

# Converting Colors

YUV(95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(95.4620, -37.6958,  
3.9798)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	646C13
RGB	100, 108, 19
RGB Percent	39%, 42%, 7%
CMY	0.6078, 0.5765, 0.9255
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.82, 0.58
HSL	65°, 70%, 25%
HSV	65°, 82%, 42%
XYZ	10.7356, 13.4815, 2.6524
YIQ	95.4620, 23.8010, -29.3750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

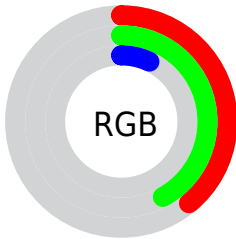
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	19, 108, 27
Decimal	6581267
CIE Lab	43.48, -14.68, 44.57
CIE LCh	43, 46.931, 108.234
Yxy	13.4815, 0.3995, 0.5017
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284771347 (0xFF646C13)
YUV	95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798
Hunter-Lab	36.7171, -12.0637, 21.4189

# Details

The YUV color **95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **31.5380, 37.6958, -3.9798**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.1740, -37.5538, 5.1094**, and **50.7570, -25.0232, -0.6639** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.9090, -42.3531, 4.4648**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.0150, -33.0384, 3.4948**.

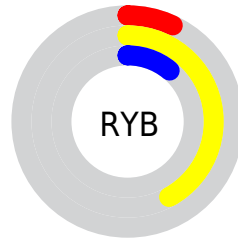
# Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (42%)

Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (11%)

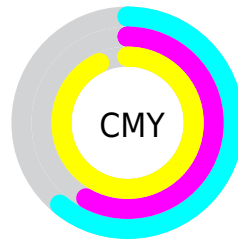


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (82%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798 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 95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



95.4620, -37.6958,  
3.9798

95.4620, -37.6958,  
3.9798

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

71.4340, -35.2170,  
2.2504

147.1740,  
-37.5538, 5.1094

50.7570, -25.0232,  
-0.6639

174.2450,  
-38.5748, 5.9241

30.3680, -14.9714,  
-4.7077

202.3160,  
-39.5958, 6.7389

11.7400, -5.7878,  
-10.2960

230.5010,  
-40.1800, 7.4536

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

245.9940,  
-34.5070, 7.8983

249.1860,

-22.2767, 5.0989

■ 252.4920, -9.6096,  
2.1995

■ 95.4620, -37.6958,  
3.9798

■ 95.4620, -37.6958,  
3.9798

■ 93.9090, -42.3531,  
4.4648

■ 97.0150, -33.0384,  
3.4948

■ 92.6980, -45.7001,  
4.6499

■ 98.5680, -28.3810,  
3.0099

■ 100.0070,  
-24.1605, 2.6249

■ 101.5600,  
-19.5031, 2.1399

■ 103.1130,  
-14.8457, 1.6549

■ 104.6660,  
-10.1883, 1.1699

■ 106.2190, -5.5310,  
0.6849

■ 107.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

■ 109.2110, 3.3470,  
-0.1850

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



98.2960, -39.0929, 32.1894



95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798



89.4110, -20.4156, -31.9324

# Triad

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



95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798



88.0930, 35.4502, -77.2576



102.9310, 8.4150, 54.4345

# Complementary

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



95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798



31.5380, 37.6958, -3.9798

# 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.



105.8700, 24.2211, 24.6700



95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798



86.1500, 45.7750, -75.5536

# Square

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



95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798



85.3910, 20.0202, -74.8879



100.1180, 37.9028, -23.7825



100.2900, -9.5100, 63.7667



# Rectangle

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



95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798



78.0610, -2.9881, -68.4595



100.1180, 37.9028, -23.7825



103.9670, 13.8203, 47.3869

# Sweetspot

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



95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798



135.1130, -14.8457, 1.6549



49.7200, -15.1450, 51.1116



68.0080, -8.8779, 0.8700



199.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798



120.5660, -58.9460, 6.5196



82.3060, -31.2099, -23.0704



53.0170, -2.4734, -0.0149



100.6720, -49.6313, 5.5497



210.4920, -103.7726, 10.9695



# Inverse Universe

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



31.5380, 37.6958, -3.9798



20.7330, 58.7986, -5.9048



44.6940, 31.2099, 23.0704



48.9830, 2.4734, 0.0149



16.6270, 49.4839, -4.9349



34.5080, 103.7726, -10.9695



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798 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 95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

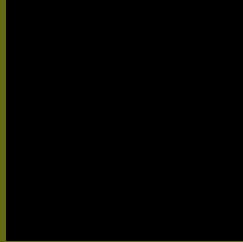
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 95.4620, -37.6958,



# 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

95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798

### Protanopia

97.1970, -39.0441, 16.4902

### Deuteranopia

98.3600, -36.1665, 26.8713



## Tritanopia

103.8910, 2.0257, 3.6036

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798

## Protanomaly

96.5770, -38.7385, 11.7720

## Deuteranomaly

97.1910, -36.5762, 18.2495

## Tritanomaly

101.1070, -12.3778, 3.4142

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798

## Achromatopsia

95.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

95.3410, -13.9721, 1.4549

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798 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(100, 108, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 108, 19)  
}
```

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(100, 108, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 108, 19) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798 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(100, 108, 19) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 108, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 108, 19)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 108, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 108, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 108,  
19) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 95.4620, -37.6958, 3.9798 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 108, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
108, 19) }
```

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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