

# Converting Colors

YUV(107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148)  
contains.

<b>YUV(107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148)</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> .....	22
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**YUV(107.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6C6B6B
RGB	108, 107, 107
RGB Percent	42%, 42%, 42%
CMY	0.5765, 0.5804, 0.5804
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.58
HSL	0°, 0%, 42%
HSV	0°, 1%, 42%
XYZ	14.0959, 14.7651, 16.0169
YIQ	107.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	108, 107, 107
Decimal	7105387
CIELab	45.31, 0.39, 0.13
CIELCh	45, 0.411, 18.604
Yxy	14.7651, 0.3141, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285295467 (0xFF6C6B6B)
YUV	107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148
Hunter-Lab	38.4253, -1.7638, 2.1837

# Details

The YUV color  $107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $107.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148$ , and the grayscale version is  $107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $158.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148$ , and  $60.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $99.5880, -1.7689, 7.3773$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $115.0100, 1.4741, -6.1478$ .

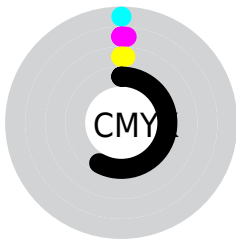
# Distribution



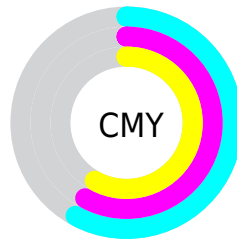
- Red (42%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (42%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (58%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148 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 107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 107.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 107.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 83.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 158.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 60.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 185.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 38.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 213.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 17.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 241.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 107.2990, -0.1474,

■ 107.2990, -0.1474,

0.6148

0.6148

■ 99.5880, -1.7689,  
7.3773

■ 115.0100, 1.4741,  
-6.1478

■ 91.8770, -3.3904,  
14.1399

■ 122.7210, 3.0955,  
-12.9103

■ 84.8670, -4.8644,  
20.2876

■ 129.7310, 4.5696,  
-19.0581

■ 77.1560, -6.4859,  
27.0502

■ 137.4420, 6.1911,  
-25.8206

■ 69.4450, -8.1074,  
33.8127

■ 145.1530, 7.8126,  
-32.5832

■ 61.7340, -9.7289,  
40.5753

■ 152.8640, 9.4340,  
-39.3457

■ 54.0230, -11.3503,  
47.3378

■ 160.5750, 11.0555,  
-46.1083

■ 47.0130, -12.8244,  
53.4856

■ 167.5850, 12.5296,  
-52.2560

■ 39.3020, -14.4459,  
60.2481

■ 175.2960, 14.1511,  
-59.0186

# Harmonies

# Triad

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



107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



107.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000

# Complementary

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



107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



107.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148

# 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.



106.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148



107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Square

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



107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



106.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



107.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000



# Rectangle

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



107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



106.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



107.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000

# Sweetspot

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



107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



107.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148



71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



199.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

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



107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



139.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



107.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



53.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



34.9830, -17.2466, 71.9289



73.2550, -36.1147, 150.6204



# Inverse Universe

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



107.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



139.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



53.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



82.0170, 17.2466, -71.9289



171.7450, 36.1147, -150.6204

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148 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 107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

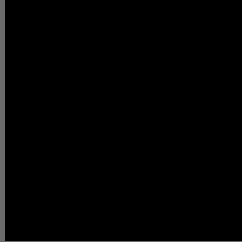
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 107.2990, -0.1474,



0.6148.

# 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

107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

### Protanopia

107.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296

### Deuteranopia

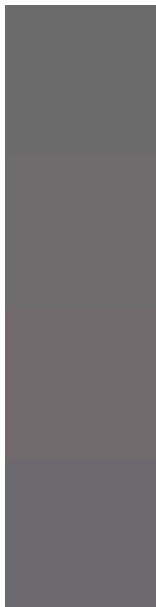
108.3430, -0.1691, 7.5922



## Tritanopia

107.8090, 3.0522, 1.0445

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

## Protanomaly

107.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296

## Deuteranomaly

108.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331

## Tritanomaly

107.4670, 1.7418, 1.3444

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

## Achromatopsia

107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148 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(108, 107, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 107, 107)  
}
```

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(108, 107, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 107, 107) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148 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(108, 107, 107) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 107, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 107, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 107, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 107, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 107,  
107) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 107.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 107, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
107, 107) }
```

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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