

# Converting Colors

YUV(106.1950, -5.5191,  
43.6790)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(106.1950, -5.5191,  
43.6790)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9C535F
RGB	156, 83, 95
RGB Percent	61%, 33%, 37%
CMY	0.3882, 0.6745, 0.6275
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.39, 0.39
HSL	350°, 31%, 47%
HSV	350°, 47%, 61%
XYZ	18.8691, 14.0807, 12.5498
YIQ	106.1950, 39.6560, 19.2080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

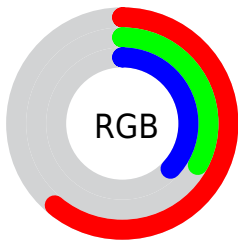
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	156, 83, 95
Decimal	10244959
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	44.35, 31.56, 6.72
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	44, 32.265, 12.016
Yxy	14.0807, 0.4147, 0.3095
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288435039 (0xFF9C535F)
YUV	106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790
Hunter-Lab	37.5242, 24.0917, 6.4377

# Details

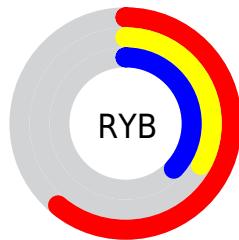
The YUV color **106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **132.8050, 5.5191, -43.6790**, and the grayscale version is **106.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.8750, -6.8404, 47.4676**, and **56.6290, -3.7611, 39.7904** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.3210, -6.5673, 53.2155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117.0690, -4.4710, 34.1425**.

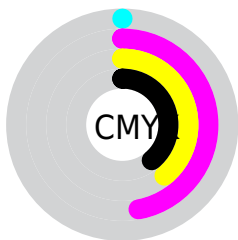
# Distribution



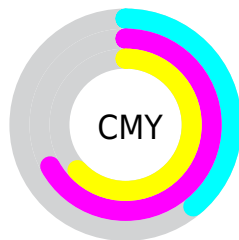
- Red (61%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (39%)




- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (63%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790 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 106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 106.1950, -5.5191,  
43.6790


 106.1950, -5.5191,  
43.6790


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 81.2980, -5.0769,  
41.8347


 158.8750, -6.8404,  
47.4676


 56.6290, -3.7611,  
39.7904


 186.4730, -7.1352,  
48.6972


 31.1990, -1.5771,  
39.2905

 209.2870, -5.0715,  
40.0903

 15.6620, -7.2284,  
31.8684

 228.9150, -0.9441,  
22.8765

 5.0830, -2.5059,  
10.4512

 249.1300, 2.8939,  
5.1480

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 106.1950, -5.5191,  
43.6790

■ 106.1950, -5.5191,  
43.6790

■ 95.3210, -6.5673,  
53.2155

■ 117.0690, -4.4710,  
34.1425

■ 85.0340, -7.9048,  
62.2372

■ 127.3560, -3.1335,  
25.1208

■ 74.1600, -8.9529,  
71.7737

■ 138.2300, -2.0854,  
15.5843

■ 63.8730, -10.2904,  
80.7954

■ 148.5170, -0.7479,  
6.5626

■ 52.9990, -11.3385,  
90.3319

■ 159.3910, 0.3002,  
-2.9739

■ 49.6080, -11.6387,  
93.3058

■ 170.2650, 1.3484,  
-12.5104

■ 180.5520, 2.6859,  
-21.5321

■ 191.4260, 3.7340,

-31.0686

■ 201.7130, 5.0715,  
-40.0903

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



107.4570, 7.1697, 33.8022



106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790



104.7850, -17.1490, 40.5306

# Triad

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



106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790



98.4330, -16.9755, -15.2887



86.7030, 33.6704, -66.3915

# Complementary

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



106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790



132.8050, 5.5191, -43.6790

# 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.



84.6390, 27.2930, -74.2284



106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790



92.0410, -2.4852, -43.0090

# Square

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



106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790



101.8120, -25.0503, 8.0579



82.9630, 15.7942, -72.7586



103.1650, 26.5407, -19.4387



# Rectangle

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



106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790



103.9490, -22.6529, 32.4937



82.9630, 15.7942, -72.7586



84.2460, 33.4027, -73.8837

# Sweetspot

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



106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790



184.2410, -2.0908, 17.3286



109.5610, 22.8944, 30.2030



90.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513



230.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790



126.2520, -8.5052, 68.1850



118.9150, -17.7061, 32.5235



73.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



45.3790, -11.0328, 85.6136



4.8270, -0.9007, 8.9217



# Inverse Universe

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



106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790



126.2520, -8.5052, 68.1850



120.0850, 17.7061, -32.5235



73.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



45.3790, -11.0328, 85.6136

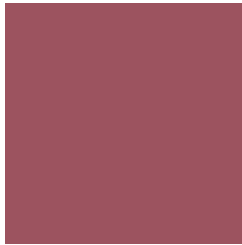


4.8270, -0.9007, 8.9217



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

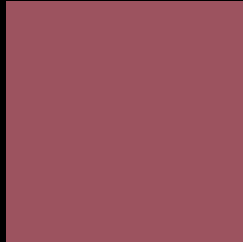
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790 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 106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 106.1950, -5.5191,



# 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

106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790

### Protanopia

105.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296

### Deuteranopia

105.6550, -6.7319, 12.5806



## Tritanopia

106.2120, -7.9925, 43.6641

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790

## Protanomaly

106.0560, -1.5066, 16.6139

## Deuteranomaly

105.5470, -6.1857, 24.0763

## Tritanomaly

106.4400, -7.1189, 43.4641

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790

## Achromatopsia

106.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

106.2300, -2.0854, 15.5843

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790 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(156, 83, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 83, 95)  
}
```

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(156, 83, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 83, 95) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790 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(156, 83, 95) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 83, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(156, 83, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 83, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 83, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 83,  
95) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 106.1950, -5.5191, 43.6790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 83, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 83,  
95) }
```

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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