

# Converting Colors

YUV(109.8680, -36.4169,  
60.6288)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(109.8680, -36.4169,  
60.6288)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B35924
RGB	179, 89, 36
RGB Percent	70%, 35%, 14%
CMY	0.2980, 0.6510, 0.8588
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.80, 0.30
HSL	22°, 67%, 42%
HSV	22°, 80%, 70%
XYZ	22.4812, 16.8558, 3.7377
YIQ	109.8680, 70.6530, 2.5970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

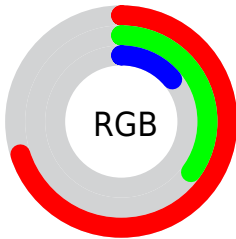
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	179, 120, 36
Decimal	11753764
CIELab	48.08, 33.02, 45.48
CIELCh	48, 56.202, 54.019
Yxy	16.8558, 0.5219, 0.3913
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289943844 (0xFFB35924)
YUV	109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288
Hunter-Lab	41.0559, 25.8946, 23.3414

# Details

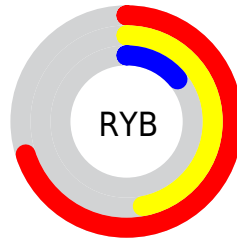
The YUV color **109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **105.1320, 36.4169, -60.6288**, and the grayscale version is **110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164.2170, -39.0540, 66.4617**, and **59.3600, -29.2645, 53.1813** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.3590, -41.0960, 68.0912**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.3770, -31.7379, 53.1664**.

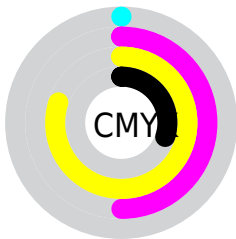
# Distribution



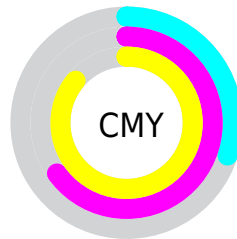
- Red (70%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288 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 109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 109.8680,  
-36.4169, 60.6288

■ 109.8680,  
-36.4169, 60.6288

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 83.2590, -36.1167,  
57.6549

■ 164.2170,  
-39.0540, 66.4617

■ 59.3600, -29.2645,  
53.1813

■ 186.8140,  
-37.8693, 59.7991

■ 36.0140, -17.7549,  
48.2227

■ 206.2140,  
-34.6155, 42.7853

■ 18.8370, -9.2866,  
38.7310

■ 225.7280,  
-30.9249, 25.6715

■ 11.4760, -5.1647,  
23.2615

■ 245.8290,  
-27.5237, 8.0430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 250.7820,

-16.1615, 3.6992

254.0880, -3.4944,  
0.7998

109.8680,  
-36.4169, 60.6288

109.8680,  
-36.4169, 60.6288

101.3590,  
-41.0960, 68.0912

118.3770,  
-31.7379, 53.1664

92.2630, -45.4857,  
76.0683

127.4730,  
-27.3482, 45.1892

135.9820,  
-22.6691, 37.7268

144.4910,  
-17.9901, 30.2644

153.0000,  
-13.3110, 22.8020

■ 161.9820, -9.3581,  
14.9248

■ 170.4910, -4.6791,  
7.4624

■ 179.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 187.5090, 4.6791,  
-7.4624

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



108.9990, -14.7895, 77.1769



109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288



107.3380, -52.9176, 33.0296

# Triad

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



109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288



90.9870, 5.9224, -79.7956



113.2420, 43.2647, -16.8752

# Complementary

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



109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288



105.1320, 36.4169, -60.6288

# 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.



96.0270, 55.6957, -84.2157



109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288



97.0460, 26.5993, -85.1093

# Square

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



109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288



91.8380, -18.1611, -55.1089



99.1440, 44.7920, -86.9493



117.2400, 26.5037, 39.2545



# Rectangle

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



109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288



104.5370, -51.5367, 10.0531



99.1440, 44.7920, -86.9493



105.1890, 50.1928, -45.7698

# Sweetspot

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



109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288



205.0710, -14.3320, 23.6167



89.1310, 18.6694, 78.8151



100.7970, -8.7739, 14.2100



245.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288



124.3980, -56.8912, 94.3670



151.5450, -56.9637, 24.0780



85.0390, -2.4842, 3.4738



79.2060, -39.0486, 64.7173



13.0570, -6.4371, 11.3510



# Inverse Universe

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



105.1320, 36.4169, -60.6288



116.6020, 56.8912, -94.3670



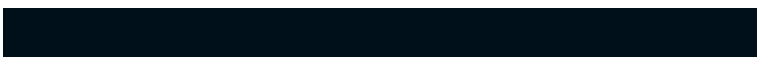
63.4550, 56.9637, -24.0780



84.5480, 2.1948, -3.9886



73.7940, 39.0486, -64.7173



12.3560, 6.7265, -10.8362



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288 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 109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

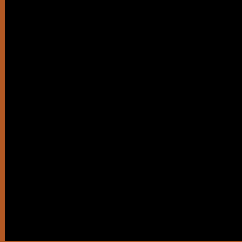
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288.



# 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

109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288

### Protanopia

110.6790, -33.3657, 15.1905

### Deuteranopia

110.3450, -40.1031, 29.5154



## Tritanopia

113.5730, -12.1145, 59.1335

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288

## Protanomaly

110.7350, -34.8724, 31.8044

## Deuteranomaly

110.4650, -38.6832, 40.8112

## Tritanomaly

112.2820, -20.8450, 59.3887

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288

## Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

109.7010, -13.1636, 22.1872

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288 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(179, 89, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 89, 36)  
}
```

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(179, 89, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 89, 36) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288 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(179, 89, 36) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 89, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 89, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 89, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 89, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 89,  
36) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 109.8680, -36.4169, 60.6288 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 89, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179, 89,  
36) }
```

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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