

Converting Colors

YUV(93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(93.9020, 4.9783,
-56.9191)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D7D68
RGB	29, 125, 104
RGB Percent	11%, 49%, 41%
CMY	0.8863, 0.5098, 0.5922
CMYK	0.77, 0.00, 0.17, 0.51
HSL	167°, 62%, 30%
HSV	167°, 77%, 49%
XYZ	10.3390, 15.9279, 15.6262
YIQ	93.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

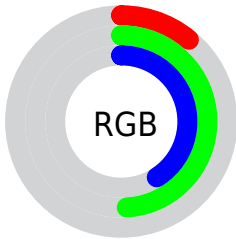
Format	Color
R_{YB}	29, 83, 125
Decimal	1932648
CIE Lab	46.88, -32.35, 3.70
CIE LCh	47, 32.564, 173.472
Yxy	15.9279, 0.2468, 0.3802
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280122728 (0xFF1D7D68)
YUV	93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191
Hunter-Lab	39.9098, -23.6001, 4.7226




Details

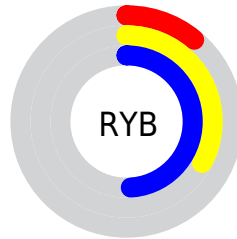
The YUV color **93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **60.0980, -4.9783, 56.9191**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.0660, 2.9255, -51.8009**, and **50.5230, 3.1932, -44.3087** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.9720, 5.4368, -63.9964**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.1310, 4.3724, -49.2269**.

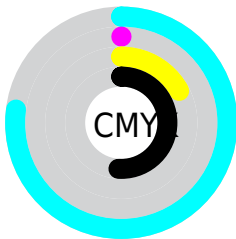
Distribution







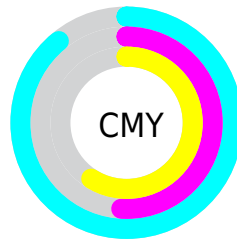
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (49%)
-  Blue (41%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (33%)
-  Blue (49%)



-  Cyan (77%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (17%)
-  Black (51%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (51%)
-  Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191 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 93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93.9020, 4.9783,
-56.9191

■ 93.9020, 4.9783,
-56.9191

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 67.8200, 6.0047,
-59.4781

■ 149.0660, 2.9255,
-51.8009

■ 50.5230, 3.1932,
-44.3087

■ 176.6530, 2.6361,
-52.3157

■ 34.6280, 0.6764,
-30.3688

■ 204.5390, 2.1993,
-52.2157

■ 20.3800, -3.1453,
-17.8733

■ 228.5440, 4.6618,
-48.7121

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 239.1530, 7.8126,
-32.5832

■ 247.8240, 3.5378,

-14.7546

■ 93.9020, 4.9783,
-56.9191

■ 93.9020, 4.9783,
-56.9191

■ 89.9720, 5.4368,
-63.9964

■ 98.1310, 4.3724,
-49.2269

■ 85.8570, 6.4795,
-71.7886

■ 101.9470, 3.4771,
-42.0495

■ 84.5470, 6.6323,
-74.1477

■ 106.1760, 2.8712,
-34.3574

■ 110.1060, 2.4127,
-27.2800

■ 114.3350, 1.8068,
-19.5878

■ 118.1510, 0.9116,
-12.4104

■ 122.3800, 0.3057,
-4.7183

■ 126.3100, -0.1528,
2.3591

■ 130.5390, -0.7587,
10.0513

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.6320, -12.1436, -25.1103



93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191



88.4230, 21.4835, -77.5470

Triad

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



93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191



111.9710, 24.1713, -6.1136



111.3240, -21.3587, 37.4269

Complementary

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



93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191



60.0980, -4.9783, 56.9191

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.



111.9410, -10.3239, 44.7787



93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191



114.6280, 14.4804, 22.2512

Square

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



93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191



103.0480, 30.5423, -43.0151



113.2360, 2.3487, 40.1350



108.9600, -26.1093, 21.0831

Rectangle

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



93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191



89.6600, 28.7616, -78.6318



113.2360, 2.3487, 40.1350



111.5570, -18.0226, 40.7305

Sweetspot

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



93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191



151.0250, 1.9597, -21.9469



91.9300, -31.0245, -35.8956



74.5530, 1.2064, -13.6400



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191



114.3880, 7.6967, -88.9173



81.0340, 21.6752, -45.6338



61.6790, 0.1583, -4.1035



86.5360, 6.6378, -75.8921



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



60.0980, -4.9783, 56.9191



61.6120, -7.6967, 88.9173



72.9660, -21.6752, 45.6338



59.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



41.4640, -6.6378, 75.8921



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191 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 93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191 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 93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191.

-56.9191.

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

93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191

Protanopia

110.1980, -6.9996, 5.0884

Deuteranopia

111.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217



Tritanopia

99.4160, 15.5709, -47.7228

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191

Protanomaly

103.9070, -2.4192, -17.4584

Deuteranomaly

105.4280, 0.7750, -15.2844

Tritanomaly

97.0690, 11.7980, -50.9265

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191

Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.7370, 2.1017, -20.8173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191 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(29, 125, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 125, 104)  
}
```

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(29, 125, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 125, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191 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(29, 125, 104) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 125, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 125, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 125, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 125, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 125,  
104) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 93.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 125, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 125,  
104) }
```

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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