

Converting Colors

YUV(90.7150, -44.7225,
17.7899)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(90.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(90.7150, -44.7225,
17.7899)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F6200
RGB	111, 98, 0
RGB Percent	44%, 38%, 0%
CMY	0.5647, 0.6157, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 1.00, 0.56
HSL	53°, 100%, 22%
HSV	53°, 100%, 44%
XYZ	10.9232, 12.1149, 1.7627
YIQ	90.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

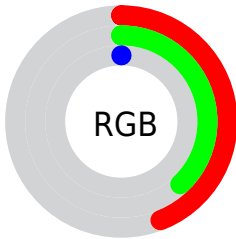
Format	Color
R_YB	15, 111, 0
Decimal	7299584
CIE Lab	41.40, -4.31, 48.37
CIE LCh	41, 48.560, 95.094
Yxy	12.1149, 0.4404, 0.4885
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285489664 (0xFF6F6200)
YUV	90.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899
Hunter-Lab	34.8064, -4.8930, 21.3619

Details

The YUV color **90.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **20.2850, 44.7225, -17.7899**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.2360, -41.5283, 19.9640**, and **48.1650, -23.7453, 9.5023** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.5560, -40.2071, 16.1754**.

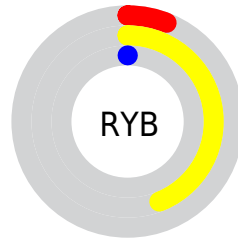
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (38%)

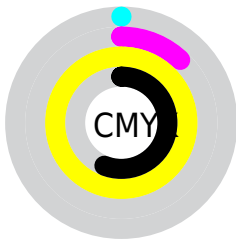
Blue (0%)



Red (6%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (0%)

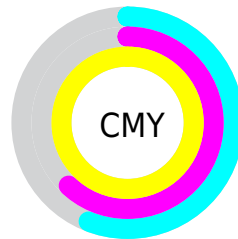


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 90.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899 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 90.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

90.7150, -44.7225,
17.7899

90.7150, -44.7225,
17.7899

254.2020, -3.0576,
0.6998

68.8530, -33.9445,
14.1609

143.2360,
-41.5283, 19.9640

48.1650, -23.7453,
9.5023

170.3070,
-42.5494, 20.7788

28.3630, -13.9830,
4.9436

198.0900,
-43.4284, 22.7231

4.6960, -2.3151,
-4.1184

226.1610,
-44.4494, 23.5378


0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


244.5120,
-40.1854, 9.1980


247.7040,


-27.9551, 6.3986


 250.8960,
-15.7247, 3.5992


 90.7150, -44.7225,
17.7899

 92.5560, -40.2071,
16.1754

 94.9840, -35.9811,
14.0460

 96.8250, -31.4657,
12.4315

 98.6660, -26.9503,
10.8169

 101.2080,
-22.2875, 8.5876

■ 103.0490,
-17.7722, 6.9730

■ 104.8900,
-13.2568, 5.3585

■ 106.7310, -8.7414,
3.7439

■ 109.1590, -4.5154,
1.6146

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.8720, -35.9259, 43.0853



90.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899



86.8770, -30.5054, -15.6781

Triad

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



90.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899



83.8070, 29.1821, -73.4987



98.9390, 16.2991, 45.6575

Complementary

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



90.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899



20.2850, 44.7225, -17.7899

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.



99.8830, 31.1167, 6.2416



90.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899



84.5370, 42.1333, -74.1389

Square

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



90.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899



79.9480, 11.8576, -70.1144



78.8780, 48.3741, -69.1760



94.1790, -1.0742, 64.7410

Rectangle

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



90.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899



78.8050, -14.6939, -47.1870



78.8780, 48.3741, -69.1760



100.2410, 21.5732, 33.9916

Sweetspot

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



90.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899



137.1630, -17.3354, 6.8730



34.8990, -9.8102, 66.7406



69.1610, -10.9254, 4.2438



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.



90.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899



118.4910, -58.4161, 23.2484



86.0870, -42.4409, -14.1083



54.7290, -2.3314, 1.1147



98.1020, -48.3643, 19.2045



201.8190, -99.4968, 39.6237

Inverse Universe

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



20.2850, 44.7225, -17.7899



26.5090, 58.4161, -23.2484



24.9130, 42.4409, 14.1083



51.2710, 2.3314, -1.1147



21.8980, 48.3643, -19.2045



45.1810, 99.4968, -39.6237

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 90.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899 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 90.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

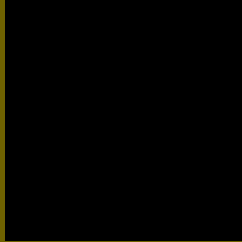
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 90.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.7150, -44.7225,

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

90.5300, -44.1383, 17.0752

Deuteranopia

93.0350, -39.9503, 27.1563

Tritanopia

99.5720, -0.7750, 15.2844

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

90.5300, -44.1383, 17.0752

Deuteranomaly

92.2580, -41.5392, 23.4527

Tritanomaly

96.6310, -17.0731, 16.1096

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

91.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.0920, -16.3144, 6.0583

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 90.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899 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(111, 98, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 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(111, 98, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 98, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 90.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899 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(111, 98, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 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(111, 98, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 98, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 98, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 98, 0)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 90.7150, -44.7225, 17.7899 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 98, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111, 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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