

# Converting Colors

YUV(71.8190, 10.9352,  
-54.2153)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(71.8190, 10.9352,  
-54.2153)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0A635E
RGB	10, 99, 94
RGB Percent	4%, 39%, 37%
CMY	0.9608, 0.6118, 0.6314
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.05, 0.61
HSL	177°, 82%, 21%
HSV	177°, 90%, 39%
XYZ	6.6074, 9.7964, 12.1323
YIQ	71.8190, -51.4390, -20.4230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

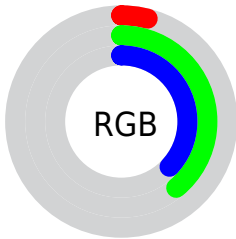
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	10, 56, 99
Decimal	680798
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.47, -24.90, -4.04
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 25.230, 189.222
Yxy	9.7964, 0.2315, 0.3433
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278870878 (0xFF0A635E)
YUV	71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153
Hunter-Lab	31.2991, -17.0913, -1.0729

# Details

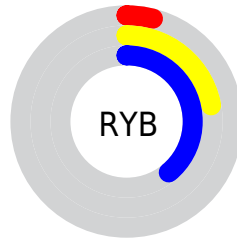
The YUV color **71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **37.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.8910, 8.4347, -45.5084**, and **35.9960, 5.9180, -31.5685** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.7150, 11.9725, -60.2631**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.9230, 9.8980, -48.1675**.

# Distribution



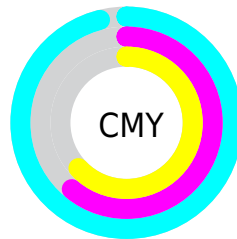
- Red (4%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153 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 71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



71.8190, 10.9352,  
-54.2153

71.8190, 10.9352,  
-54.2153

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

52.0050, 8.8715,  
-45.6084

126.8910, 8.4347,  
-45.5084

35.9960, 5.9180,  
-31.5685

153.8910, 8.4347,  
-45.5084

21.8620, 2.5330,  
-19.1730

181.4780, 8.1453,  
-46.0232

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

209.4780, 8.1453,  
-46.0232

234.0700, 10.3185,  
-43.0344

242.7410, 6.0437,

-25.2059

251.4120, 1.7689,  
-7.3773

71.8190, 10.9352,  
-54.2153

71.8190, 10.9352,  
-54.2153

68.7150, 11.9725,  
-60.2631

74.9230, 9.8980,  
-48.1675

77.9130, 8.4239,  
-42.0197

81.0170, 7.3866,  
-35.9719

84.0070, 5.9125,  
-29.8241

87.1110, 4.8753,  
-23.7763

■ 89.8020, 3.5486,  
-18.2434

■ 92.9060, 2.5113,  
-12.1956

■ 95.8960, 1.0373,  
-6.0478

■ 99.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.9010, -3.4022, -28.8542



71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153



70.4080, 20.9979, -61.7478

# Triad

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



71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153



90.8280, 14.3818, 7.1668



87.6210, -18.5472, 22.2574

# Complementary

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



71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153



37.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153

# 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.



88.5820, -12.6119, 31.9386



71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153



90.7610, 6.0338, 24.7656

# Square

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



71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153



86.5800, 20.4201, -16.2947



89.6990, -3.3026, 32.7130



86.0060, -19.2300, 7.8877



# Rectangle

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



71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153



73.3640, 24.4705, -55.5702



89.6990, -3.3026, 32.7130



88.3980, -16.9582, 25.9610

# Sweetspot

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



71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153



117.3070, 4.2856, -21.3172



64.0370, -26.6402, -42.1284



57.6070, 2.6587, -12.8103



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153



88.8160, 15.3737, -77.8916



49.4960, 24.4055, -34.6380



46.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



77.8280, 13.8888, -68.2552



166.6440, 29.2625, -146.1468



# Inverse Universe

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



37.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153



39.0700, -15.8105, 77.9916



59.5040, -24.4055, 34.6380



45.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



34.1720, -13.8888, 68.2552



73.2420, -29.6993, 146.2468



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

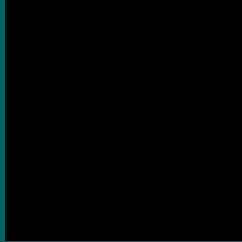
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.8190, 10.9352,



# 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

71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153

### Protanopia

88.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295

### Deuteranopia

89.0480, 3.9203, 2.5889



## Tritanopia

76.0850, 14.2551, -45.6785

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153

## Protanomaly

82.5030, 3.6960, -18.8581

## Deuteranomaly

82.8990, 6.4588, -18.3284

## Tritanomaly

74.7210, 12.9555, -48.8673

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153

## Achromatopsia

72.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.9050, 3.9908, -20.0877

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153 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(10, 99, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(10, 99, 94)  
}
```

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(10, 99, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(10, 99, 94) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153 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(10, 99, 94) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(10, 99, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(10, 99, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(10, 99, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 99, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 99, 94)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 71.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(10, 99, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(10, 99,  
94) }
```

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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