

# Converting Colors

YUV(113.6000, -10.6488,  
-84.7182)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(113.6000, -10.6488,  
-84.7182)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	11A75C
RGB	17, 167, 92
RGB Percent	7%, 65%, 36%
CMY	0.9333, 0.3451, 0.6392
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.45, 0.35
HSL	150°, 82%, 36%
HSV	150°, 90%, 65%
XYZ	15.9816, 28.5293, 14.7896
YIQ	113.6000, -65.3250, -55.1250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

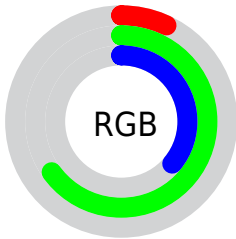
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	17, 117, 167
Decimal	1156956
CIELab	60.36, -53.18, 28.85
CIELCh	60, 60.506, 151.519
Yxy	28.5293, 0.2695, 0.4811
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279347036 (0xFF11A75C)
YUV	113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182
Hunter-Lab	53.4128, -40.0635, 20.9720

# Details

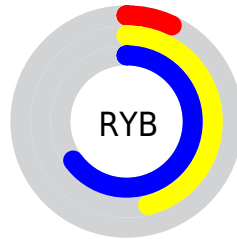
The YUV color **113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **70.4000, 10.6488, 84.7182**, and the grayscale version is **114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175.6080, -16.0757, -70.6932**, and **71.3470, -13.4821, -62.5713** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107.6050, -11.6373, -94.3696**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119.5950, -9.6603, -75.0668**.

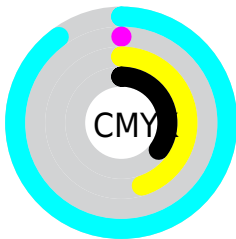
# Distribution



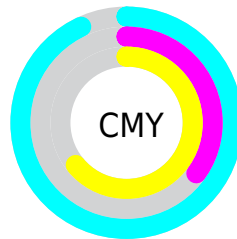
- Red (7%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182 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 113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 113.6000,  
-10.6488, -84.7182

■ 113.6000,  
-10.6488, -84.7182

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 89.9320, -10.8125,  
-78.8704

■ 175.6080,  
-16.0757, -70.6932

■ 71.3470, -13.4821,  
-62.5713

■ 204.6790,  
-17.0967, -69.8785

■ 54.0500, -16.2936,  
-47.4018

■ 218.4880,  
-10.5936, -55.6790

■ 36.9810, -18.2316,  
-32.4323

■ 230.4650, -2.2012,  
-40.7498

■ 24.0670, -11.8650,  
-21.1068

■ 242.7410, 6.0437,  
-25.2059

■ 1.1740, -0.5788,  
-1.0296

■ 251.7110, 1.6215,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-6.7625

0.0000

■ 113.6000,  
-10.6488, -84.7182

■ 113.6000,  
-10.6488, -84.7182

■ 107.6050,  
-11.6373, -94.3696

■ 119.5950, -9.6603,  
-75.0668

■ 107.4910,  
-12.0741, -94.2696

■ 125.4050, -8.0877,  
-66.1302

■ 131.4000, -7.0992,  
-56.4788

■ 137.3950, -6.1107,  
-46.8274

■ 143.2050, -4.5381,  
-37.8908

■ 149.2000, -3.5496,  
-28.2394

■ 155.1950, -2.5611,  
-18.5880

■ 161.3040, -1.1359,  
-9.0366

■ 167.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



132.6740, -42.7303, -14.6231



113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182



117.1350, 14.7234, -102.7274

# Triad

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



113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182



117.3650, 66.3751, -102.9291



141.6380, -23.9785, 84.5095

# Complementary

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



113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182



70.4000, 10.6488, 84.7182

# 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.



143.4680, 0.7553, 84.6586



113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182



147.8790, 43.9367, 0.9831

# Square

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



113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182



123.5140, 56.9346, -108.3218



148.6550, 23.8341, 55.5536



141.7620, -45.7317, 61.5987



# Rectangle

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



113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182



121.2390, 30.4482, -106.3266



148.6550, 23.8341, 55.5536



141.5380, -15.5482, 87.2282

# Sweetspot

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



113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182



195.9390, -4.4069, -33.2725



127.4750, -54.4642, -31.1116



97.4830, -2.7031, -19.7176



237.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182



139.6910, -15.6237, -122.5090



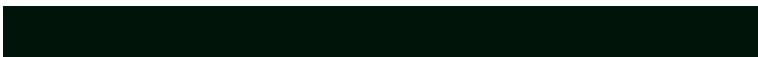
122.1500, 22.1111, -92.2165



81.1520, -0.5679, -4.5183



95.3120, -10.5068, -83.5886



12.8800, -1.4198, -11.2958



# Inverse Universe

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



70.4000, 10.6488, 84.7182



77.1950, 15.1869, 122.6090



61.8500, -22.1110, 92.2166



78.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



52.6880, 10.5068, 83.5886



7.1200, 1.4198, 11.2958



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182 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 113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182 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 113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182.



# 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

113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182

### Protanopia

141.9330, -28.5610, 14.0908

### Deuteranopia

144.0190, -22.1944, 25.4163



## Tritanopia

131.3760, 19.5346, -59.0888

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182

## Protanomaly

131.7220, -22.0479, -21.6812

## Deuteranomaly

133.0910, -18.2859, -14.9888

## Tritanomaly

124.7480, 8.5052, -68.1850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182

## Achromatopsia

114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

113.7760, -3.8336, -30.4986

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182 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(17, 167, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 167, 92)  
}
```

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(17, 167, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 167, 92) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182 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(17, 167, 92) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 167, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 167, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 167, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 167, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 167,  
92) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 113.6000, -10.6488, -84.7182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 167, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 167,  
92) }
```

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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