

# Converting Colors

YUV(109.8990, -10.7962,  
-84.1034)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(109.8990, -10.7962,  
-84.1034)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0EA358
RGB	14, 163, 88
RGB Percent	5%, 64%, 35%
CMY	0.9451, 0.3608, 0.6549
CMYK	0.91, 0.00, 0.46, 0.36
HSL	150°, 84%, 35%
HSV	150°, 91%, 64%
XYZ	15.0397, 26.9923, 13.6499
YIQ	109.8990, -64.7290, -54.9130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

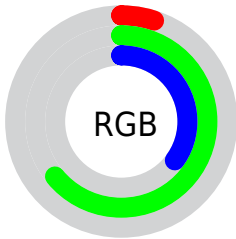
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">14, 114, 163</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">959320</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">58.97, -52.69, 29.16</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">59, 60.224, 151.043</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">26.9923, 0.2701, 0.4848</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4279149400 (0xFF0EA358)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">51.9541, -39.2474, 20.7907</a>

# Details

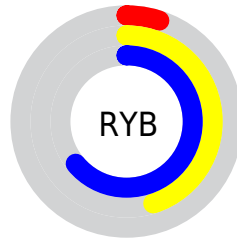
The YUV color **109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **67.1010, 10.7962, 84.1034**, and the grayscale version is **110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172.2060, -16.3706, -69.4637**, and **69.1300, -14.3611, -60.6270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104.9150, -11.7901, -92.0105**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115.5950, -9.6603, -75.0668**.

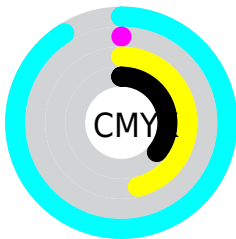
# Distribution



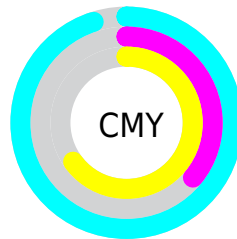
- Red (5%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034 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 109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 109.8990,  
-10.7962, -84.1034


 109.8990,  
-10.7962, -84.1034


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 87.1280, -11.4021,  
-76.4113


 172.2060,  
-16.3706, -69.4637

 69.1300, -14.3611,  
-60.6270


 201.2770,  
-17.3916, -68.6489

 51.2460, -16.8833,  
-44.9427

 217.1350,  
-11.8986, -57.1234

 35.2200, -17.3635,  
-30.8879

 229.2970, -4.0904,  
-41.4795

 21.7190, -10.7075,  
-19.0476

 241.5730, 4.1545,  
-25.9355

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 251.1130, 1.9163,

-7.9921

■ 109.8990,  
-10.7962, -84.1034

■ 109.8990,  
-10.7962, -84.1034

■ 104.9150,  
-11.7901, -92.0105

■ 115.5950, -9.6603,  
-75.0668

■ 121.5900, -8.6719,  
-65.4154

■ 127.4000, -7.0992,  
-56.4788

■ 133.0960, -5.9633,  
-47.4422

■ 139.0910, -4.9749,  
-37.7908

■ 144.7870, -3.8390,  
-28.7542

■ 150.4830, -2.7031,  
-19.7176

■ 156.2930, -1.1304,  
-10.7810

■ 162.2880, -0.1420,  
-1.1296

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



129.2720, -43.0251, -13.3935



109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034



114.2170, 13.6970, -100.1683

# Triad

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



109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034



114.5610, 65.7854, -100.4700



138.1540, -23.2469, 83.1799

# Complementary

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



109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034



67.1010, 10.7962, 84.1034

# 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.



139.2830, 1.3395, 83.9438



109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034



144.1670, 43.7947, -0.1465

# Square

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



109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034



120.5960, 55.9082, -105.7627



145.0570, 24.1289, 54.3240



137.9900, -44.8581, 61.3988



# Rectangle

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



109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034



118.3210, 29.4217, -103.7675



145.0570, 24.1289, 54.3240



138.2390, -15.4008, 86.6134

# Sweetspot

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



109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034



191.6510, -4.2649, -32.1429



124.4860, -54.4696, -29.3672



94.8960, -2.4137, -19.2028



235.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034



136.4140, -15.4871, -119.6351



118.2210, 21.0900, -91.4018



78.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331



93.3230, -10.5122, -81.8443



11.5920, -1.2779, -10.1662



# Inverse Universe

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



67.1010, 10.7962, 84.1034



75.5860, 15.4871, 119.6351



58.7790, -21.0900, 91.4018



76.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331



51.6770, 10.5122, 81.8443



6.4080, 1.2779, 10.1662



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034 looks on a black 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

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

# YUV 109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034.



# 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

109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034

### Protanopia

138.2320, -28.7084, 14.7055

### Deuteranopia

140.6060, -22.4838, 24.9015



## Tritanopia

127.9740, 19.2398, -57.8592

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034



## Protanomaly

128.0210, -22.1954, -21.0664



## Deuteranomaly

129.3900, -18.4333, -14.3740



## Tritanomaly

121.3460, 8.2104, -66.9554

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034



## Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

109.7760, -3.8336, -30.4986

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034 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(14, 163, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 163, 88)  
}
```

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(14, 163, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 163, 88) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034 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(14, 163, 88) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 163, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(14, 163, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 163, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 163, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 163,  
88) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 109.8990, -10.7962, -84.1034 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 163, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 163,  
88) }
```

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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