

Converting Colors

YUV(96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(96.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	61615F
RGB	97, 97, 95
RGB Percent	38%, 38%, 37%
CMY	0.6196, 0.6196, 0.6275
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.02, 0.62
HSL	60°, 1%, 38%
HSV	60°, 2%, 38%
XYZ	11.2700, 11.9170, 12.5327
YIQ	96.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

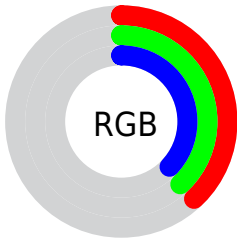
Format	Color
RYB	95, 97, 95
Decimal	6381919
CIELab	41.08, -0.41, 1.13
CIElCh	41, 1.205, 109.964
Yxy	11.9170, 0.3155, 0.3336
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284571999 (0xFF61615F)
YUV	96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000
Hunter-Lab	34.5210, -2.1372, 2.6397

Details

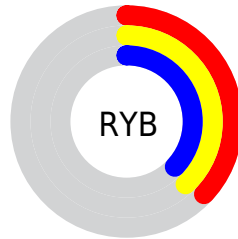
The YUV color **96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **95.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999**, and **50.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.6320, -5.2416, 1.1997**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.9120, 3.4944, -0.7998**.

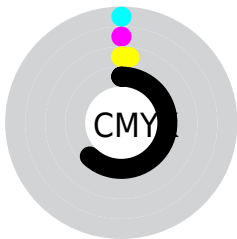
Distribution



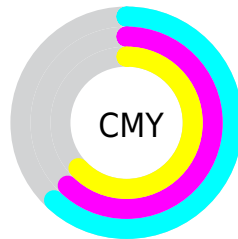
- Red (38%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000 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 96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 96.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 72.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 147.6580, -1.3104,
0.2999

■ 50.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 173.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 29.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 200.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 3.6580, -1.3104,
0.2999

■ 229.6580, -1.3104,
0.2999

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 96.7720, -0.8736,

■ 96.7720, -0.8736,

0.2000

■ 95.6320, -5.2416,
1.1997

■ 94.6060, -9.1728,
2.0995

■ 93.4660, -13.5407,
3.0993

■ 92.3260, -17.9087,
4.0991

■ 91.3000, -21.8399,
4.9989

■ 90.1600, -26.2079,
5.9987

■ 89.0200, -30.5759,
6.9985

■ 87.8800, -34.9438,
7.9982

0.2000

■ 97.9120, 3.4944,
-0.7998

■ 98.9380, 7.4256,
-1.6996

■ 100.0780, 11.7935,
-2.6994

■ 101.2180, 16.1615,
-3.6992

■ 102.3580, 20.5295,
-4.6990

■ 103.3840, 24.4607,
-5.5988

■ 104.5240, 28.8287,
-6.5985

■ 105.6640, 33.1966,
-7.5983

■ 86.8540, -38.8750,
8.8980

■ 106.6900, 37.1278,
-8.4981

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



96.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148

Triad

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



96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



96.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295



97.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444

Complementary

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



96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



95.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000

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.



96.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



96.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147

Square

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



96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



96.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



97.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



96.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443

Rectangle

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



96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



96.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296



97.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



96.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296

Sweetspot

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



96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



124.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



95.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



63.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



124.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



96.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148



47.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



99.2320, -48.9214, 11.1975



212.6400, -104.8315, 23.9947

Inverse Universe

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



95.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



122.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



95.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148



47.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000



12.7680, 48.9214, -11.1975



27.3600, 104.8315, -23.9947

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000 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 96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

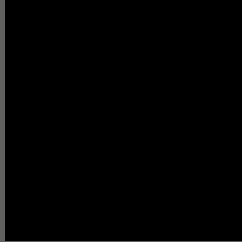
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 96.7720, -0.8736,

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

96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000

Protanopia

96.7830, -0.8790, 1.9443

Deuteranopia

98.1150, -1.0427, 7.7921



Tritanopia

97.3960, 2.7628, 0.5297

Trichromacy

**Original Color**

96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000

Protanomaly

96.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295

Deuteranomaly

97.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182

Tritanomaly

97.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296

Monochromacy

**Original Color**

96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000

Achromatopsia

97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000 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(97, 97, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 97, 95)  
}
```

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(97, 97, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 97, 95) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000 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(97, 97, 95) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 97, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 97, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 97, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 97, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 97, 95)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 96.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 97, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 97,  
95) }
```

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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