

Converting Colors

YUV(106.9900, -48.3091,
48.2438)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(106.9900, -48.3091,
48.2438)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A26209
RGB	162, 98, 9
RGB Percent	64%, 38%, 4%
CMY	0.3647, 0.6157, 0.9647
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.94, 0.36
HSL	35°, 89%, 34%
HSV	35°, 94%, 64%
XYZ	19.3173, 16.4365, 2.4129
YIQ	106.9900, 66.7130, -14.1110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

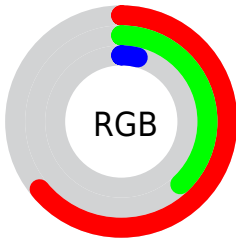
Format	Color
R_{YB}	119, 162, 9
Decimal	10641929
CIE Lab	47.54, 20.08, 53.38
CIE LCh	48, 57.032, 69.381
Yxy	16.4365, 0.5061, 0.4307
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288832009 (0xFFA26209)
YUV	106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438
Hunter-Lab	40.5419, 14.1028, 24.8507

Details

The YUV color **106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **64.0100, 48.3091, -48.2438**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161.3650, -47.0149, 53.1769**, and **61.0330, -30.0893, 37.6821** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103.6160, -51.0827, 51.2028**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112.9230, -43.3460, 43.0405**.

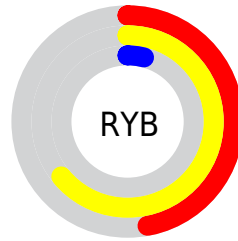
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (38%)

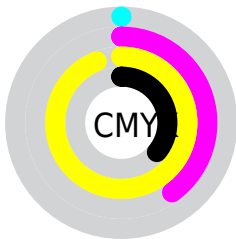
Blue (4%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (4%)

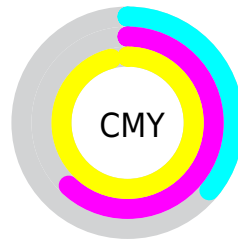


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438 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 106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 106.9900,
-48.3091, 48.2438

■ 106.9900,
-48.3091, 48.2438

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 83.2050, -41.0201,
43.6702

■ 161.3650,
-47.0149, 53.1769

■ 61.0330, -30.0893,
37.6821

■ 189.1480,
-47.8940, 55.1212

■ 39.7470, -19.5953,
31.7939

■ 208.8580,
-44.7930, 40.4665

■ 19.6460, -9.6855,
26.6205

■ 228.2580,
-41.5392, 23.4527


■ 6.2790, -3.0955,
12.9103


■ 245.5380,
-36.2542, 8.2982

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 248.6160,


-24.4607, 5.5988


 251.9220,
-11.7935, 2.6994


 106.9900,
-48.3091, 48.2438


 106.9900,
-48.3091, 48.2438


 103.6160,
-51.0827, 51.2028

 112.9230,
-43.3460, 43.0405

 118.8560,
-38.3830, 37.8373

 124.3160,
-32.6938, 33.0489

 130.2490,
-27.7308, 27.8456

 136.1820,
-22.7677, 22.6424

■ 142.1150,
-17.8047, 17.4391

■ 147.4610,
-12.5523, 12.7507

■ 153.5080, -7.1524,
7.4475

■ 159.4410, -2.1894,
2.2442

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108.1650, -26.7033, 71.7693



106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438



103.9830, -51.2636, 15.8009

Triad

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



106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438



93.7230, 16.4056, -82.1951



115.7900, 35.5995, 15.0932

Complementary

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



106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438



64.0100, 48.3091, -48.2438

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.



90.6300, 57.8634, -79.4825



106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438



97.7930, 37.0771, -85.7645

Square

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



106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438



86.8490, -4.8556, -76.1666



97.6910, 51.9173, -85.6750



112.6680, 17.4187, 59.9272

Rectangle

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



106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438



100.7670, -43.7621, -10.3197



97.6910, 51.9173, -85.6750



113.4500, 41.1902, -4.7796

Sweetspot

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



106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438



190.4850, -18.9731, 18.8687



62.2710, 6.2754, 87.4623



94.0910, -11.3839, 11.3212



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.



106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438



135.5890, -66.8454, 67.0124



141.5680, -65.3560, 9.1489



78.6260, -2.7736, 2.9590



93.2500, -45.9723, 45.3847



11.2520, -5.5472, 5.9180

Inverse Universe

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



64.0100, 48.3091, -48.2438



76.4110, 66.8454, -67.0124



29.4320, 65.3560, -9.1489



76.3740, 2.7736, -2.9590



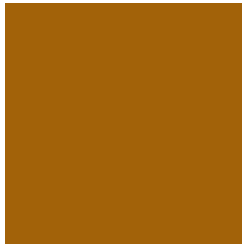
52.3370, 45.6829, -45.8995



6.1610, 5.8366, -5.4032

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438 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 106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438 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 106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 106.9900, -48.3091,

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

106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438

Protanopia

106.9000, -45.3067, 18.5047

Deuteranopia

105.5660, -52.0440, 32.8296



Tritanopia

114.2230, -7.9979, 45.4084

Trichromacy



Original Color

106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438

Protanomaly

106.7380, -46.2128, 29.1708

Deuteranomaly

106.2400, -50.8973, 38.3775

Tritanomaly

112.0370, -22.6962, 46.4486

Monochromacy



Original Color

106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438

Achromatopsia

107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

107.1150, -17.8047, 17.4391

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438 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(162, 98, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 98, 9)  
}
```

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(162, 98, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 98, 9) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438 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(162, 98, 9) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 98, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 98, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 98, 9); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 98, 9);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 98, 9)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 106.9900, -48.3091, 48.2438 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 98, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162, 98,  
9) }
```

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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