

# Converting Colors

YUV(99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(99.9680, -38.4382,  
8.7981)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E6E16
RGB	110, 110, 22
RGB Percent	43%, 43%, 9%
CMY	0.5686, 0.5686, 0.9137
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.80, 0.57
HSL	60°, 67%, 26%
HSV	60°, 80%, 43%
XYZ	12.1512, 14.5248, 2.9222
YIQ	99.9680, 28.2480, -27.3680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

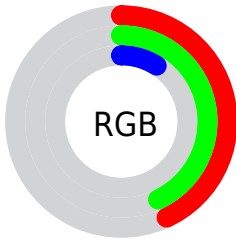
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	22, 110, 22
Decimal	7237142
CIE Lab	44.98, -10.95, 45.25
CIE LCh	45, 46.557, 103.600
Yxy	14.5248, 0.4105, 0.4907
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285427222 (0xFF6E6E16)
YUV	99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981
Hunter-Lab	38.1114, -9.7833, 22.1319

# Details

The YUV color **99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **32.0320, 38.4382, -8.7981**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.9790, -38.4436, 10.5424**, and **54.6220, -26.9286, 3.8395** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.7140, -43.2430, 9.8978**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.2220, -33.6334, 7.6983**.

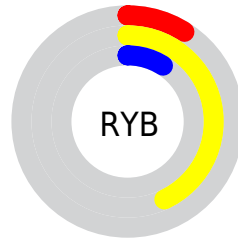
# Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (43%)

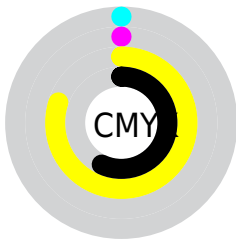
Blue (9%)



Red (9%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (9%)

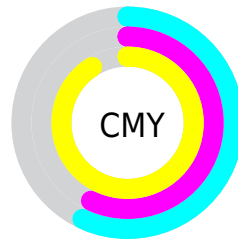


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981 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 99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 99.9680, -38.4382,  
8.7981

■ 99.9680, -38.4382,  
8.7981

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 75.5980, -37.2698,  
7.3686

■ 151.9790,  
-38.4436, 10.5424

■ 54.6220, -26.9286,  
3.8395

■ 179.0500,  
-39.4647, 11.3571

■ 34.2330, -16.8769,  
-0.2043

■ 207.1210,  
-40.4857, 12.1719

■ 12.9140, -6.3666,  
-11.3256

■ 235.3060,  
-41.0699, 12.8866

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 246.3360,  
-33.1966, 7.5983

■ 249.5280,

-20.9663, 4.7989

252.8340, -8.2992,  
1.8996

99.9680, -38.4382,  
8.7981

99.9680, -38.4382,  
8.7981

98.7140, -43.2430,  
9.8978

101.2220,  
-33.6334, 7.6983

97.4600, -48.0478,  
10.9976

102.4760,  
-28.8287, 6.5985

103.7300,  
-24.0239, 5.4988

104.9840,  
-19.2191, 4.3990

106.2380,  
-14.4143, 3.2993

■ 107.4920, -9.6096,  
2.1995

■ 108.7460, -4.8048,  
1.0998

■ 110.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 111.2540, 4.8048,  
-1.0998

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



103.0730, -37.5040, 35.8930



99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981



94.9450, -23.6369, -25.3848

# Triad

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



99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981



90.3270, 33.8558, -79.2168



107.7780, 10.4624, 51.0607

# Complementary

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



99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981



32.0320, 38.4382, -8.7981

# 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.



109.4070, 26.4213, 18.9371



99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981



89.3130, 45.2017, -78.3275

# Square

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



99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981



87.3970, 17.5523, -76.6472



101.5190, 39.6771, -32.9042



104.2730, -7.0366, 63.7816



# Rectangle

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



99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981



81.9860, -5.9091, -64.8857



101.5190, 39.6771, -32.9042



108.9170, 16.3099, 42.1688

# Sweetspot

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



99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981



139.1240, -14.8511, 3.3993



48.3120, -12.9718, 54.1004



68.7200, -8.7360, 1.9996



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.



99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981



127.3820, -59.8413, 13.6970



86.8120, -31.9523, -18.2521



55.3160, -2.6208, 0.5999



106.3200, -52.4158, 11.9974



218.8420, -107.8891, 24.6946



# Inverse Universe

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



32.0320, 38.4382, -8.7981



21.6180, 59.8413, -13.6970



45.1880, 31.9523, 18.2521



50.6840, 2.6208, -0.5999



13.6800, 52.4158, -11.9974



28.1580, 107.8891, -24.6946



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981 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 99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

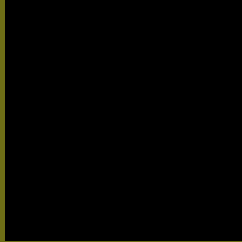
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 99.9680, -38.4382,



# 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

99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981

### Protanopia

101.0830, -39.4809, 16.5902

### Deuteranopia

102.4310, -37.1875, 27.6860



## Tritanopia

107.3970, 1.2833, 8.4218

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981

## Protanomaly

100.4740, -39.1807, 13.6163

## Deuteranomaly

101.2730, -37.6026, 20.8086

## Tritanomaly

104.6130, -13.1202, 8.2324

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981

## Achromatopsia

100.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

100.3520, -13.9775, 3.1993

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981 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(110, 110, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 110, 22)  
}
```

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(110, 110, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 110, 22) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981 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(110, 110, 22) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 110, 22) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 110, 22)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 110, 22); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 110, 22);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 110,  
22) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 99.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 110, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
110, 22) }
```

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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