

# Converting Colors

YUV(107.0400, -50.7987,  
53.4619)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(107.0400, -50.7987,  
53.4619)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A86004
RGB	168, 96, 4
RGB Percent	66%, 38%, 2%
CMY	0.3412, 0.6235, 0.9843
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.98, 0.34
HSL	34°, 95%, 34%
HSV	34°, 98%, 66%
XYZ	20.3532, 16.6993, 2.2654
YIQ	107.0400, 72.4440, -13.3480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

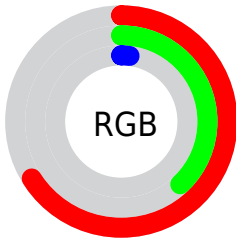
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	132, 168, 4
Decimal	11034628
CIE Lab	47.88, 23.80, 55.13
CIE LCh	48, 60.044, 66.653
Yxy	16.6993, 0.5177, 0.4247
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289224708 (0xFFA86004)
YUV	107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619
Hunter-Lab	40.8648, 17.3907, 25.3185

# Details

The YUV color **107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **64.9600, 50.7987, -53.4619**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161.9420, -48.7784, 58.8099**, and **61.6530, -30.3949, 42.4003** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105.4100, -51.9671, 54.8914**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.0870, -45.3989, 48.1587**.

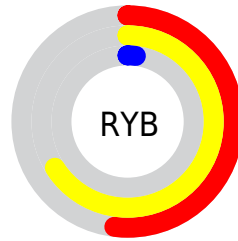
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (38%)

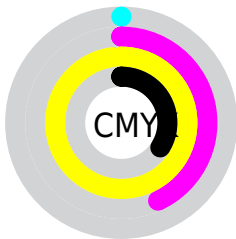
Blue (2%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (2%)

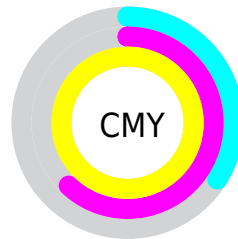


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619 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 107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 107.0400,  
-50.7987, 53.4619

■ 107.0400,  
-50.7987, 53.4619

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 83.5260, -41.1783,  
47.7737

■ 161.9420,  
-48.7784, 58.8099

■ 61.6530, -30.3949,  
42.4003

■ 188.5290,  
-49.0678, 58.2951

■ 40.0680, -19.7535,  
35.8974

■ 207.3420,  
-45.5246, 41.7961

■ 19.0810, -9.4069,  
30.6240

■ 226.8560,  
-41.8340, 24.6823


■ 8.4860, -3.6906,  
17.1138


■ 245.1960,  
-37.5646, 8.5981

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 248.3880,

-25.3343, 5.7987


 251.6940,  
-12.6671, 2.8994

 107.0400,  
-50.7987, 53.4619


 107.0400,  
-50.7987, 53.4619


 105.4100,  
-51.9671, 54.8914

 113.0870,  
-45.3989, 48.1587

 119.7210,  
-40.2885, 42.3407

 125.6540,  
-35.3254, 37.1374

 132.2880,  
-30.2150, 31.3194

 138.3350,  
-24.8152, 26.0162

■ 144.3820,  
-19.4153, 20.7130

■ 151.0160,  
-14.3049, 14.8950

■ 156.9490, -9.3419,  
9.6917

■ 162.9960, -3.9420,  
4.3885

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



107.8390, -25.5566, 77.3172



107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619



105.4780, -52.0007, 18.8748

# Triad

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



107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619



94.5550, 14.5164, -82.9247



116.3810, 39.2522, 10.1899

# Complementary

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



107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619



64.9600, 50.7987, -53.4619

# 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.



92.6020, 60.3422, -81.2120



107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619



99.5540, 36.2089, -87.3089

# Square

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



107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619



86.7520, -7.7657, -76.0815



99.9080, 52.7964, -87.6193



113.1780, 20.6182, 60.3569



# Rectangle

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



107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619



100.5950, -49.5933, -6.6608



99.9080, 52.7964, -87.6193



113.4320, 45.1430, -12.6569

# Sweetspot

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



107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619



195.3820, -19.4153, 20.7130



61.4720, 8.1483, 93.4251



95.5750, -12.1155, 12.6507



237.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619



137.6820, -67.8772, 71.3159



146.9120, -70.4556, 11.4782



80.7400, -2.3368, 2.8590



92.9730, -45.8357, 48.2587



12.4370, -6.1314, 6.6328



# Inverse Universe

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



64.9600, 50.7987, -53.4619



81.3180, 67.8772, -71.3159



25.0880, 70.4556, -11.4782



78.6730, 2.6262, -2.3442



55.0270, 45.8357, -48.2587

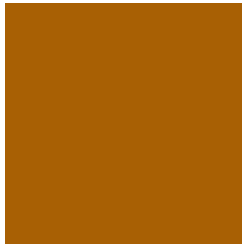


7.5630, 6.1314, -6.6328



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619 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 107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619 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 107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619.



# 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

107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619

### Protanopia

107.6720, -46.1803, 18.7047

### Deuteranopia

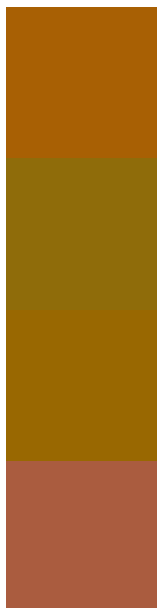
106.4520, -52.4808, 32.9296



## Tritanopia

114.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619

## Protanomaly

107.2930, -47.9654, 31.3150

## Deuteranomaly

106.9090, -52.2131, 40.4218

## Tritanomaly

112.0160, -24.1649, 50.8520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619

## Achromatopsia

107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

107.0120, -18.2469, 19.2835

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619 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(168, 96, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 96, 4)  
}
```

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(168, 96, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 96, 4) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619 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(168, 96, 4) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 96, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 96, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 96, 4); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 96, 4);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 96, 4)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 107.0400, -50.7987, 53.4619 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 96, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 96,  
4) }
```

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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