

Converting Colors

YUV(16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(16.1240, 1.9109,
-6.2477)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	091314
RGB	9, 19, 20
RGB Percent	4%, 7%, 8%
CMY	0.9647, 0.9255, 0.9216
CMYK	0.55, 0.05, 0.00, 0.92
HSL	185°, 38%, 6%
HSV	185°, 55%, 8%
XYZ	0.4718, 0.5743, 0.7478
YIQ	16.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

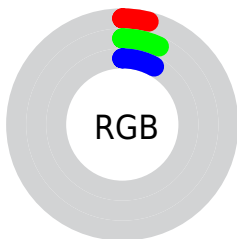
Format	Color
RYB	9, 14, 20
Decimal	594708
CIELab	5.19, -3.03, -1.75
CIELCh	5, 3.504, 209.993
Yxy	0.5743, 0.2630, 0.3202
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278784788 (0xFF091314)
YUV	16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477
Hunter-Lab	7.5784, -2.1498, -0.5456

Details

The YUV color **16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **12.8760, -1.9109, 6.2477**, and the grayscale version is **16.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **58.7220, 1.6161, -5.0182**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.5260, 2.2057, -7.4773**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.7220, 1.6161, -5.0182**.

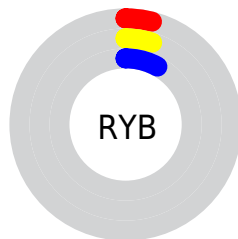
Distribution



Red (4%)

Green (7%)

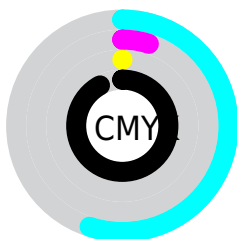
Blue (8%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (5%)

Blue (8%)

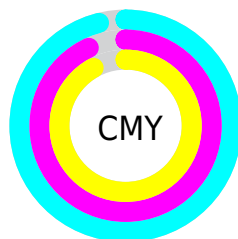


Cyan (55%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (92%)



Cyan (96%)

Magenta (93%)

Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477 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 16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.1240, 1.9109,
-6.2477

■ 16.1240, 1.9109,
-6.2477

■ 240.1240, 1.9109,
-6.2477

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 58.7220, 1.6161,
-5.0182

■ 81.7220, 1.6161,
-5.0182

■ 106.4230, 1.7635,
-5.6330

■ 131.4230, 1.7635,
-5.6330

■ 157.4230, 1.7635,
-5.6330

■ 184.4230, 1.7635,

-5.6330

■ 212.1240, 1.9109,
-6.2477

■ 16.1240, 1.9109,
-6.2477

■ 16.1240, 1.9109,
-6.2477

■ 15.5260, 2.2057,
-7.4773

■ 16.7220, 1.6161,
-5.0182

■ 14.9280, 2.5005,
-8.7069

■ 17.3200, 1.3212,
-3.7886

■ 13.7430, 3.0847,
-9.4216

■ 18.5050, 0.7370,
-3.0739

■ 13.1450, 3.3795,
-10.6512

■ 19.1030, 0.4422,
-1.8443

■ 12.8460, 3.5269,
-11.2659

■ 19.7010, 0.1474,
-0.6148

■ 20.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148

■ 20.8970, -0.4422,
1.8443

■ 21.4950, -0.7370,
3.0739

■ 22.6800, -1.3212,
3.7886

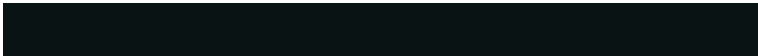
Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.0810, 0.4531, -5.3330



16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477



16.3630, 2.7790, -4.7034

Triad

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



16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477



17.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740



17.0990, -3.4998, 2.5442

Complementary

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



16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477



12.8760, -1.9109, 6.2477

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.



17.3380, -2.6316, 4.0886



16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477



17.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183

Square

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



16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477



17.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149



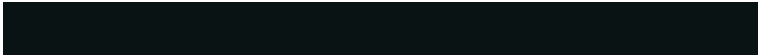
17.2780, -1.6161, 5.0182



16.9030, -2.9102, 0.0851

Rectangle

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



16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477



16.9610, 2.4842, -3.4738



17.2780, -1.6161, 5.0182



17.5120, -3.2104, 3.0590

Sweetspot

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



16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477



23.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591



15.5710, -2.7465, -5.7628



12.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



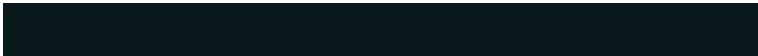
13.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477



19.7430, 3.0847, -9.4216



13.1890, 3.3578, -3.6738



9.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



47.7650, 12.9339, -41.8899



130.3350, 34.8378, -114.3038

Inverse Universe

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



13.4290, 2.7465, 5.7628



15.7930, 4.0461, 8.9515



15.8110, -3.3578, 3.6738



9.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148



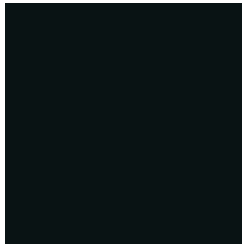
29.7640, 18.3573, 38.7950



80.9610, 50.3052, 105.2742

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

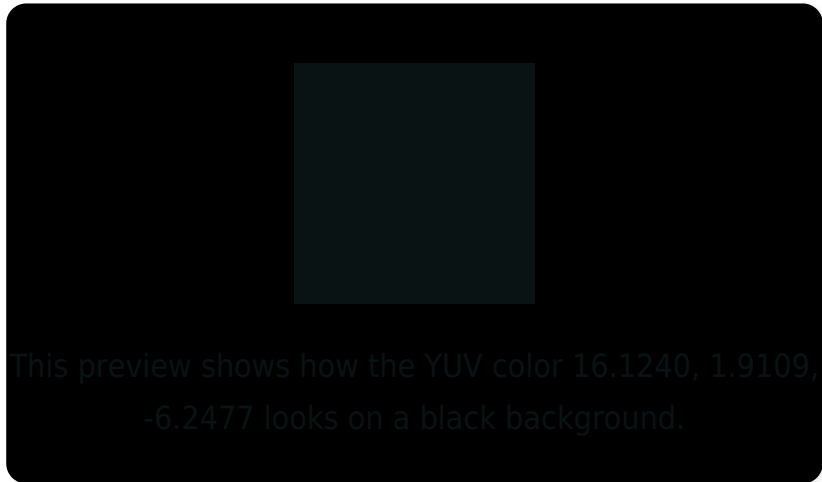
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

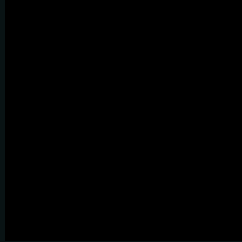
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

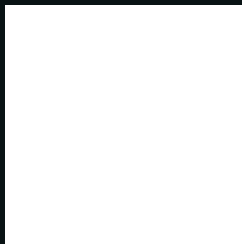
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477.



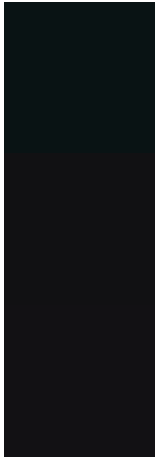
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477.

-6.2477.

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

16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477

Protanopia

17.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000

Deuteranopia

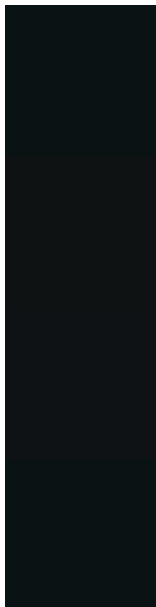
17.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148



Tritanopia

16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477

Protanomaly

16.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591

Deuteranomaly

17.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443

Tritanomaly

16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477

Achromatopsia

16.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

15.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477 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(9, 19, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 19, 20)  
}
```

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(9, 19, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 19, 20) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477 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(9, 19, 20) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 19, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(9, 19, 20)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 19, 20); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 19, 20); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 19, 20) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 16.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 19, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 19,  
20) }
```

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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