

Converting Colors

YUV(90.1170, -44.4277,
16.5604)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(90.1170, -44.4277,
16.5604)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6D6200
RGB	109, 98, 0
RGB Percent	43%, 38%, 0%
CMY	0.5725, 0.6157, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 1.00, 0.57
HSL	54°, 100%, 21%
HSV	54°, 100%, 43%
XYZ	10.6744, 11.9866, 1.7510
YIQ	90.1170, 38.0140, -28.1460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

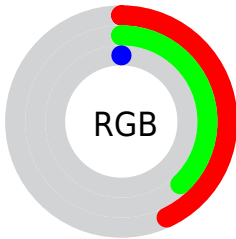
Format	Color
R_{YB}	12, 109, 0
Decimal	7168512
CIE Lab	41.19, -5.30, 48.13
CIE LCh	41, 48.419, 96.279
Yxy	11.9866, 0.4373, 0.4910
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285358592 (0xFF6D6200)
YUV	90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604
Hunter-Lab	34.6216, -5.5537, 21.2365

Details

The YUV color **90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **18.8830, 44.4277, -16.5604**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.5240, -41.6703, 18.8345**, and **47.5670, -23.4505, 8.2727** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.9580, -39.9123, 14.9458**.

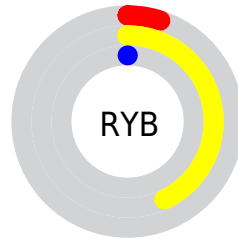
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (38%)

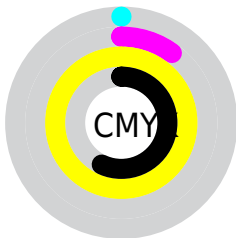
Blue (0%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (0%)

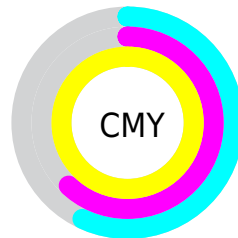


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604 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 90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

90.1170, -44.4277,
16.5604

90.1170, -44.4277,
16.5604

254.2020, -3.0576,
0.6998

68.2550, -33.6497,
12.9314

142.5240,
-41.6703, 18.8345

47.5670, -23.4505,
8.2727

169.7090,
-42.2545, 19.5492

27.7650, -13.6881,
3.7141

197.1930,
-42.9861, 20.8787

4.6960, -2.3151,
-4.1184

225.5630,
-44.1546, 22.3082


0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


244.5120,
-40.1854, 9.1980


247.7040,


-27.9551, 6.3986


 250.8960,
-15.7247, 3.5992


 90.1170, -44.4277,
16.5604

 91.9580, -39.9123,
14.9458

 93.7990, -35.3969,
13.3313

 95.6400, -30.8815,
11.7167

 97.4810, -26.3661,
10.1022

 99.9090, -22.1401,
7.9728

■ 101.6360,
-18.0615, 6.4582

■ 103.4770,
-13.5462, 4.8437

■ 105.3180, -9.0308,
3.2291

■ 107.1590, -4.5154,
1.6146

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.3450, -36.6521, 42.6704



90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604



86.3930, -29.7737, -17.0077

Triad

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



90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604



83.8070, 29.1821, -73.4987



98.1240, 15.7149, 46.3723

Complementary

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



90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604



18.8830, 44.4277, -16.5604

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.



99.7800, 30.6745, 8.0859



90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604



83.9500, 42.4227, -73.6241

Square

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



90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604



80.0620, 12.2944, -70.2144



78.1770, 48.2267, -68.5612



93.9510, -1.9478, 64.9410

Rectangle

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



90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604



77.4240, -13.5200, -50.3608



78.1770, 48.2267, -68.5612



99.7250, 20.8416, 35.3212

Sweetspot

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



90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604



135.1630, -17.3354, 6.8730



34.0730, -10.3890, 65.7110



66.9760, -10.3412, 3.5290



199.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604



117.8930, -58.1212, 22.0188



84.0160, -41.4199, -14.9230



52.7290, -2.3314, 1.1147



96.6180, -47.6327, 17.8750



202.3950, -99.7807, 37.3646

Inverse Universe

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



18.8830, 44.4277, -16.5604



24.5200, 58.4106, -21.5040



24.9840, 41.4199, 14.9230



49.2710, 2.3314, -1.1147



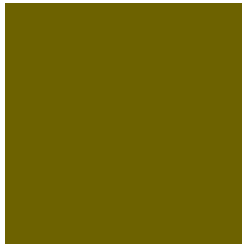
20.3820, 47.6327, -17.8750



42.6050, 99.7807, -37.3646

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604 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 90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

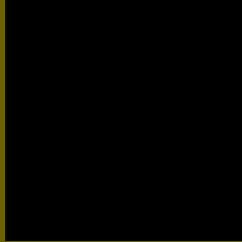
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604.

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



Protanopia

90.4160, -44.5751, 17.1752

Deuteranopia

92.2630, -39.0767, 26.9563

Tritanopia

98.9740, -0.4802, 14.0548

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

90.4160, -44.5751, 17.1752

Deuteranomaly

91.3720, -41.1024, 23.3528

Tritanomaly

96.0330, -16.7783, 14.8801

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

90.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.0920, -16.3144, 6.0583

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604 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(109, 98, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 98, 0)  
}
```

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(109, 98, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 98, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604 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(109, 98, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 98, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(109, 98, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 98, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 98, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 98, 0)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 90.1170, -44.4277, 16.5604 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 98, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109, 98,  
0) }
```

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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