

# Converting Colors

YUV(98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(98.2970, -13.9504,  
-5.5225)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5C6B46
RGB	92, 107, 70
RGB Percent	36%, 42%, 27%
CMY	0.6392, 0.5804, 0.7255
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.35, 0.58
HSL	84°, 21%, 35%
HSV	84°, 35%, 42%
XYZ	10.7768, 13.2329, 7.7806
YIQ	98.2970, 2.9370, -14.6870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

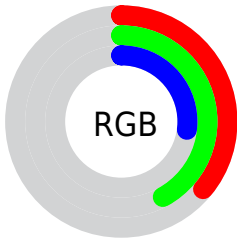
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	70, 107, 85
Decimal	6056774
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	43.11, -12.79, 18.92
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	43, 22.841, 124.055
Yxy	13.2329, 0.3390, 0.4163
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284246854 (0xFF5C6B46)
YUV	98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225
Hunter-Lab	36.3771, -10.7786, 12.7826

# Details

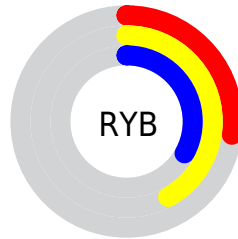
The YUV color  $[98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666633$ . A complement of this color would be  $[78.7030, 13.9504, 5.5225]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[98.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[149.0690, -14.8240, -5.3225]$ , and  $[51.6390, -12.6400, -5.8224]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[95.8470, -18.1656, -6.8818]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[100.7470, -9.7353, -4.1631]$ .

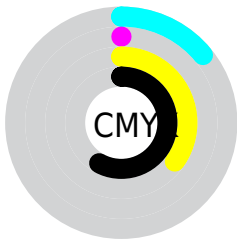
# Distribution



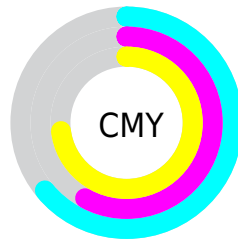
- Red (36%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225 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 98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 98.2970, -13.9504,  
-5.5225

■ 98.2970, -13.9504,  
-5.5225

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 74.4110, -13.5136,  
-5.6224

■ 149.0690,  
-14.8240, -5.3225

■ 51.6390, -12.6400,  
-5.8224

■ 175.5420,  
-15.5502, -5.7373

■ 29.7810, -14.6820,  
-4.1929

■ 203.4280,  
-15.9870, -5.6374

■ 11.1530, -5.4984,  
-9.7812

■ 231.3140,  
-16.4238, -5.5374

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 251.5090,  
-12.0829, 2.1846

■ 98.2970, -13.9504,  
-5.5225

■ 98.2970, -13.9504,  
-5.5225

■ 95.8470, -18.1656,  
-6.8818

■ 100.7470, -9.7353,  
-4.1631

■ 93.2120, -21.7965,  
-8.9559

■ 103.3820, -6.1043,  
-2.0890

■ 90.7620, -26.0117,  
-10.3153

■ 105.8320, -1.8892,  
-0.7297

■ 88.3120, -30.2268,  
-11.6746

■ 108.2820, 2.3260,  
0.6297

■ 85.6770, -33.8578,  
-13.7487

■ 111.0310, 6.3937,  
2.6038

■ 83.2270, -38.0729,  
-15.1081

■ 113.3670, 10.1721,  
4.0631

■ 81.9450, -40.3989,  
-15.7378

■ 115.8170, 14.3872,  
5.4225

■ 118.5660, 18.4550,

7.3966

■ 120.9020, 22.2333,  
8.8559

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



100.0710, -17.7830, 10.4617



98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225



95.7770, -5.3131, -22.6064

# Triad

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



98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225



94.0350, 20.1957, -37.7417



103.7310, -1.8394, 30.0539

# Complementary

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



98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225



78.7030, 13.9504, 5.5225

# 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.



104.6680, 7.0657, 20.4622



98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225



100.2270, 19.1151, -17.7391

# Square

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



98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225



89.8290, 15.8603, -47.2080



103.8060, 14.3926, 3.6781



103.4400, -10.5699, 30.3091



# Rectangle

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



98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225



93.2470, 1.8502, -33.5426



103.8060, 14.3926, 3.6781



104.4040, 0.7868, 27.7097

# Sweetspot

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



98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225



136.9090, -5.3781, -1.6742



89.8680, -9.7949, 15.0248



69.1910, -3.0522, -1.0445



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.



98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225



126.6250, -21.5071, -8.4411



92.9150, -11.2971, -16.5885



52.4190, -2.1786, -1.2445



89.6090, -44.1772, -17.1971



187.4690, -92.4222, -36.3683



# Inverse Universe

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



78.7030, 13.9504, 5.5225



96.3750, 21.5071, 8.4411



84.0850, 11.2971, 16.5885



49.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297



27.6900, 44.0298, 17.8119



57.5310, 92.4222, 36.3683



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225 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 98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

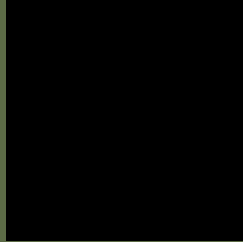
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 98.2970, -13.9504,

-5.5225.

# 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

98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225

### Protanopia

100.5160, -16.0304, 8.3175

### Deuteranopia

101.3260, -14.4577, 17.2541



## Tritanopia

101.7160, 4.0840, -3.2589

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225

## Protanomaly

99.7110, -15.1405, 2.8845

## Deuteranomaly

100.2710, -14.4306, 8.5323

## Tritanomaly

100.5820, -2.7519, -4.0184

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225

## Achromatopsia

98.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

98.0230, -4.9413, -1.7742

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225 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(92, 107, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 107, 70)  
}
```

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(92, 107, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 107, 70) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225 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(92, 107, 70) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 107, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 107, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 107, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 107, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 107,  
70) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 98.2970, -13.9504, -5.5225 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 107, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 107,  
70) }
```

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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