

Square

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



106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673



90.6110, 9.5588, -79.4658



91.9520, 52.7747, -80.6419



110.9990, 1.9725, 67.5299

Rectangle

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



106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673



96.7370, -21.5623, -37.4803



91.9520, 52.7747, -80.6419



116.0600, 26.0994, 28.8884

Sweetspot

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



106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673



164.6580, -18.0724, 9.9469



51.8550, -6.3375, 72.9182



82.2860, -10.4940, 5.8882



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673



134.8040, -66.4584, 36.1289



110.5130, -48.5669, -9.2199



64.7290, -2.3314, 1.1147



99.9180, -49.2596, 26.3819



2.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147

Inverse Universe

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



40.6970, 46.4914, -25.1673



41.1960, 66.4584, -36.1289



36.4870, 48.5669, 9.2199



61.2710, 2.3314, -1.1147



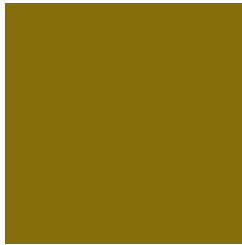
30.0820, 49.2596, -26.3819



0.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673 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 106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

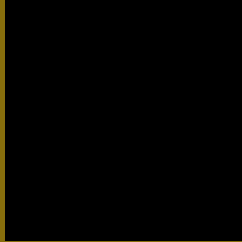
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673.

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

106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673

Protanopia

105.7860, -45.7435, 18.6047

Deuteranopia

106.9770, -45.3447, 30.7152



Tritanopia

114.5730, -2.2545, 23.1765

Trichromacy



Original Color

106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673

Protanomaly

106.0960, -45.8963, 20.9638

Deuteranomaly

106.5530, -45.6286, 28.4560

Tritanomaly

111.6320, -18.5526, 24.0017

Monochromacy



Original Color

106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673

Achromatopsia

106.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

106.0000, -16.7620, 9.6470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673 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(135, 110, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 110, 12)  
}
```

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(135, 110, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 110, 12) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673 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(135, 110, 12) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 110, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 110, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 110, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 110, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 110,  
12) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 106.3030, -46.4914, 25.1673 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 110, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
110, 12) }
```

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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