

# Converting Colors

YUV(117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(117.0680, -9.8935,  
-0.0596)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	757961
RGB	117, 121, 97
RGB Percent	46%, 47%, 38%
CMY	0.5412, 0.5255, 0.6196
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.20, 0.53
HSL	70°, 11%, 43%
HSV	70°, 20%, 47%
XYZ	16.3312, 18.3197, 13.9846
YIQ	117.0680, 5.3200, -8.3120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

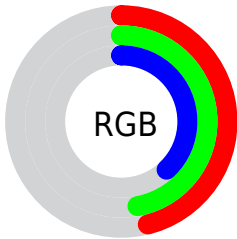
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	97, 121, 101
Decimal	7698785
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.88, -6.00, 12.68
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 14.030, 115.335
Yxy	18.3197, 0.3358, 0.3767
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285888865 (0xFF757961)
YUV	117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596
Hunter-Lab	42.8015, -6.7951, 10.5892

# Details

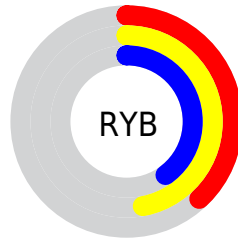
The YUV color **117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **100.9320, 9.8935, 0.0596**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.9540, -10.3303, 0.0403**, and **69.2960, -9.0199, -0.2596** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115.1020, -14.8403, -0.0895**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298**.

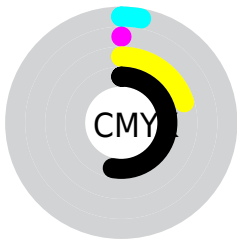
# Distribution



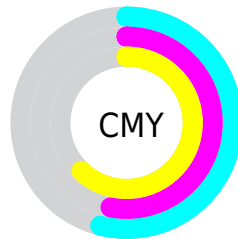
- Red (46%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596 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 117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 117.0680, -9.8935,  
-0.0596

■ 117.0680, -9.8935,  
-0.0596

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 92.1820, -9.4567,  
-0.1596

■ 168.9540,  
-10.3303, 0.0403

■ 69.2960, -9.0199,  
-0.2596

■ 196.7260,  
-11.2039, 0.2403

■ 46.4100, -8.5831,  
-0.3596

■ 224.7260,  
-11.2039, 0.2403

■ 25.3670, -10.0409,  
0.5551

■ 251.5520,  
-10.6251, 1.2699

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 117.0680, -9.8935,

■ 117.0680, -9.8935,

-0.0596

-0.0596

■ 115.1020,  
-14.8403, -0.0895

■ 119.0340, -4.9468,  
-0.0298

■ 113.1360,  
-19.7870, -0.1193

■ 121.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 111.1700,  
-24.7338, -0.1491

■ 122.9660, 4.9468,  
0.0298

■ 109.2040,  
-29.6806, -0.1789

■ 124.9320, 9.8935,  
0.0596

■ 107.1240,  
-35.0641, -0.1087

■ 126.8980, 14.8403,  
0.0895

■ 105.1580,  
-40.0109, -0.1386

■ 128.9780, 20.2238,  
0.0193

■ 103.1920,  
-44.9577, -0.1684

■ 130.9440, 25.1706,  
0.0491

■ 101.2260,  
-49.9044, -0.1982

■ 132.9100, 30.1174,  
0.0789

■ 134.8760, 35.0641,  
0.1087

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



118.3790, -11.5258, 10.1916



117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596



115.5550, -5.2036, -11.0107

# Triad

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



117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596



115.7290, 10.9796, -21.6873



120.5230, 0.2352, 17.9583

# Complementary

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



117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596



100.9320, 9.8935, 0.0596

# 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.



120.8470, 5.4984, 9.7812



117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596



117.4250, 12.1155, -12.6507

# Square

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



117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596



113.9800, 6.9119, -23.6615



119.3340, 10.1883, -1.1699



120.6390, -5.7380, 20.4876



# Rectangle

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



117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596



114.5480, -1.2562, -17.1436



119.3340, 10.1883, -1.1699



120.9680, 1.9878, 15.8141

# Sweetspot

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



117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596



156.6750, -3.7838, 0.2850



106.5240, -4.6953, 12.6955



78.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149



207.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596



151.8740, -15.7139, 0.1105



113.4800, -8.1246, -7.4370



60.0170, -2.4734, -0.0149



104.4710, -51.5042, -0.4131



210.7140, -103.8820, -0.6262



# Inverse Universe

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



100.9320, 9.8935, 0.0596



126.1260, 15.7139, -0.1105



104.5200, 8.1246, 7.4370



55.9830, 2.4734, 0.0149



20.5290, 51.5042, 0.4131



41.2860, 103.8820, 0.6262



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

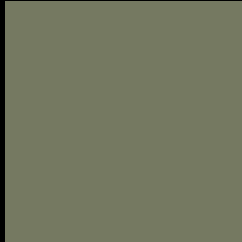
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596 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 117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596.

-0.0596.

# 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

117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596

### Protanopia

117.8840, -10.7888, 7.1177

### Deuteranopia

119.0530, -10.3791, 15.7395



## Tritanopia

119.2220, 3.3416, 1.5593

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596

## Protanomaly

117.5740, -10.6360, 4.7586

## Deuteranomaly

118.7210, -10.2155, 9.8917

## Tritanomaly

118.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596

## Achromatopsia

117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

116.7890, -3.3470, 0.1850

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596 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(117, 121, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 121, 97)  
}
```

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(117, 121, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 121, 97) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596 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(117, 121, 97) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 121, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 121, 97)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 121, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 121, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 121,  
97) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 117.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 121, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
121, 97) }
```

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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