

# Converting Colors

YUV(99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(99.6340, -4.7496,  
30.1390)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	86545A
RGB	134, 84, 90
RGB Percent	53%, 33%, 35%
CMY	0.4745, 0.6706, 0.6471
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.33, 0.47
HSL	353°, 23%, 43%
HSV	353°, 37%, 53%
XYZ	14.8473, 12.1472, 11.2350
YIQ	99.6340, 27.8740, 12.4660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

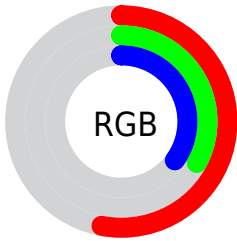
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	134, 84, 90
Decimal	8803418
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.45, 21.66, 5.24
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	41, 22.282, 13.611
Yxy	12.1472, 0.3884, 0.3177
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286993498 (0xFF86545A)
YUV	99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390
Hunter-Lab	34.8528, 15.0487, 5.2845

# Details

The YUV color **99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **118.3660, 4.7496, -30.1390**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.1290, -5.4866, 33.2129**, and **51.9540, -3.4283, 26.3503** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.6350, -6.2291, 38.0311**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108.6330, -3.2701, 22.2469**.

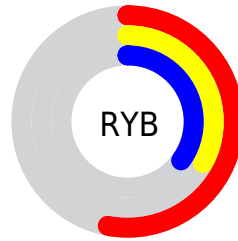
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (33%)

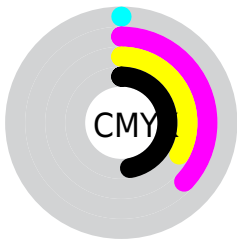
Blue (35%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (35%)

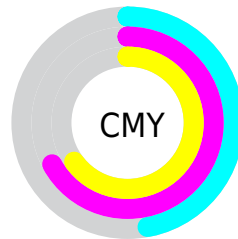


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390 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 99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 99.6340, -4.7496,  
30.1390

■ 99.6340, -4.7496,  
30.1390

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 75.1500, -4.0180,  
28.8094

■ 151.1290, -5.4866,  
33.2129

■ 51.9540, -3.4283,  
26.3503

■ 178.3140, -6.0708,  
33.9276

■ 29.4700, -2.6967,  
25.0208

■ 205.9120, -6.3656,  
35.1572

■ 11.3620, -5.6015,  
23.3615

■ 228.2310, -3.5649,  
23.4764

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 247.9730, 0.9993,  
6.1627

■ 99.6340, -4.7496,  
30.1390

■ 99.6340, -4.7496,  
30.1390

■ 90.6350, -6.2291,  
38.0311

■ 108.6330, -3.2701,  
22.2469

■ 81.0490, -7.4192,  
46.4380

■ 118.2190, -2.0800,  
13.8399

■ 72.1640, -8.4619,  
54.2302

■ 127.1040, -1.0373,  
6.0478

■ 62.5780, -9.6520,  
62.6371

■ 136.6900, 0.1528,  
-2.3591

■ 53.5790, -11.1314,  
70.5292

■ 145.6890, 1.6323,  
-10.2513

■ 44.5800, -12.6109,  
78.4213

■ 154.6880, 3.1118,  
-18.1434

■ 41.8900, -12.7638,  
80.7805

■ 164.2740, 4.3019,  
-26.5503

■ 173.1590, 5.3446,

-34.3424

■ 182.7450, 6.5347,  
-42.7494

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



100.2940, 4.2921, 23.4212



99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390



98.5600, -12.6011, 28.4499

# Triad

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



99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390



93.3610, -11.0240, -10.8406



91.9650, 19.7373, -30.6643

# Complementary

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



99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390



118.3660, 4.7496, -30.1390

# 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.



86.8940, 17.3073, -44.6340



99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390



90.6670, -1.8078, -26.8950

# Square

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



99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390



95.6790, -16.6037, 5.5435



87.1410, 9.2975, -42.2197



97.8150, 17.3462, -10.3618



# Rectangle

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



99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390



97.9030, -16.2212, 22.8871



87.1410, 9.2975, -42.2197



90.2200, 19.6115, -37.0269

# Sweetspot

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



99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390



160.0230, -1.4903, 11.3808



102.5570, 15.5014, 21.4365



78.8160, -0.8953, 7.1774



214.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390



119.4620, -7.1298, 46.9528



109.5160, -12.5794, 21.4725



61.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



40.6940, -12.1741, 78.3214



0.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



# Inverse Universe

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



99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390



119.4620, -7.1298, 46.9528



108.4840, 12.5794, -21.4725



61.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



40.6940, -12.1741, 78.3214

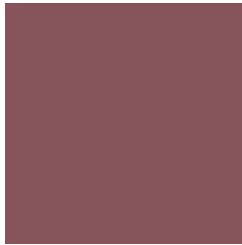


0.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

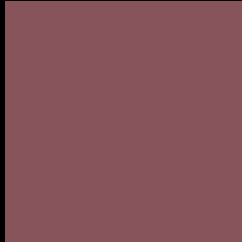
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

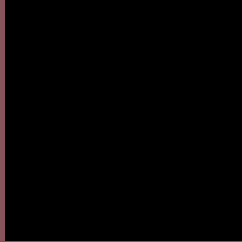
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 99.6340, -4.7496,



# 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

99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390

### Protanopia

98.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296

### Deuteranopia

98.9860, -5.4161, 10.5363



## Tritanopia

99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390

## Protanomaly

98.9090, -1.9271, 11.4808

## Deuteranomaly

99.1440, -5.0010, 17.4137

## Tritanomaly

99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390

## Achromatopsia

100.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

99.6100, -1.7797, 10.8660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390 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(134, 84, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 84, 90)  
}
```

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(134, 84, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 84, 90) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390 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(134, 84, 90) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 84, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(134, 84, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 84, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 84, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 84,  
90) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 99.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 84, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134, 84,  
90) }
```

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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