

# Converting Colors

YUV(110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(110.9370, -7.8569,  
0.0553)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F725F
RGB	111, 114, 95
RGB Percent	44%, 45%, 37%
CMY	0.5647, 0.5529, 0.6275
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.17, 0.55
HSL	69°, 9%, 41%
HSV	69°, 17%, 45%
XYZ	14.6384, 16.2404, 13.1896
YIQ	110.9370, 4.3110, -6.5450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

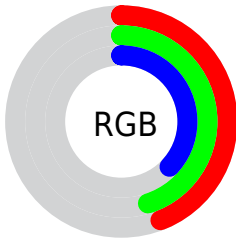
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	95, 114, 98
Decimal	7303775
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.29, -4.78, 10.16
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 11.228, 115.206
Yxy	16.2404, 0.3322, 0.3685
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285493855 (0xFF6F725F)
YUV	110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553
Hunter-Lab	40.2993, -5.6851, 8.8044

# Details

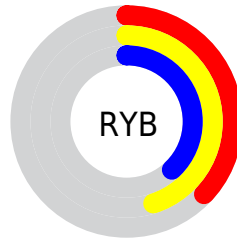
The YUV color  $[110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[98.0630, 7.8569, -0.0553]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[162.7090, -8.7305, 0.2552]$ , and  $[63.1650, -6.9833, -0.1447]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[109.0850, -12.3669, -0.0745]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[112.7890, -3.3470, 0.1850]$ .

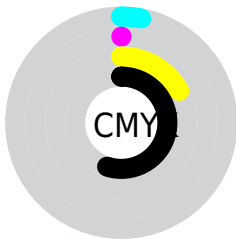
# Distribution



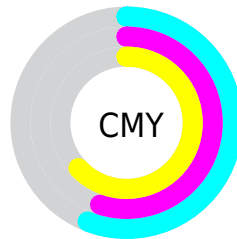
- Red (44%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553 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 110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 110.9370, -7.8569,  
0.0553

■ 110.9370, -7.8569,  
0.0553

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 86.9370, -7.8569,  
0.0553

■ 162.7090, -8.7305,  
0.2552

■ 63.1650, -6.9833,  
-0.1447

■ 189.7090, -8.7305,  
0.2552

■ 41.2790, -6.5465,  
-0.2447

■ 217.5950, -9.1673,  
0.3552

■ 20.8940, -9.3147,  
0.9700

■ 245.5950, -9.1673,  
0.3552

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 110.9370, -7.8569,

■ 110.9370, -7.8569,

0.0553

■ 109.0850,  
-12.3669, -0.0745

■ 107.1190,  
-17.3137, -0.1044

■ 105.5660,  
-21.9710, 0.3806

■ 103.6000,  
-26.9178, 0.3508

■ 101.7480,  
-31.4278, 0.2210

■ 99.8960, -35.9377,  
0.0912

■ 97.9300, -40.8845,  
0.0614

■ 96.3770, -45.5419,  
0.5464

0.0553

■ 112.7890, -3.3470,  
0.1850

■ 114.7550, 1.5998,  
0.2149

■ 116.3080, 6.2572,  
-0.2701

■ 118.2740, 11.2039,  
-0.2403

■ 120.1260, 15.7139,  
-0.1105

■ 121.9780, 20.2238,  
0.0193

■ 123.9440, 25.1706,  
0.0491

■ 125.4970, 29.8280,  
-0.4359

■ 95.6220, -47.1416,  
0.3315

■ 127.4630, 34.7747,  
-0.4061

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



111.9380, -9.3364, 7.9474



110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553



109.5060, -4.1935, -8.3368

# Triad

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



110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553



109.7790, 8.4900, -16.4692



114.0880, -0.0434, 13.9548

# Complementary

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



110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553



98.0630, 7.8569, -0.0553

# 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.



113.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368



110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553



111.1650, 9.7787, -9.7917

# Square

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



110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553



108.6710, 5.5852, -18.1285



112.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700



113.6600, -4.2694, 16.0842



# Rectangle

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



110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553



108.9830, -0.9776, -13.1401



112.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700



113.8320, 1.5618, 12.4253

# Sweetspot

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



110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553



146.9030, -2.9102, 0.0851



102.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364



73.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553



143.0850, -12.3669, -0.0745



108.2460, -6.5303, -5.4777



55.0170, -2.4734, -0.0149



100.6390, -49.6150, 0.3166



207.1810, -102.1402, 0.7183



# Inverse Universe

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



98.0630, 7.8569, -0.0553



122.9150, 12.3669, 0.0745



100.7540, 6.5303, 5.4777



50.9830, 2.4734, 0.0149



19.3610, 49.6150, -0.3166



39.8190, 102.1402, -0.7183



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

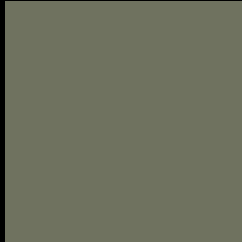
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553 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 110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 110.9370, -7.8569,

0.0553.

# 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

110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553

### Protanopia

111.7420, -8.7468, 5.4883

### Deuteranopia

112.9110, -8.3371, 14.1101



## Tritanopia

112.8090, 3.0522, 1.0445

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553

## Protanomaly

111.4320, -8.5940, 3.1291

## Deuteranomaly

111.9920, -7.8841, 8.7770

## Tritanomaly

112.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553

## Achromatopsia

111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

110.9030, -2.9102, 0.0851

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553 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(111, 114, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 114, 95)  
}
```

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(111, 114, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 114, 95) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553 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(111, 114, 95) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 114, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(111, 114, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 114, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 114, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 114,  
95) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 110.9370, -7.8569, 0.0553 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 114, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
114, 95) }
```

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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