

# Converting Colors

YUV(100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884)  
contains.

<b>YUV(100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884)</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(100.4600, 5.6892,  
-4.7884)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5F6570
RGB	95, 101, 112
RGB Percent	37%, 40%, 44%
CMY	0.6275, 0.6039, 0.5608
CMYK	0.15, 0.10, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	219°, 8%, 41%
HSV	219°, 15%, 44%
XYZ	12.2976, 12.9101, 17.1730
YIQ	100.4600, -7.1070, 2.1490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

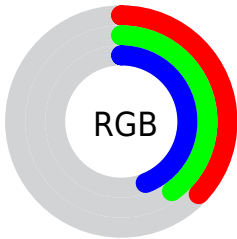
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	95, 99, 112
Decimal	6251888
CIE Lab	42.63, 0.18, -6.98
CIE LCh	43, 6.979, 271.518
Yxy	12.9101, 0.2902, 0.3046
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284441968 (0xFF5F6570)
YUV	100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884
Hunter-Lab	35.9306, -1.7852, -3.1861

# Details

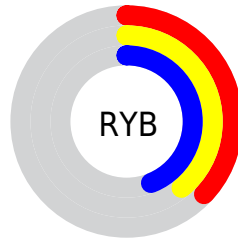
The YUV color **100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **106.5400, -5.6892, 4.7884**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.5740, 6.1260, -4.8884**, and **53.6450, 5.1050, -4.0737** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.0620, 9.3364, -7.9474**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.8580, 2.0420, -1.6295**.

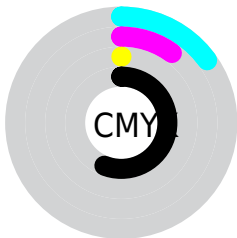
# Distribution



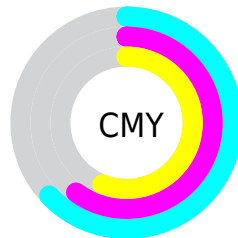
- Red (37%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884 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 100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 100.4600, 5.6892,  
-4.7884

■ 100.4600, 5.6892,  
-4.7884

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 76.4600, 5.6892,  
-4.7884

■ 151.5740, 6.1260,  
-4.8884

■ 53.6450, 5.1050,  
-4.0737

■ 178.2750, 6.2734,  
-5.5032

■ 32.2320, 4.8156,  
-4.5885

■ 205.3890, 6.7102,  
-5.6032

■ 8.9760, 6.4208,  
-6.1180

■ 233.6880, 6.5628,  
-4.9884

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 100.4600, 5.6892,

■ 100.4600, 5.6892,

-4.7884

-4.7884

■ 93.0620, 9.3364,  
-7.9474

■ 107.8580, 2.0420,  
-1.6295

■ 85.6640, 12.9836,  
-11.1063

■ 115.2560, -1.6052,  
1.5295

■ 77.3800, 17.0677,  
-14.3653

■ 123.5400, -5.6892,  
4.7884

■ 69.9820, 20.7149,  
-17.5242

■ 130.9380, -9.3364,  
7.9474

■ 62.5840, 24.3621,  
-20.6832

■ 138.3360,  
-12.9836, 11.1063

■ 55.1860, 28.0093,  
-23.8421

■ 145.7340,  
-16.6309, 14.2653

■ 47.2010, 31.9459,  
-26.4863

■ 153.7190,  
-20.5675, 16.9094

■ 39.5040, 35.7405,  
-30.2600

■ 161.4160,  
-24.3621, 20.6832

■ 36.2480, 37.3457,  
-31.7895

■ 168.8140,  
-28.0093, 23.8421

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



99.7260, 5.5581, -9.4067



100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884



101.1510, 4.3626, 0.7446

# Triad

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



100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884



101.5560, -3.2321, 10.0364



98.7990, -1.8729, -5.9627

# Complementary

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



100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884



106.5400, -5.6892, 4.7884

# 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.



99.8490, -4.3626, -0.7446



100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884



100.7900, -4.8265, 8.0772

# Square

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



100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884



101.9410, -0.4639, 8.8217



100.2410, -5.5418, 4.1736



98.8740, 1.0481, -9.5365



# Rectangle

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



100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884



101.8310, 3.0413, 4.5332



100.2410, -5.5418, 4.1736



99.1690, -3.0413, -4.5332

# Sweetspot

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



100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884



140.5590, 2.1894, -2.2442



106.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513



71.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147



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.



100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884



127.2470, 8.7522, -7.2326



97.5360, 7.1308, -0.4701



51.8580, 2.0420, -1.6295



38.3340, 40.2613, -33.6189



79.2270, 82.7121, -69.4821



# Inverse Universe

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



100.7670, 0.1149, 9.8513



127.8000, 0.0986, 15.0844



109.4640, -7.1308, 0.4701



52.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



40.6680, 0.6567, 69.5742

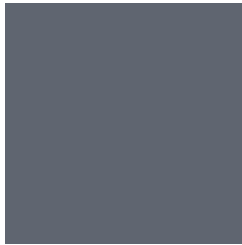


83.7710, 1.5919, 143.1518



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884 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 100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

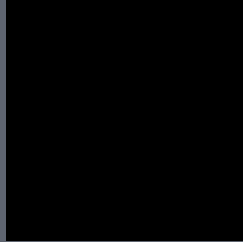
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

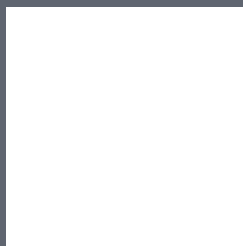
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884.

-4.7884.

# 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

100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884

### Protanopia

100.9550, 4.9522, -1.7145

### Deuteranopia

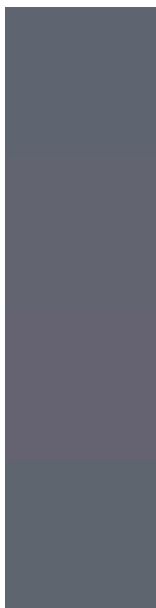
101.8030, 5.5201, 2.8038



## Tritanopia

100.1180, 4.3788, -4.4885

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884

## Protanomaly

100.6560, 5.0996, -2.3293

## Deuteranomaly

101.1940, 5.8204, -0.1701

## Tritanomaly

100.2320, 4.8156, -4.5885

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884

## Achromatopsia

100.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

99.8580, 2.0420, -1.6295

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884 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(95, 101, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 101, 112)  
}
```

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(95, 101, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 101, 112) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884 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(95, 101, 112) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 101, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 101, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 101, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 101, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 101,  
112) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 100.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 101, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 101,  
112) }
```

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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