

# Converting Colors

YUV(116.0350, -50.3033,  
-12.3087)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(116.0350, -50.3033,  
-12.3087)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	668F0E
RGB	102, 143, 14
RGB Percent	40%, 56%, 5%
CMY	0.6000, 0.4392, 0.9451
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.90, 0.44
HSL	79°, 82%, 31%
HSV	79°, 90%, 56%
XYZ	15.3812, 22.5014, 3.9480
YIQ	116.0350, 16.9730, -48.8110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

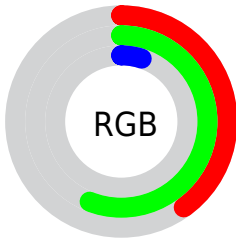
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	14, 143, 55
Decimal	6721294
CIE Lab	54.56, -31.65, 55.45
CIE LCh	55, 63.844, 119.713
Yxy	22.5014, 0.3677, 0.5379
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284911374 (0xFF668F0E)
YUV	116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087
Hunter-Lab	47.4356, -25.1330, 28.2703

# Details

The YUV color **116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **40.9650, 50.3033, 12.3087**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171.0180, -47.8299, -12.2938**, and **68.6550, -33.8469, -17.2374** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113.2430, -55.8288, -13.3681**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119.1260, -44.9251, -10.6345**.

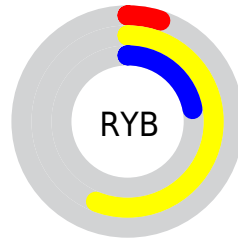
# Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (56%)

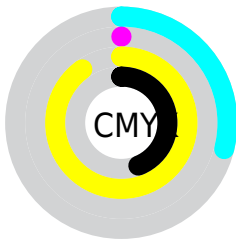
Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (22%)

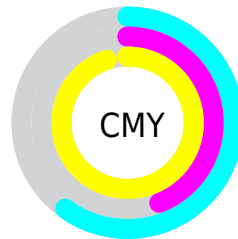


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087 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 116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 116.0350,  
-50.3033, -12.3087

■ 116.0350,  
-50.3033, -12.3087

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 91.1040, -44.9143,  
-14.1232

■ 171.0180,  
-47.8299, -12.2938

■ 68.6550, -33.8469,  
-17.2374

■ 198.9040,  
-48.2667, -12.1938

■ 45.5970, -22.4793,  
-23.3256

■ 227.6760,  
-49.1403, -11.9939

■ 27.0020, -13.3120,  
-23.6808

■ 240.0120,  
-41.9109, 2.6205

■ 14.6750, -7.2348,  
-12.8700

■ 246.7920,  
-31.4495, 7.1984

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 250.0980,

-18.7823, 4.2991

253.4040, -6.1152,  
1.3997

116.0350,  
-50.3033, -12.3087

116.0350,  
-50.3033, -12.3087

113.2430,  
-55.8288, -13.3681

119.1260,  
-44.9251, -10.6345

122.0320,  
-38.9628, -9.6751

125.1230,  
-33.5846, -8.0009

127.9150,  
-28.0591, -6.9415

131.1200,  
-22.2442, -5.3672

■ 133.9120,  
-16.7186, -4.3078

■ 137.0030,  
-11.3405, -2.6336

■ 139.7950, -5.8149,  
-1.5742

■ 143.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



122.0790, -60.1849, 30.6257



116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087



97.3180, -12.9748, -85.3479

# Triad

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



116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087



113.8140, 55.3077, -99.8149



125.0000, 3.9440, 88.5770

# Complementary

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



116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087



40.9650, 50.3033, 12.3087

# 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.



132.7520, 26.7443, 55.4685



116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087



108.0070, 66.0585, -94.7221

# Square

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



116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087



111.9610, 35.5152, -98.1898



131.6440, 47.0105, -4.9498



124.4150, -22.3896, 88.2130



# Rectangle

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



116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087



103.4110, 2.7554, -90.6914



131.6440, 47.0105, -4.9498



127.4210, 12.1174, 80.3148

# Sweetspot

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



116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087



175.5160, -19.4814, -4.8375



76.6380, -30.8805, 58.1995



87.8890, -11.7773, -2.5337



222.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087



147.1550, -72.5474, -17.6759



96.8990, -40.8692, -51.6544



69.6040, -2.7628, -0.5297



106.7530, -52.6292, -12.9384



6.1910, -3.0522, -1.0445



# Inverse Universe

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



40.9650, 50.3033, 12.3087



38.8450, 72.5474, 17.6759



60.1010, 40.8692, 51.6544



65.6950, 2.6154, 1.1445



28.2470, 52.6292, 12.9384



1.5100, 3.1996, 0.4297



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

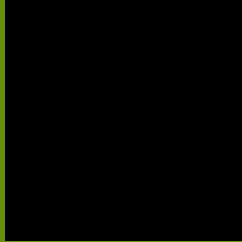
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087.



# 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

116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087

### Protanopia

121.1750, -55.7953, 22.6485

### Deuteranopia

124.6570, -46.6659, 34.5038



## Tritanopia

128.8720, 7.4581, -12.1657

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087

## Protanomaly

119.5540, -54.0101, 10.0381

## Deuteranomaly

121.2050, -47.9221, 17.3602

## Tritanomaly

124.3670, -13.4919, -12.5999

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087

## Achromatopsia

116.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

116.1570, -18.3184, -4.5227

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087 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(102, 143, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 143, 14)  
}
```

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(102, 143, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 143, 14) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087 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(102, 143, 14) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 143, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(102, 143, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 143, 14); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 143, 14);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 143,  
14) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 116.0350, -50.3033, -12.3087 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 143, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
143, 14) }
```

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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