

# Converting Colors

YUV(98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(98.6150, -6.2192,  
-11.9404)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	556C56
RGB	85, 108, 86
RGB Percent	33%, 42%, 34%
CMY	0.6667, 0.5765, 0.6627
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.20, 0.58
HSL	123°, 12%, 38%
HSV	123°, 21%, 42%
XYZ	10.7886, 13.3283, 10.8081
YIQ	98.6150, -6.6460, -11.7180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

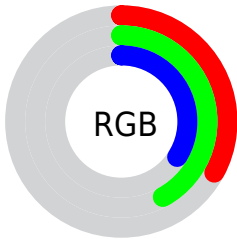
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	85, 107, 108
Decimal	5598294
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	43.25, -13.31, 9.56
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	43, 16.389, 144.323
Yxy	13.3283, 0.3089, 0.3816
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283788374 (0xFF556C56)
YUV	98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404
Hunter-Lab	36.5080, -11.1398, 8.0029

# Details

The YUV color **98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **94.3850, 6.2192, 11.9404**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.7890, -6.7980, -12.9700**, and **51.5550, -5.2036, -11.0107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.0440, -3.4727, -6.1776**.

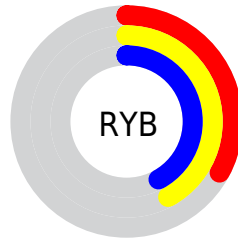
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (42%)

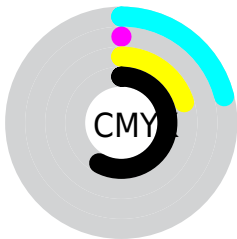
Blue (34%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (42%)

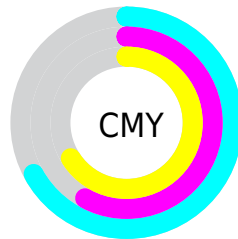


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404 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 98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 98.6150, -6.2192,  
-11.9404

■ 98.6150, -6.2192,  
-11.9404

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 75.0280, -5.9298,  
-11.4256

■ 149.7890, -6.7980,  
-12.9700

■ 51.5550, -5.2036,  
-11.0107

■ 176.3760, -7.0874,  
-13.4848

■ 30.5550, -5.2036,  
-11.0107

■ 203.3760, -7.0874,  
-13.4848

■ 11.1530, -5.4984,  
-9.7812

■ 231.9630, -7.3768,  
-13.9996

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 250.8700, -2.8939,  
-5.1480

■ 98.6150, -6.2192,  
-11.9404

■ 98.6150, -6.2192,  
-11.9404

■ 94.1860, -8.9657,  
-17.7031

■ 103.0440, -3.4727,  
-6.1776

■ 89.6430, -12.1490,  
-23.3659

■ 107.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 85.5130, -15.0429,  
-28.5139

■ 111.7170, 2.6045,  
4.6332

■ 81.0840, -17.7894,  
-34.2767

■ 116.1460, 5.3510,  
10.3960

■ 76.5410, -20.9727,  
-39.9395

■ 120.6890, 8.5343,  
16.0587

■ 72.1120, -23.7192,  
-45.7022

■ 125.1180, 11.2808,  
21.8215

■ 67.6830, -26.4657,  
-51.4650

■ 129.5470, 14.0273,  
27.5843

■ 63.9660, -29.0702,

■ 133.7910, 17.3580,

-56.0982

32.6323

■ 138.2200, 20.1045,  
38.3951

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



100.6120, -11.6407, 0.3403



98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404



97.0850, 0.9441, -22.8765

# Triad

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



98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404



100.2720, 14.1629, -16.0245



103.9490, -5.8909, 22.8467

# Complementary

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



98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404



94.3850, 6.2192, 11.9404

# 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.



104.5340, 0.2297, 19.7027



98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404



103.3770, 11.6461, -2.0846

# Square

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



98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404



97.5650, 13.0325, -26.8055



104.2000, 6.8034, 11.2256



102.9610, -10.8268, 19.3282



# Rectangle

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



98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404



96.3170, 5.7597, -27.4650



104.2000, 6.8034, 11.2256



104.4050, -4.1437, 22.4468

# Sweetspot

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



98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404



136.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184



105.0790, -9.8989, 1.6847



69.0490, -1.0102, -2.6740



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.



98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404



125.2460, -9.9813, -18.6327



99.8690, -1.4144, -13.0401



51.5220, -1.7363, -3.0888



69.2490, -31.6748, -60.7314



145.0690, -66.0960, -127.2255



# Inverse Universe

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



94.3850, 6.2192, 11.9404



118.7540, 9.9813, 18.6327



93.1310, 1.4144, 13.0401



50.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888



47.7510, 31.6748, 60.7314



99.9310, 66.0960, 127.2255



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404 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 98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

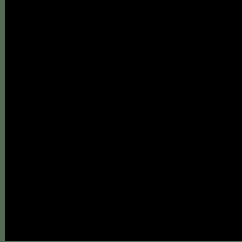
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404.

-11.9404.

# 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

98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404

### Protanopia

101.6280, -9.1836, 5.5882

### Deuteranopia

102.5410, -7.1687, 12.6805



## Tritanopia

100.8400, 5.9949, -9.5067

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404

## Protanomaly

100.5240, -8.1463, -0.4595

## Deuteranomaly

101.1870, -6.9942, 3.3440

## Tritanomaly

99.6890, 1.6323, -10.2513

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404

## Achromatopsia

99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

98.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404 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(85, 108, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 108, 86)  
}
```

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(85, 108, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 108, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404 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(85, 108, 86) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 108, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 108, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 108, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 108, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 108,  
86) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 98.6150, -6.2192, -11.9404 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 108, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 108,  
86) }
```

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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