

# Converting Colors

YUV(111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(111.3860, -2.1623,  
-6.4775)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	68746B
RGB	104, 116, 107
RGB Percent	41%, 45%, 42%
CMY	0.5922, 0.5451, 0.5804
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.08, 0.55
HSL	135°, 5%, 43%
HSV	135°, 10%, 45%
XYZ	14.6082, 16.4954, 16.3239
YIQ	111.3860, -4.2630, -5.3430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

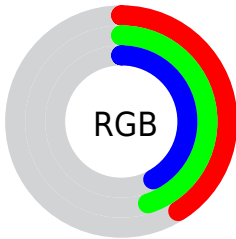
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	104, 114, 116
Decimal	6845547
CIE Lab	47.62, -6.39, 3.44
CIE LCh	48, 7.254, 151.703
Yxy	16.4954, 0.3080, 0.3478
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285035627 (0xFF68746B)
YUV	111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775
Hunter-Lab	40.6145, -6.8728, 4.6001

# Details

The YUV color  $[111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[108.6140, 2.1623, 6.4775]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[162.9730, -2.4517, -6.9923]$ , and  $[63.7990, -1.8729, -5.9627]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[106.7720, -4.3246, -12.9550]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[116.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

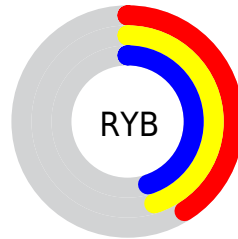
# Distribution



Red (41%)

Green (45%)

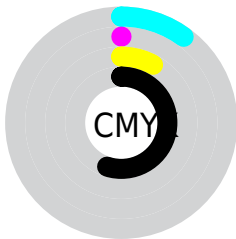
Blue (42%)



Red (41%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (45%)

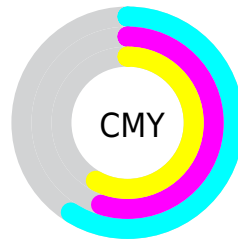


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (59%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775 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 111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 111.3860, -2.1623,  
-6.4775

■ 111.3860, -2.1623,  
-6.4775

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 86.7990, -1.8729,  
-5.9627

■ 162.9730, -2.4517,  
-6.9923

■ 63.7990, -1.8729,  
-5.9627

■ 189.9730, -2.4517,  
-6.9923

■ 41.7990, -1.8729,  
-5.9627

■ 217.9730, -2.4517,  
-6.9923

■ 20.7990, -1.8729,  
-5.9627

■ 246.5600, -2.7411,  
-7.5071

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 111.3860, -2.1623,

■ 111.3860, -2.1623,

-6.4775

-6.4775

■ 106.7720, -4.3246,  
-12.9550

■ 116.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 102.5710, -6.1975,  
-18.9178

■ 120.2010, 1.8729,  
5.9627

■ 97.9570, -8.3598,  
-25.3953

■ 124.8150, 4.0352,  
12.4402

■ 93.6420, -10.6695,  
-31.2580

■ 129.1300, 6.3449,  
18.3030

■ 89.1420, -12.3950,  
-37.8355

■ 133.6300, 8.0704,  
24.8805

■ 84.5280, -14.5573,  
-44.3131

■ 138.2440, 10.2327,  
31.3580

■ 80.2130, -16.8670,  
-50.1758

■ 142.5590, 12.5424,  
37.2208

■ 75.5990, -19.0293,  
-56.6533

■ 147.1730, 14.7047,  
43.6983

■ 71.3980, -20.9022,  
-62.6160

■ 151.3740, 16.5776,  
49.6610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



112.4360, -4.6519, -1.2594



111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775



111.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661

# Triad

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



111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775



112.5740, 6.1260, -4.8884



113.8550, -3.3795, 10.6512

# Complementary

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



111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775



108.6140, 2.1623, 6.4775

# 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.



114.5390, -0.7587, 10.0513



111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775



113.5640, 4.6519, 1.2594

# Square

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



111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775



111.7260, 5.5581, -9.4067



114.3150, 2.3097, 5.8627



113.5620, -5.7001, 8.2771



# Rectangle

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



111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775



111.3190, 2.8007, -11.6808



114.3150, 2.3097, 5.8627



114.0830, -2.5059, 10.4512

# Sweetspot

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



111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775



148.4620, -0.7208, -2.1592



113.7350, -4.7994, -0.6446



75.4620, -0.7208, -2.1592



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775



143.1360, -3.0250, -9.7663



112.0700, 0.4585, -7.0774



56.6360, -1.2995, -3.1888



75.1480, -21.7650, -65.9048



153.8180, -45.2663, -134.8984



# Inverse Universe

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



108.6140, 2.1623, 6.4775



138.9780, 3.4618, 9.6663



107.9300, -0.4585, 7.0774



55.2500, 0.8628, 3.2888



46.9660, 22.2018, 65.8048



96.0680, 44.8295, 134.9984



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

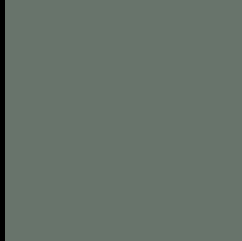
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

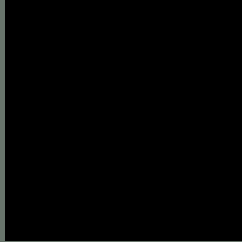
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

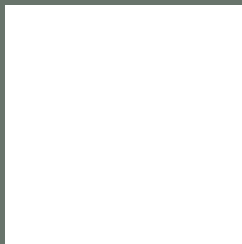
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775.

-6.4775.

# 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

111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775

### Protanopia

112.6970, -3.7946, 3.7737

### Deuteranopia

113.6700, -2.7953, 9.9364



## Tritanopia

112.9330, 4.9630, -5.2032

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775

## Protanomaly

111.9030, -2.9102, 0.0851

## Deuteranomaly

113.0390, -2.4842, 3.4738

## Tritanomaly

112.5370, 2.2003, -5.7329

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775

## Achromatopsia

111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

111.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775 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(104, 116, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 116, 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(104, 116, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 116, 107) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775 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(104, 116, 107) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 116, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 116, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 116, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 116, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 116,  
107) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 111.3860, -2.1623, -6.4775 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 116, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104,  
116, 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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