

# Converting Colors

YUV(107.5360, -53.0152,  
64.4279)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(107.5360, -53.0152,  
64.4279)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B55B00
RGB	181, 91, 0
RGB Percent	71%, 36%, 0%
CMY	0.2902, 0.6431, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 1.00, 0.29
HSL	30°, 100%, 35%
HSV	30°, 100%, 71%
XYZ	22.7971, 17.3059, 2.1388
YIQ	107.5360, 82.8510, -9.2210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

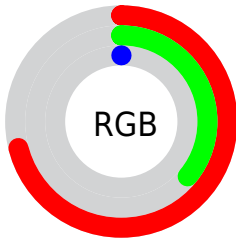
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">179, 181, 0</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11885312</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">48.64, 32.02, 57.49</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">49, 65.808, 60.880</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">17.3059, 0.5397, 0.4097</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290075392</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFB55B00</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">41.6004, 25.0178, 26.0719</a>

# Details

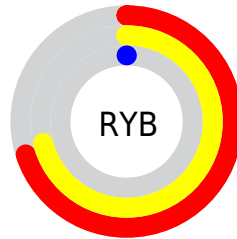
The YUV color **107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. A complement of this color would be **73.4640, 53.0152, -64.4279**, and the grayscale version is **108.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162.9650, -50.2687, 70.1907**, and **60.8330, -29.9907, 52.7665** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114.8710, -47.7574, 57.9951**.

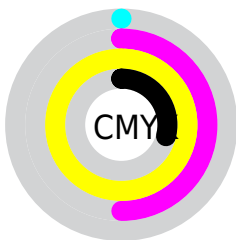
# Distribution



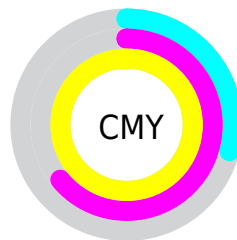
- Red (71%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279 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 107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 107.5360,  
-53.0152, 64.4279

■ 107.5360,  
-53.0152, 64.4279

■ 254.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

■ 83.8910, -41.3583,  
58.8546

■ 162.9650,  
-50.2687, 70.1907

■ 60.8330, -29.9907,  
52.7665

■ 185.3660,  
-48.4944, 61.0690

■ 38.0740, -18.7705,  
47.2931

■ 204.7660,  
-45.2406, 44.0552

■ 18.8370, -9.2866,  
38.7310

■ 224.2800,  
-41.5500, 26.9414


■ 11.7750, -5.3121,  
23.8763

■ 244.3810,  
-38.1488, 9.3129


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 248.1600,


-26.2079, 5.9987

 251.3520,  
-13.9775, 3.1993


 107.5360,  
-53.0152, 64.4279

 114.8710,  
-47.7574, 57.9951

 122.2060,  
-42.4996, 51.5623

 129.5410,  
-37.2417, 45.1295

 136.8760,  
-31.9839, 38.6967

 144.3250,  
-26.2892, 32.1640

■ 151.6600,  
-21.0314, 25.7312

■ 158.9950,  
-15.7735, 19.2984

■ 166.3300,  
-10.5157, 12.8656

■ 173.6650, -5.2578,  
6.4328

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



106.2410, -21.8108, 89.2426



107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279



108.1800, -53.3327, 26.1521

# Triad

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



107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279



95.4040, 10.1538, -83.6693



116.6550, 47.0051, -3.2054

# Complementary

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



107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279



73.4640, 53.0152, -64.4279

# 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.



97.6060, 64.2842, -85.6005



107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279



101.7880, 34.6145, -89.2681

# Square

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



107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279



86.3300, -14.4597, -75.7114



103.5270, 53.9702, -90.7932



115.0020, 27.6070, 58.7572



# Rectangle

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



107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279



103.5850, -51.0674, -0.5130



103.5270, 53.9702, -90.7932



109.8190, 54.8122, -34.0443

# Sweetspot

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



107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279



206.3610, -20.8840, 25.1164



64.4930, 13.0680, 102.1766



99.8850, -12.2683, 15.0099



245.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279



139.5310, -68.7888, 83.7263



160.3660, -79.0604, 18.0960



85.6260, -2.7736, 2.9590



90.9460, -44.8364, 54.4214



15.4050, -7.5947, 9.2918



# Inverse Universe

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



73.4640, 53.0152, -64.4279



95.4690, 68.7888, -83.7263



20.6340, 79.0604, -18.0960



83.9610, 2.4842, -3.4738



62.0540, 44.8364, -54.4214



10.5950, 7.5947, -9.2918



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279 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 107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279 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 107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279.



# 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

107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279

### Protanopia

109.6720, -46.1803, 18.7047

### Deuteranopia

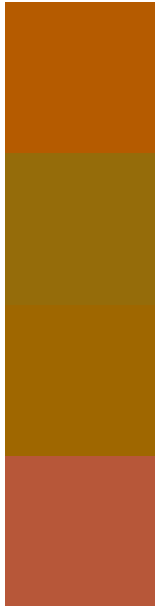
108.5230, -53.5018, 33.7443



## Tritanopia

115.1710, -12.4093, 60.3630

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279

## Protanomaly

109.0870, -48.8499, 35.0037

## Deuteranomaly

108.0020, -53.2450, 44.7252

## Tritanomaly

112.2840, -27.2550, 62.0179

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279

## Achromatopsia

108.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

108.1050, -19.2788, 23.5869

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279 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(181, 91, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 91, 0)  
}
```

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(181, 91, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 91, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279 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(181, 91, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 91, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 91, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 91, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 91, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 91, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 107.5360, -53.0152, 64.4279 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 91, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181, 91,  
0) }
```

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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