

# Converting Colors

YUV(114.6970, 9.5164,  
-19.0283)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(114.6970, 9.5164,  
-19.0283)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5D7A86
RGB	93, 122, 134
RGB Percent	36%, 48%, 53%
CMY	0.6353, 0.5216, 0.4745
CMYK	0.31, 0.09, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	198°, 18%, 45%
HSV	198°, 31%, 53%
XYZ	15.7768, 17.9675, 25.1908
YIQ	114.6970, -21.1360, -2.4160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

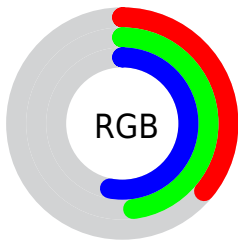
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	93, 110, 134
Decimal	6126214
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.46, -7.35, -9.92
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	49, 12.350, 233.460
Yxy	17.9675, 0.2677, 0.3049
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284316294 (0xFF5D7A86)
YUV	114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283
Hunter-Lab	42.3880, -7.7414, -5.5638

# Details

The YUV color  $[114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[112.3030, -9.5164, 19.0283]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[115.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[166.5120, 10.1006, -19.7430]$ , and  $[65.8820, 8.9322, -18.3135]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[108.4620, 12.5902, -24.9612]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[120.9320, 6.4425, -13.0954]$ .

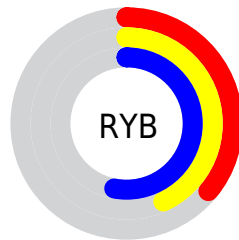
# Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (48%)

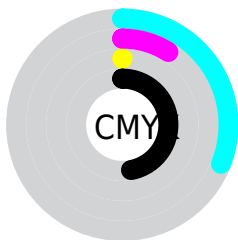
Blue (53%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (53%)

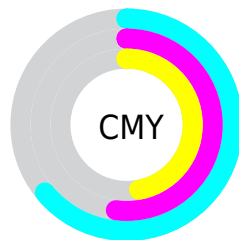


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283 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 114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 114.6970, 9.5164,  
-19.0283

■ 114.6970, 9.5164,  
-19.0283

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 89.9960, 9.3690,  
-18.4135

■ 166.5120, 10.1006,  
-19.7430

■ 65.8820, 8.9322,  
-18.3135

■ 194.2130, 10.2480,  
-20.3578

■ 43.1700, 8.7902,  
-19.4431

■ 222.2130, 10.2480,  
-20.3578

■ 22.0560, 8.3534,  
-19.3431

■ 246.6280, 4.1274,  
-17.2138

■ 2.7530, 8.0098,  
-2.4144

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 114.6970, 9.5164,  
-19.0283

■ 114.6970, 9.5164,  
-19.0283

■ 108.4620, 12.5902,  
-24.9612

■ 120.9320, 6.4425,  
-13.0954

■ 101.9280, 15.8115,  
-31.5089

■ 127.4660, 3.2213,  
-6.5477

■ 95.6930, 18.8854,  
-37.4418

■ 133.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 89.1590, 22.1066,  
-43.9894

■ 140.2350, -3.0739,  
5.9329

■ 82.9240, 25.1805,  
-49.9223

■ 146.4700, -6.1477,  
11.8658

■ 76.6890, 28.2543,  
-55.8553


■ 152.7050, -9.2216,  
17.7987

■ 71.0410, 31.0388,  
-62.3030

■ 158.6520,  
-12.1534, 24.8612

■ 164.8870,

-15.2273, 30.7941

 171.4210,  
-18.4486, 37.3418

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



113.9480, 5.4486, -21.0024



114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283



116.3820, 10.6577, -11.7360

# Triad

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



114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283



119.8000, 0.0986, 15.0844



116.0080, -8.8779, 0.8700

# Complementary

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



114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283



112.3030, -9.5164, 19.0283

# 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.



117.4220, -10.0680, 9.2769



114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283



119.5570, -4.7116, 17.9285

# Square

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



114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283



119.1350, 5.3564, 8.6516



118.5090, -8.6319, 15.3396



114.9790, -4.9196, -8.7516



# Rectangle

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



114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283



117.8990, 9.9098, -5.1734



118.5090, -8.6319, 15.3396



116.5030, -9.6150, 3.9439

# Sweetspot

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



114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283



166.1670, 3.3687, -7.1625



118.4350, -6.6235, -22.3065



82.2490, 2.3422, -4.6034



214.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283



143.2980, 14.6431, -30.0793



102.9570, 15.3042, -8.7323



63.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591



68.8240, 30.1598, -60.3586



1.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295



# Inverse Universe

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



108.5650, 6.6235, 22.3065



133.3800, 10.6587, 34.7467



124.0430, -15.3042, 8.7323



62.2500, 0.8628, 3.2888



49.3580, 21.0225, 70.7230



1.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283 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 114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

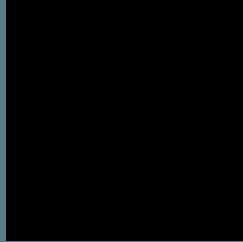
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 114.6970, 9.5164,

-19.0283.

# 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

114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283

### Protanopia

117.2970, 6.2626, -2.0145

### Deuteranopia

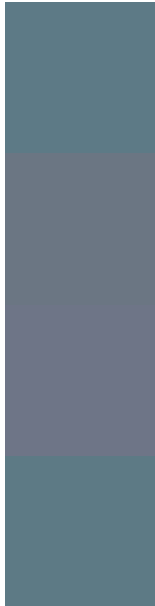
118.3020, 8.7251, 1.4891



## Tritanopia

114.4690, 8.6428, -18.8283

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283

## Protanomaly

116.1930, 7.2999, -8.0623

## Deuteranomaly

116.9590, 8.8942, -6.1030

## Tritanomaly

114.5830, 9.0796, -18.9283

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283

## Achromatopsia

115.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

115.1670, 3.3687, -7.1625

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283 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(93, 122, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 122, 134)  
}
```

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(93, 122, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 122, 134) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283 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(93, 122, 134) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 122, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 122, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 122, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 122, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 122,  
134) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 114.6970, 9.5164, -19.0283 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 122, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 122,  
134) }
```

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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