

# Converting Colors

YUV(109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(109.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6D6D6D
RGB	109, 109, 109
RGB Percent	43%, 43%, 43%
CMY	0.5725, 0.5725, 0.5725
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	0°, 0%, 43%
HSV	0°, 0%, 43%
XYZ	14.5356, 15.2926, 16.6537
YIQ	109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	109, 109, 109
Decimal	7171437
CIE Lab	46.03, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	46, 0.006, 296.813
Yxy	15.2926, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285361517 (0xFF6D6D6D)
YUV	109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	39.1058, -2.0866, 2.1247

# Details

The YUV color **109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**, and the grayscale version is **109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**, and **62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.2890, -1.6215, 6.7625**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116.7110, 1.6215, -6.7625**.

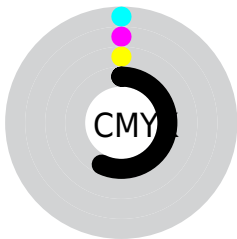
# Distribution



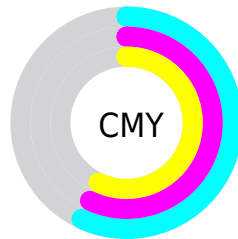
- Red (43%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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 109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 109.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 109.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 85.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 160.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 62.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 187.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 40.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 215.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 19.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 244.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 109.0000, 0.0000,

■ 109.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

0.0000

■ 101.2890, -1.6215,  
6.7625

■ 116.7110, 1.6215,  
-6.7625

■ 93.5780, -3.2430,  
13.5251

■ 124.4220, 3.2430,  
-13.5251

■ 85.8670, -4.8644,  
20.2876

■ 132.1330, 4.8644,  
-20.2876

■ 78.1560, -6.4859,  
27.0502

■ 139.8440, 6.4859,  
-27.0502

■ 71.1460, -7.9600,  
33.1980

■ 146.8540, 7.9600,  
-33.1980

■ 63.4350, -9.5815,  
39.9605

■ 154.5650, 9.5815,  
-39.9605

■ 55.7240, -11.2029,  
46.7231

■ 162.2760, 11.2029,  
-46.7231

■ 48.0130, -12.8244,  
53.4856

■ 169.9870, 12.8244,  
-53.4856

■ 40.3020, -14.4459,  
60.2481

■ 177.6980, 14.4459,  
-60.2481

# Harmonies

# Sweetspot

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



109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



143.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



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.



109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



143.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



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.



109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



143.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0170, 17.2466, -71.9289



171.7450, 36.1147, -150.6204

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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 109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

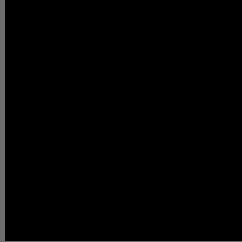
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000.

0.0000.

# 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

109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

### Protanopia

109.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444

### Deuteranopia

110.3430, -0.1691, 7.5922



## Tritanopia

109.5100, 3.1996, 0.4297

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Protanomaly

108.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296

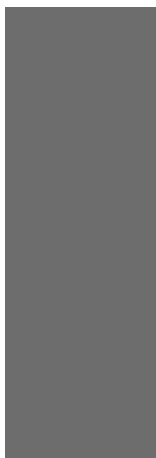
## Deuteranomaly

109.7340, 0.1311, 4.6183

## Tritanomaly

109.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatopsia

109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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(109, 109, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 109, 109)  
}
```

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(109, 109, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 109, 109) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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(109, 109, 109) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 109, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 109, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 109, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 109, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 109,  
109) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 109.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 109, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
109, 109) }
```

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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