

# Converting Colors

YUV(109.9150, 8.9159,  
-13.0805)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(109.9150, 8.9159,  
-13.0805)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5F7280
RGB	95, 114, 128
RGB Percent	37%, 45%, 50%
CMY	0.6275, 0.5529, 0.4980
CMYK	0.26, 0.11, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	205°, 15%, 44%
HSV	205°, 26%, 50%
XYZ	14.6329, 16.0260, 22.7442
YIQ	109.9150, -15.8180, 0.3260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

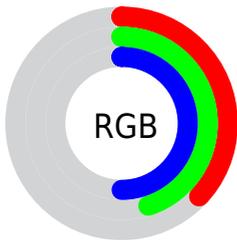
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	95, 107, 128
Decimal	6255232
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.01, -3.61, -10.03
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 10.662, 250.210
Yxy	16.0260, 0.2740, 0.3001
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284445312 (0xFF5F7280)
YUV	109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805
Hunter-Lab	40.0325, -4.8106, -5.6624

# Details

The YUV color  $[109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[113.0850, -8.9159, 13.0805]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[161.7300, 9.5001, -13.7952]$ , and  $[62.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[103.0930, 12.2792, -18.4986]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[116.7370, 5.5527, -7.6623]$ .

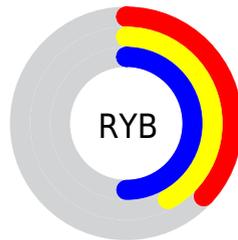
# Distribution



Red (37%)

Green (45%)

Blue (50%)



Red (37%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (50%)

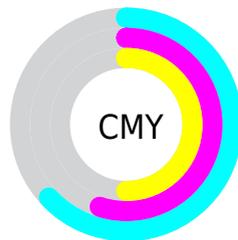


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (63%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805 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 109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 109.9150, 8.9159,  
-13.0805

■ 109.9150, 8.9159,  
-13.0805

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 85.8010, 8.4791,  
-12.9805

■ 161.7300, 9.5001,  
-13.7952

■ 62.1000, 8.3317,  
-12.3657

■ 188.7300, 9.5001,  
-13.7952

■ 39.6870, 8.0423,  
-12.8805

■ 216.5450, 10.0843,  
-14.5100

■ 18.9750, 7.9003,  
-14.0101

■ 243.7040, 5.5689,  
-12.8954

■ 1.3680, 5.2416,  
-1.1997

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 109.9150, 8.9159,  
-13.0805

■ 109.9150, 8.9159,  
-13.0805

■ 103.0930, 12.2792,  
-18.4986

■ 116.7370, 5.5527,  
-7.6623

■ 95.6840, 15.9318,  
-23.4019

■ 124.1460, 1.9000,  
-2.7590

■ 89.1610, 19.1476,  
-28.2052

■ 130.6690, -1.3158,  
2.0443

■ 81.7520, 22.8003,  
-33.1085

■ 138.0780, -4.9685,  
6.9476

■ 74.9300, 26.1635,  
-38.5266

■ 144.9000, -8.3317,  
12.3657

■ 67.5210, 29.8161,  
-43.4299

■ 152.3090,  
-11.9843, 17.2690

■ 60.6990, 33.1794,  
-48.8480

■ 159.1310,  
-15.3476, 22.6871

■ 58.0300, 34.4952,

■ 165.6540,

-50.8923

-18.5634, 27.4904

 173.0630,  
-22.2161, 32.3937

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



108.7250, 7.0376, -17.2988



109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805



111.5570, 8.5994, -4.8735

# Triad

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



109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805



112.9310, -1.9380, 14.9695



109.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333

# Complementary

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



109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805



113.0850, -8.9159, 13.0805

# 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.



110.8450, -8.3046, 3.6439



109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805



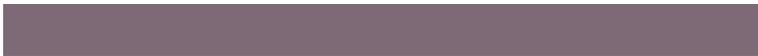
112.4920, -6.1586, 15.3545

# Square

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



109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805



113.3480, 2.2934, 11.0958



111.8890, -8.3263, 10.6213



108.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958

# Rectangle

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



109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805



112.2480, 7.2727, 0.6595



111.8890, -8.3263, 10.6213



110.4530, -7.1253, -1.2743

# Sweetspot

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



109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805



158.2920, 3.8000, -5.5181



115.9670, -3.4347, -18.3881



79.8470, 2.0474, -3.3738



212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805



137.5380, 14.0318, -20.6428



100.5230, 13.5462, -4.8437



60.1460, 1.9000, -2.7590



57.4430, 34.7846, -50.3775



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

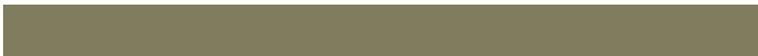
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



107.0330, 3.4347, 18.3881



132.9680, 5.4388, 28.9691



122.4770, -13.5462, 4.8437



59.5490, 0.7153, 3.9035



46.5940, 13.0182, 71.3931

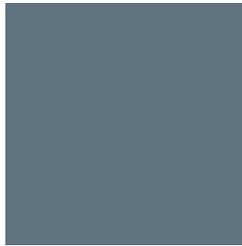


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805 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 109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

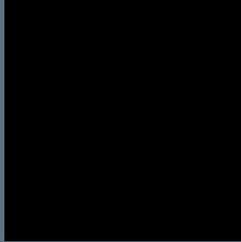
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

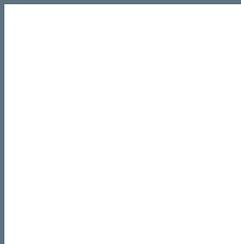
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 109.9150, 8.9159,

-13.0805.

# 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

109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805

### Protanopia

111.5250, 7.1362, -2.2144

### Deuteranopia

112.4760, 8.1463, 0.4595



## Tritanopia

109.7470, 7.0267, -13.8101

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805

## Protanomaly

110.7310, 8.0206, -5.9031

## Deuteranomaly

111.5570, 8.5994, -4.8735

## Tritanomaly

109.8610, 7.4635, -13.9101

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805

## Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

109.8900, 3.5052, -4.2885

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805 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(95, 114, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 114, 128)  
}
```

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(95, 114, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 114, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805 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(95, 114, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 114, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 114, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 114, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 114, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 114,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 109.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 114, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 114,  
128) }
```

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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