

# Converting Colors

YUV(100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513)  
contains.

<b>YUV(100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513)</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(100.2330, -0.1149,  
-9.8513)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	596A64
RGB	89, 106, 100
RGB Percent	35%, 42%, 39%
CMY	0.6510, 0.5843, 0.6078
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.06, 0.58
HSL	159°, 9%, 38%
HSV	159°, 16%, 42%
XYZ	11.5741, 13.3520, 14.0238
YIQ	100.2330, -8.2060, -5.4700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

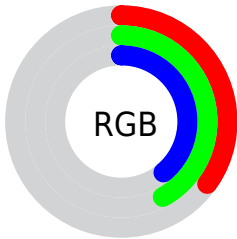
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	89, 99, 106
Decimal	5859940
CIE Lab	43.29, -7.73, 1.22
CIE LCh	43, 7.822, 171.027
Yxy	13.3520, 0.2972, 0.3428
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284050020 (0xFF596A64)
YUV	100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513
Hunter-Lab	36.5404, -7.4062, 2.8235

# Details

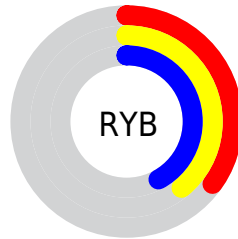
The YUV color **100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **94.7670, 0.1149, 9.8513**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.9340, 0.0325, -10.4661**, and **53.5320, -0.2623, -9.2366** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.4880, -0.2406, -16.2140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.9780, 0.0108, -3.4887**.

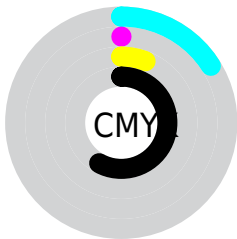
# Distribution



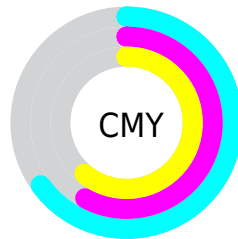
- Red (35%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513 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 100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 100.2330, -0.1149,  
-9.8513

■ 100.2330, -0.1149,  
-9.8513

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 76.2330, -0.1149,  
-9.8513

■ 150.9340, 0.0325,  
-10.4661

■ 53.5320, -0.2623,  
-9.2366

■ 177.8200, -0.4043,  
-10.3661

■ 31.9450, 0.0271,  
-8.7218

■ 205.5210, -0.2569,  
-10.9809

■ 11.0050, -0.9885,  
-9.6514

■ 233.5210, -0.2569,  
-10.9809

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 253.2060, 0.8844,  
-3.6887

■ 100.2330, -0.1149,  
-9.8513

■ 100.2330, -0.1149,  
-9.8513

■ 96.4880, -0.2406,  
-16.2140

■ 103.9780, 0.0108,  
-3.4887

■ 93.1560, -0.0769,  
-22.0618

■ 107.3100, -0.1528,  
2.3591

■ 89.4110, -0.2026,  
-28.4244

■ 111.0550, -0.0271,  
8.7218

■ 85.9650, -0.4757,  
-34.1723

■ 114.5010, 0.2460,  
14.4696

■ 82.2200, -0.6015,  
-40.5349

■ 118.2460, 0.3717,  
20.8323

■ 78.5890, -0.2904,  
-46.9976

■ 121.8770, 0.0606,  
27.2949

■ 75.1430, -0.5635,  
-52.7454

■ 125.3230, 0.3338,  
33.0427

■ 71.3980, -0.6892,

■ 129.0680, 0.4595,

-59.1080

39.4054

■ 70.0880, -0.5364,  
-61.4672

■ 132.5140, 0.7326,  
45.1532

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



100.7560, -3.3307, -5.0480



100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513



100.1340, 3.3849, -12.3955

# Triad

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



100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513



102.4820, 5.6784, -1.2997



102.9860, -5.4161, 10.5363

# Complementary

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



100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513



94.7670, 0.1149, 9.8513

# 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.



103.3820, -2.6533, 11.0660



100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513



103.2440, 3.3307, 5.0480

# Square

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



100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513



101.3780, 6.7156, -7.3475



103.4680, 0.2623, 9.2366



102.4370, -6.1314, 6.6328



# Rectangle

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



100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513



100.7750, 4.5479, -12.0807



103.4680, 0.2623, 9.2366



103.5130, -4.6899, 10.9511

# Sweetspot

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



100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513



135.5650, -0.2785, -4.0035



100.7730, -5.8041, -5.0629



67.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513



129.0860, -0.5354, -14.9844



99.7430, 3.0847, -9.4216



51.9780, 0.0108, -3.4887



77.3430, -0.6621, -67.8298



161.8270, -1.8867, -141.9223



# Inverse Universe

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



94.7670, 0.1149, 9.8513



120.8000, 0.0986, 15.0844



95.2570, -3.0847, 9.4216



50.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



39.6570, 0.6621, 67.8298



83.0590, 1.4499, 142.0223



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513 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 100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

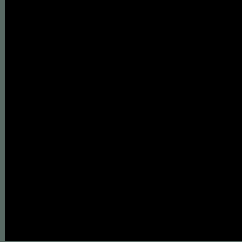
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513.

-9.8513.

# 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

100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513

### Protanopia

102.4410, -2.1894, 2.2442

### Deuteranopia

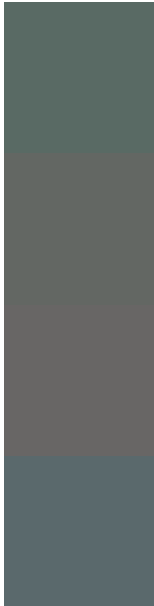
103.1150, -1.0427, 7.7921



**Tritanopia**

101.0250, 5.4107, -8.7919

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513

## Protanomaly

101.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592

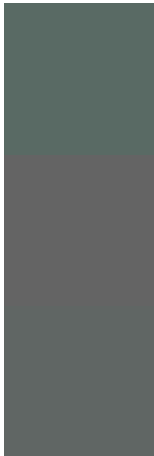
## Deuteranomaly

102.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295

## Tritanomaly

100.8570, 3.5215, -9.5216

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513

## Achromatopsia

100.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

99.9780, 0.0108, -3.4887

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513 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(89, 106, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 106, 100)  
}
```

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(89, 106, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 106, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513 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(89, 106, 100) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 106, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(89, 106, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 106, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 106, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 106,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 100.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 106, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 106,  
100) }
```

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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