

# Converting Colors

YUV(104.4200, 9.1599,  
-91.5763)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(104.4200, 9.1599,  
-91.5763)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	009A7B
RGB	0, 154, 123
RGB Percent	0%, 60%, 48%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3961, 0.5176
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.20, 0.40
HSL	168°, 100%, 30%
HSV	168°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	15.1308, 24.5413, 22.6784
YIQ	104.4200, -81.8330, -42.2890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

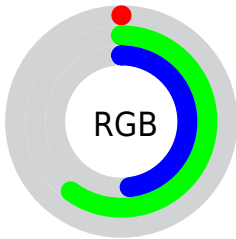
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 86, 154
Decimal	39547
CIELab	56.63, -42.06, 6.66
CIElCh	57, 42.582, 170.997
Yxy	24.5413, 0.2427, 0.3936
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278229627 (0xFF009A7B)
YUV	104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763
Hunter-Lab	49.5391, -32.1742, 7.5352

# Details

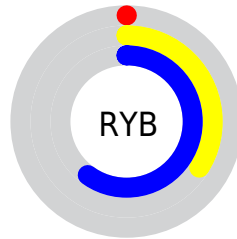
The YUV color **104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **49.5800, -9.1599, 91.5763**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.9450, 2.9851, -70.9888**, and **68.3100, 2.8052, -59.9079** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109.2470, 8.2592, -82.6546**.

# Distribution



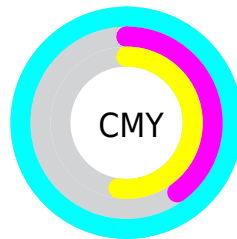
- Red (0%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (40%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (52%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763 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 104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 104.4200, 9.1599,  
-91.5763


 104.4200, 9.1599,  
-91.5763


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 85.7210, 6.0535,  
-75.1773


 168.9450, 2.9851,  
-70.9888


 68.3100, 2.8052,  
-59.9079


 198.1300, 2.4009,  
-70.2740

 51.1270, 0.4304,  
-44.8384

 219.9720, 5.4368,  
-63.9964

 34.6450, -1.7970,  
-30.3837

 231.6780, 11.4977,  
-47.9526

 18.9950, -5.9135,  
-16.6586

 240.3490, 7.2229,  
-30.1241

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 249.3190, 2.8007,

-11.6808

■ 104.4200, 9.1599,  
-91.5763

■ 109.2470, 8.2592,  
-82.6546

■ 114.3730, 7.2111,  
-73.1181

■ 119.2000, 6.3104,  
-64.1964

■ 124.3260, 5.2623,  
-54.6599

■ 129.2670, 4.7984,  
-45.8382

■ 134.0940, 3.8977,  
-36.9164

■ 139.2200, 2.8495,  
-27.3799

■ 144.0470, 1.9488,  
-18.4582

■ 149.1730, 0.9007,  
-8.9217

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



124.2800, -18.3790, -31.8176



104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763



109.3390, 25.4689, -95.8903

# Triad

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



104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763



135.8590, 34.0865, -13.0313



135.1040, -27.6593, 51.6518

# Complementary

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



104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763



49.5800, -9.1599, 91.5763

# 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.



136.4700, -12.5567, 60.9778



104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763



140.0830, 21.1581, 27.1142

# Square

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



104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763



117.0360, 45.3383, -75.4536



138.7090, 5.0735, 52.8752



133.1970, -35.5931, 29.6452



# Rectangle

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



104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763



110.6730, 35.6572, -97.0602



138.7090, 5.0735, 52.8752



135.3910, -22.8708, 55.7851

# Sweetspot

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



104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763



181.6920, 3.6028, -35.6869



100.2650, -49.4306, -58.9914



90.1390, 2.3965, -22.0469



230.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763



136.3410, 12.1569, -119.5711



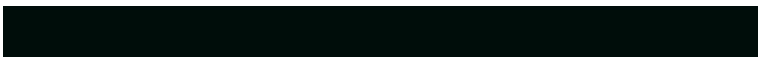
82.1260, 35.4339, -72.0245



74.3800, 0.3057, -4.7183



94.9480, 8.4066, -83.2694



8.7710, 0.6059, -7.6922



# Inverse Universe

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



49.5800, -9.1599, 91.5763



64.7730, -11.7201, 119.4711



71.8740, -35.4339, 72.0245



71.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



45.0520, -8.4066, 83.2694



4.2290, -0.6059, 7.6922



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763 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 104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763 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 104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763.



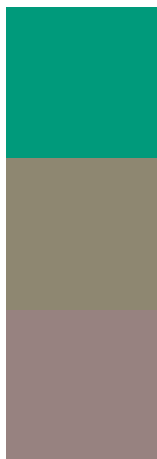
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763.



# 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

104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763

### Protanopia

134.5850, -10.6414, 6.5030

### Deuteranopia

136.0510, -3.9691, 13.1103



## Tritanopia

119.8700, 20.2771, -63.9070

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763



## Protanomaly

123.6020, -3.2548, -29.4690



## Deuteranomaly

124.6610, 0.6601, -25.1357



## Tritanomaly

114.3650, 16.0891, -73.9881

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763



## Achromatopsia

104.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

104.0020, 3.4500, -33.3278

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763 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(0, 154, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 154, 123)  
}
```

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(0, 154, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 154, 123) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763 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(0, 154, 123) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 154, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 154, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 154, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 154, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 154,  
123) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 104.4200, 9.1599, -91.5763 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 154, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 154,  
123) }
```

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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