

# Converting Colors

YUV(14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(14.0800, 5.3836,  
-0.0702)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E0C19
RGB	14, 12, 25
RGB Percent	5%, 5%, 10%
CMY	0.9451, 0.9529, 0.9020
CMYK	0.44, 0.52, 0.00, 0.90
HSL	249°, 35%, 7%
HSV	249°, 52%, 10%
XYZ	0.4880, 0.4265, 0.9763
YIQ	14.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

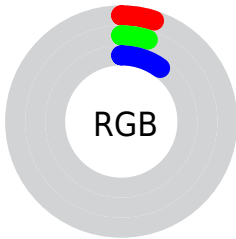
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	14, 12, 25
Decimal	920601
CIE Lab	3.85, 3.39, -7.32
CIE LCh	4, 8.067, 294.823
Yxy	0.4265, 0.2581, 0.2256
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279110681 (0xFF0E0C19)
YUV	14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702
Hunter-Lab	6.5306, 1.9109, -4.2921

# Details

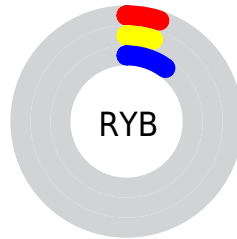
The YUV color **14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **22.9200, -5.3836, 0.0702**, and the grayscale version is **14.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **57.6670, 5.0942, -0.5850**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.3080, 6.2572, -0.2701**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.4390, 4.2206, -0.3850**.

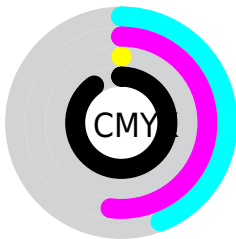
# Distribution



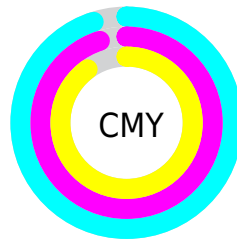
- Red (5%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (90%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (90%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702 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 14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 14.0800, 5.3836,  
-0.0702

■ 14.0800, 5.3836,  
-0.0702

■ 238.0090, 6.4046,  
-0.8849

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 57.6670, 5.0942,  
-0.5850

■ 79.7810, 5.5310,  
-0.6849

■ 104.1940, 5.8204,  
-0.1701

■ 129.1940, 5.8204,  
-0.1701

■ 155.3080, 6.2572,  
-0.2701

■ 182.3080, 6.2572,

-0.2701

■ 210.0090, 6.4046,  
-0.8849

■ 14.0800, 5.3836,  
-0.0702

■ 14.0800, 5.3836,  
-0.0702

■ 12.3080, 6.2572,  
-0.2701

■ 16.4390, 4.2206,  
-0.3850

■ 9.9490, 7.4201,  
0.0447

■ 18.2110, 3.3470,  
-0.1850

■ 8.1770, 8.2937,  
-0.1552

■ 20.5700, 2.1840,  
-0.4999

■ 5.8180, 9.4567,  
0.1596

■ 22.3420, 1.3104,  
-0.2999

■ 4.0460, 10.3303,  
-0.0403

■ 25.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 26.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

■ 29.1310, -2.0366,  
-0.1149

■ 30.9030, -2.9102,  
0.0851

■ 33.2620, -4.0732,  
-0.2298

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



12.6660, 6.5737, -8.4771



14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702



14.3690, 3.7621, 6.6924

# Triad

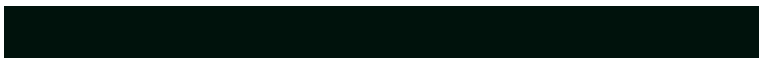
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702



13.6440, -6.7265, 10.8362



11.9340, 0.0325, -10.4661

# Complementary

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



14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702



22.9200, -5.3836, 0.0702

# 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.



10.8050, -4.3409, -7.7220



14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702



13.6110, -6.7102, 5.6032

# Square

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



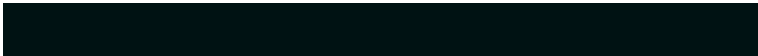
14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702



13.4530, -3.6743, 11.8807



12.6920, -6.2572, 0.2701



12.7320, 3.0901, -11.1660



# Rectangle

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



14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702



14.2230, 1.8621, 9.4514



12.6920, -6.2572, 0.2701



11.5920, -1.2779, -10.1662

# Sweetspot

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



14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702



28.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149



19.9390, 2.4951, -6.9625



14.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



145.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



18.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702



16.1770, 8.2937, -0.1552



15.8740, 4.4991, 3.6185



11.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148



12.3660, 31.8646, -0.3210



32.5250, 84.5372, -1.3374



# Inverse Universe

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



17.1410, 2.8885, 6.8923



20.9180, 4.4774, 10.5959



21.1260, -4.4991, -3.6185



11.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



30.4330, 17.0415, 40.8393

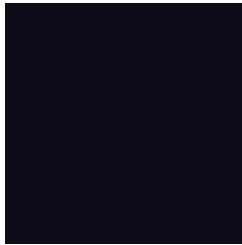


80.7180, 45.4950, 108.1183



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

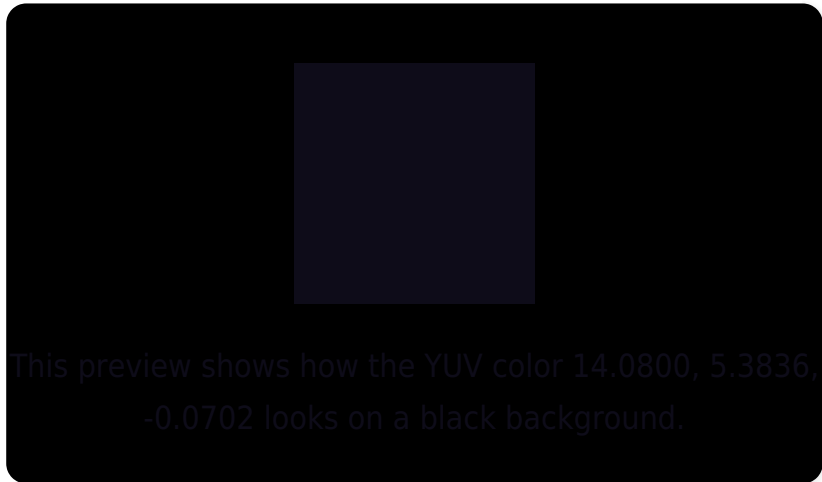
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

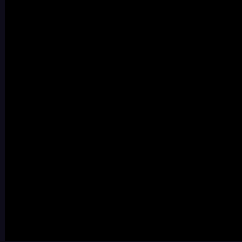
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 14.0800, 5.3836,

-0.0702.

# 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

14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702

### Protanopia

12.8020, 6.9996, -5.0884

### Deuteranopia

12.5630, 6.1314, -6.6328



**Tritanopia**

13.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702

## Protanomaly

13.5850, 6.1206, -3.1440

## Deuteranomaly

12.8730, 5.9786, -4.2736

## Tritanomaly

13.6840, 2.6208, -0.5999

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702

## Achromatopsia

14.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

13.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702 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, 12, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 12, 25)  
}
```

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, 12, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 12, 25) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702 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, 12, 25) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 12, 25) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(14, 12, 25)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 12, 25); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 12, 25);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 12, 25)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 14.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 12, 25) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 12,  
25) }
```

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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