

Converting Colors

YUV(100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(100.1600, -5.9949,
9.5067)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F6158
RGB	111, 97, 88
RGB Percent	44%, 38%, 35%
CMY	0.5647, 0.6196, 0.6549
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.21, 0.56
HSL	23°, 12%, 39%
HSV	23°, 21%, 44%
XYZ	12.5917, 12.6335, 11.0074
YIQ	100.1600, 11.2330, 0.1690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

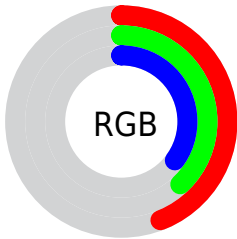
Format	Color
R_{YB}	111, 103, 88
Decimal	7299416
CIE _{Lab}	42.21, 4.00, 7.19
CIE _{LCh}	42, 8.225, 60.880
Yxy	12.6335, 0.3475, 0.3487
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285489496 (0xFF6F6158)
YUV	100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067
Hunter-Lab	35.5436, 1.0342, 6.5192

Details

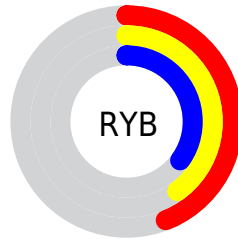
The YUV color **100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **98.8400, 5.9949, -9.5067**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.3450, -6.5791, 10.2214**, and **53.6760, -5.2633, 8.1771** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.7970, -8.7739, 14.2100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.5230, -3.2158, 4.8033**.

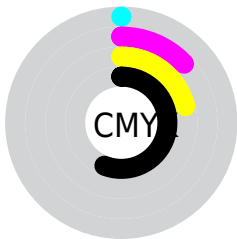
Distribution



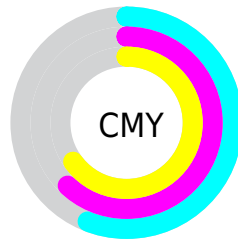
- Red (44%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067 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 100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.1600, -5.9949,
9.5067

■ 100.1600, -5.9949,
9.5067

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 75.9750, -5.4107,
8.7919

■ 151.3450, -6.5791,
10.2214

■ 53.6760, -5.2633,
8.1771

■ 177.6440, -6.7265,
10.8362

■ 32.3770, -5.1159,
7.5624

■ 205.5300, -7.1633,
10.9362

■ 8.9150, -4.3951,
9.7215

■ 233.5300, -7.1633,
10.9362

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 254.2020, -3.0576,
0.6998

■ 100.1600, -5.9949,
9.5067

■ 100.1600, -5.9949,
9.5067

■ 94.7970, -8.7739,
14.2100

■ 105.5230, -3.2158,
4.8033

■ 89.4340, -11.5530,
18.9134

■ 110.8860, -0.4368,
0.1000

■ 84.6580, -14.6214,
23.1019

■ 115.6620, 2.6316,
-4.0886

■ 79.2950, -17.4004,
27.8053

■ 121.0250, 5.4107,
-8.7919

■ 73.9320, -20.1795,
32.5086

■ 126.5020, 8.6265,
-13.5953

■ 68.4550, -23.3953,
37.3120

■ 131.8650, 11.4056,
-18.2986

■ 63.6790, -26.4637,
41.5005

■ 136.6410, 14.4740,
-22.4872

■ 58.4300, -28.8060,

■ 142.0040, 17.2530,

46.1039

-27.1905

■ 147.3670, 20.0321,
-31.8939

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.4530, -3.6743, 11.8807



100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067



99.3120, -6.5628, 4.9884

Triad

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



100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067



97.5640, 1.2009, -11.8956



100.3790, 5.2362, 0.5446

Complementary

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



100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067



98.8400, 5.9949, -9.5067

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.



99.3890, 6.7102, -5.6032



100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067



97.0630, 4.4059, -13.2103

Square

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



100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067



97.9730, -2.4517, -6.9923



98.2420, 6.2897, -10.7362



101.0270, 2.4517, 6.9923

Rectangle

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



100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067



99.1050, -5.9678, 0.7849



98.2420, 6.2897, -10.7362



100.1830, 5.8258, -1.9145

Sweetspot

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



100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067



141.1530, -2.0474, 3.3738



96.4730, 2.7248, 12.7402



71.6690, -1.3158, 2.0443



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067



127.9820, -9.3581, 14.9248



106.6170, -9.1782, 3.8439



53.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443



63.4690, -31.2902, 49.5777



130.7920, -64.4805, 101.9144

Inverse Universe

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



98.8400, 5.9949, -9.5067



126.0180, 9.3581, -14.9248



92.3830, 9.1782, -3.8439



53.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591



56.5310, 31.2902, -49.5777



116.7950, 64.1911, -102.4292

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067 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 100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067 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 100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067.

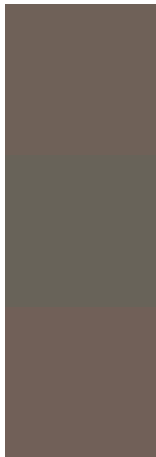


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 100.1600, -5.9949,

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

100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067

Protanopia

99.3550, -5.1050, 4.0737

Deuteranopia

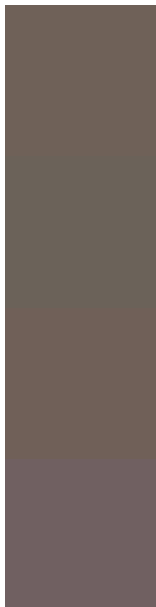
100.1710, -6.0003, 11.2510



Tritanopia

101.1800, 0.4043, 10.3661

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067

Protanomaly

99.6650, -5.2578, 6.4328

Deuteranomaly

99.8720, -5.8529, 10.6363

Tritanomaly

100.8980, -1.9217, 9.7365

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067

Achromatopsia

100.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.1530, -2.0474, 3.3738

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067 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(111, 97, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 97, 88)  
}
```

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(111, 97, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 97, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067 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(111, 97, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 97, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 97, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 97, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 97, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 97,  
88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 100.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 97, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111, 97,  
88) }
```

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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