

# Converting Colors

YUV(107.6290, -4.2541,  
-35.6316)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316)  
contains.

<b>YUV(107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(107.6290, -4.2541,  
-35.6316)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	438263
RGB	67, 130, 99
RGB Percent	26%, 51%, 39%
CMY	0.7373, 0.4902, 0.6118
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.24, 0.49
HSL	150°, 32%, 39%
HSV	150°, 48%, 51%
XYZ	12.5495, 18.0594, 14.6288
YIQ	107.6290, -27.5970, -22.9970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

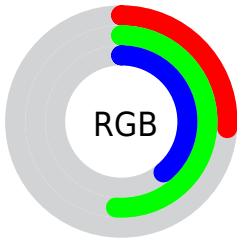
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	67, 109, 130
Decimal	4424291
CIE Lab	49.57, -28.02, 10.61
CIE LCh	50, 29.960, 159.251
Yxy	18.0594, 0.2774, 0.3992
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282614371 (0xFF438263)
YUV	107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316
Hunter-Lab	42.4964, -21.6562, 9.3377

# Details

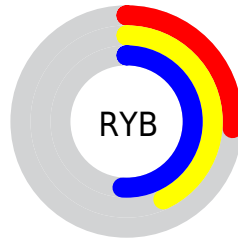
The YUV color **107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **89.3710, 4.2541, 35.6316**, and the grayscale version is **108.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160.1020, -4.9803, -36.0465**, and **56.1770, -2.0593, -39.6202** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103.0580, -4.9586, -43.0239**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112.2000, -3.5496, -28.2394**.

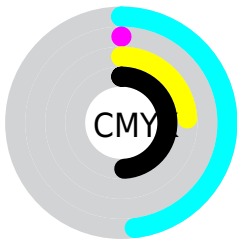
# Distribution



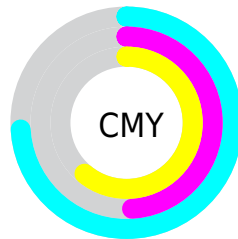
- Red (26%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316 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 107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 107.6290, -4.2541,  
-35.6316


 107.6290, -4.2541,  
-35.6316


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 82.4440, -3.6699,  
-36.3464


 160.1020, -4.9803,  
-36.0465

 56.1770, -2.0593,  
-39.6202


 187.6890, -5.2697,  
-36.5613

 36.9930, -2.9545,  
-32.4429

 215.8630, -5.8485,  
-37.5909

 21.4570, -6.6343,  
-18.8178

 236.2320, -2.0864,  
-30.8985

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 247.5250, 3.6852,  
-15.3694

■ 107.6290, -4.2541,  
-35.6316

■ 107.6290, -4.2541,  
-35.6316

■ 103.0580, -4.9586,  
-43.0239

■ 112.2000, -3.5496,  
-28.2394

■ 98.3730, -6.0999,  
-50.3161

■ 116.8850, -2.4083,  
-20.9471

■ 93.8020, -6.8044,  
-57.7084

■ 121.4560, -1.7038,  
-13.5549

■ 89.1170, -7.9457,  
-65.0006

■ 126.1410, -0.5625,  
-6.2627

■ 84.5460, -8.6502,  
-72.3928

■ 130.7120, 0.1420,  
1.1296

■ 83.8340, -8.7922,  
-73.5224

■ 135.2830, 0.8465,  
8.5218

■ 139.9680, 1.9878,  
15.8141

■ 144.5390, 2.6923,

23.2063

■ 149.2240, 3.8336,  
30.4986

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



112.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000



107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316



98.9210, 12.8569, -63.9517

# Triad

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



107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316



116.5240, 25.3777, -19.7535



118.8280, -15.6912, 39.6158

# Complementary

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



107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316



89.3710, 4.2541, 35.6316

# 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.



120.1130, -4.4927, 41.1199



107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316



120.4630, 18.0127, 9.2409

# Square

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



107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316



105.9390, 29.1171, -52.5665



120.8480, 7.4699, 30.8283



117.2150, -22.7840, 27.8754



# Rectangle

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



107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316



93.0850, 24.1151, -81.6355



120.8480, 7.4699, 30.8283



119.0500, -12.3497, 41.1751

# Sweetspot

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



107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316



159.1570, -1.5564, -14.1697



113.5490, -22.9487, -12.7595



78.7170, -0.8465, -8.5218



212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316



133.5250, -6.6678, -54.8344



111.1630, 9.2866, -38.7310



61.5650, -0.2785, -4.0035



82.5460, -8.6502, -72.3928



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



89.3710, 4.2541, 35.6316



105.4750, 6.6678, 54.8344



85.8370, -9.2866, 38.7310



59.5490, 0.7153, 3.9035



45.4540, 8.6502, 72.3928



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316 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 107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316 looks on a black 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

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

# YUV 107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316.

-35.6316.

# 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

107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316

### Protanopia

116.6560, -11.6624, 7.3177

### Deuteranopia

118.1390, -7.4635, 13.9101



## Tritanopia

111.7880, 11.4435, -30.5091

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316

## Protanomaly

113.5400, -9.1402, -8.3666

## Deuteranomaly

114.3710, -6.0989, -3.8334

## Tritanomaly

110.2840, 5.7760, -32.6981

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316

## Achromatopsia

108.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

107.8690, -1.4144, -13.0401

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316 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(67, 130, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 130, 99)  
}
```

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(67, 130, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 130, 99) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316 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(67, 130, 99) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 130, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(67, 130, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 130, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 130, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 130,  
99) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 107.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 130, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 130,  
99) }
```

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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