

# Converting Colors

YUV(78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(78.7120, 3.1000,  
-61.1374)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	097155
RGB	9, 113, 85
RGB Percent	4%, 44%, 33%
CMY	0.9647, 0.5569, 0.6667
CMYK	0.92, 0.00, 0.25, 0.56
HSL	164°, 85%, 24%
HSV	164°, 92%, 44%
XYZ	7.6575, 12.5242, 10.6082
YIQ	78.7120, -52.9960, -30.7560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

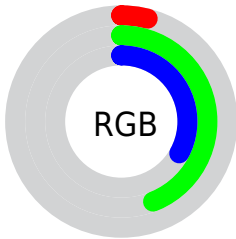
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	9, 69, 113
Decimal	618837
CIE Lab	42.04, -34.21, 8.04
CIE LCh	42, 35.143, 166.782
Yxy	12.5242, 0.2487, 0.4068
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278808917 (0xFF097155)
YUV	78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374
Hunter-Lab	35.3896, -23.3085, 7.0003

# Details

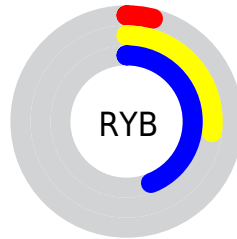
The YUV color **78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **43.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.8550, -0.4215, -51.6158**, and **42.1280, -1.0491, -36.9463** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.7930, 3.5531, -66.4705**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.3430, 2.7889, -54.6748**.

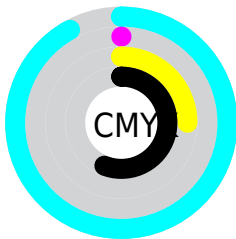
# Distribution



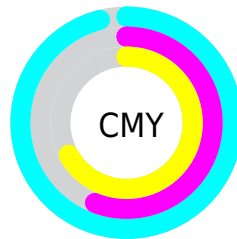
- Red (4%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374 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 78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 78.7120, 3.1000,  
-61.1374

■ 78.7120, 3.1000,  
-61.1374

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 58.7240, 1.6151,  
-51.5009

■ 135.8550, -0.4215,  
-51.6158

■ 42.1280, -1.0491,  
-36.9463

■ 163.0400, -1.0057,  
-50.9011

■ 26.9340, -3.4185,  
-23.6211

■ 190.6270, -1.2951,  
-51.4159

■ 8.2180, -4.0515,  
-7.2072

■ 219.2140, -1.5845,  
-51.9307

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 234.0120, 4.9241,  
-39.4755

■ 243.9370, 5.4541,

-22.7467

252.6080, 1.1793,  
-4.9182

78.7120, 3.1000,  
-61.1374

78.7120, 3.1000,  
-61.1374

75.7930, 3.5531,  
-66.4705

82.3430, 2.7889,  
-54.6748

86.2730, 2.3304,  
-47.5974

89.9040, 2.0193,  
-41.1348

93.5350, 1.7082,  
-34.6722

97.4650, 1.2498,  
-27.5948

■ 101.0960, 0.9387,  
-21.1322

■ 104.7270, 0.6276,  
-14.6696

■ 108.3580, 0.3165,  
-8.2070

■ 112.2880, -0.1420,  
-1.1296

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.6280, -16.0856, -20.7218



78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374



80.0280, 17.2412, -70.1846

# Triad

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



78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374



98.5290, 27.8402, -16.2499



98.4000, -19.9172, 41.7452

# Complementary

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



78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374



43.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374

# 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.



99.6470, -7.7140, 47.6676



78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374



102.2190, 18.1330, 17.3479

# Square

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



78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374



79.8920, 37.0282, -70.0653



101.1480, 5.8430, 39.3352



97.3520, -27.2885, 26.0013



# Rectangle

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



78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374



81.4930, 25.3930, -71.4694



101.1480, 5.8430, 39.3352



98.7470, -16.1443, 44.9489

# Sweetspot

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



78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374



134.1880, 1.3863, -24.7209



78.7190, -34.3715, -35.7106



65.7270, 0.6276, -14.6696



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374



99.1880, 4.3443, -86.9879



68.4030, 21.9863, -52.0964



54.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887



80.4720, 3.7113, -70.5739



165.6230, 7.5809, -145.2514



# Inverse Universe

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



43.2880, -3.1000, 61.1374



48.8120, -4.3443, 86.9879



53.5970, -21.9863, 52.0964



52.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



39.5280, -3.7113, 70.5739

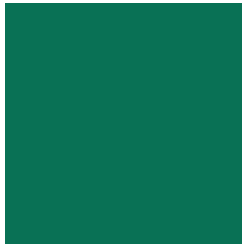


81.4910, -7.1441, 145.1514



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374 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 × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374 looks on a black 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

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

# YUV 78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374.



# 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

78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374

### Protanopia

98.4000, -10.0572, 5.7882

### Deuteranopia

99.3990, -5.1267, 11.0511



## Tritanopia

88.4980, 14.5445, -45.1637

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374

## Protanomaly

91.2120, -5.0345, -18.6029

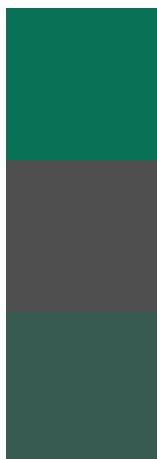
## Deuteranomaly

92.3310, -2.1352, -15.1993

## Tritanomaly

84.7270, 10.4876, -50.6266

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374

## Achromatopsia

79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

78.7970, 1.0861, -21.7470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374 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, 113, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 113, 85)  
}
```

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, 113, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 113, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374 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, 113, 85) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 113, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(9, 113, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 113, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 113, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 113, 85)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 78.7120, 3.1000, -61.1374 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 113, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 113,  
85) }
```

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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