

# Converting Colors

YUV(228.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(228.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(228.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E4E4E4
RGB	228, 228, 228
RGB Percent	89%, 89%, 89%
CMY	0.1059, 0.1059, 0.1059
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	0°, 0%, 89%
HSV	0°, 0%, 89%
XYZ	73.7419, 77.5822, 84.4870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	228, 228, 228
Decimal	15000804
CIE Lab	90.59, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	91, 0.011, 296.813
Yxy	77.5822, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293190884 (0xFFE4E4E4)
YUV	228.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Details

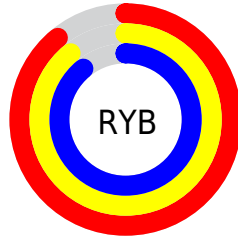
The YUV color `228.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000` is a light color, and the **websafe** version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be `228.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000`, and the grayscale version is `228.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `255.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000`, and `173.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `211.8770, -3.3904, 14.1399`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `244.1230, 3.3904, -14.1399`.

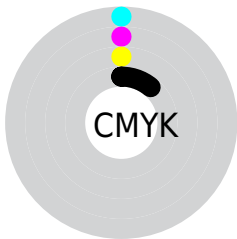
# Distribution



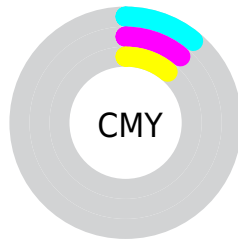
- Red (89%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 228.0000, 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 228.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 228.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 228.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 200.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 173.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 146.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 120.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 96.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 72.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 50.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 29.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 2.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 228.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 228.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 211.8770, -3.3904,  
14.1399

■ 244.1230, 3.3904,  
-14.1399

■ 195.7540, -6.7807,  
28.2797

■ 246.9270, 3.9800,  
-16.5990

■ 180.3320,  
-10.0237, 41.8048

■ 164.2090,  
-13.4140, 55.9447

■ 148.0860,  
-16.8044, 70.0846

■ 131.9630,  
-20.1948, 84.2244

■ 115.8400,  
-23.5851, 98.3643

■ 100.4180,  
-26.8281, 111.8894

■ 84.2950, -30.2184,  
126.0293

# Harmonies

# Sweetspot

The sweet spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



228.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

255.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



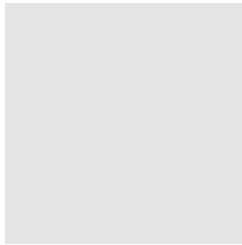
128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 228.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

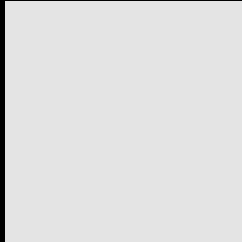
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 228.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

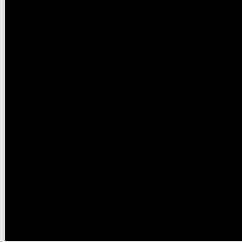
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

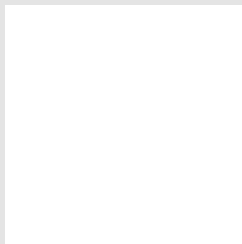
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 228.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 228.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 228.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000.

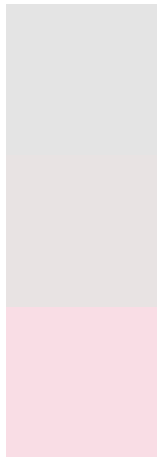
0.0000.



# 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

228.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

### Protanopia

228.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739

### Deuteranopia

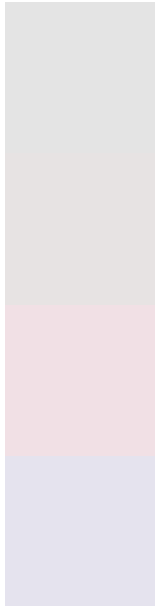
230.2840, -0.6330, 16.4139



## Tritanopia

229.1340, 6.8359, 0.7595

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

228.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Protanomaly

228.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591

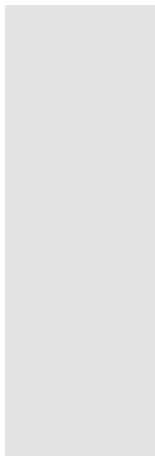
## Deuteranomaly

229.6530, -0.3219, 9.9513

## Tritanomaly

228.8520, 4.5100, 0.1298

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

228.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatopsia

228.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

228.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 228.0000, 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(228, 228, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 228, 228)  
}
```

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(228, 228, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 228, 228) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 228.0000, 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(228, 228, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 228, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 228, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 228, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 228, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 228,  
228) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 228.0000, 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(228, 228, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
228, 228) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Have a look at my other booklet **HOWCOLORS.WORK – A CSS color notation guide.**



## **HOWCOLORS.WORK**

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