

# Converting Colors

YUV(11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(11.3300, 2.7953,  
-9.9364)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	001011
RGB	0, 16, 17
RGB Percent	0%, 6%, 7%
CMY	1.0000, 0.9373, 0.9333
CMYK	1.00, 0.06, 0.00, 0.93
HSL	184°, 100%, 3%
HSV	184°, 100%, 7%
XYZ	0.2865, 0.4111, 0.5946
YIQ	11.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

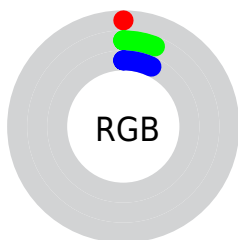
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 8, 17</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">4113</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">3.71, -4.27, -2.10</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">4, 4.759, 206.217</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">0.4111, 0.2217, 0.3181</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4278194193</a> (0xFF001011)
YUV	<a href="#">11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">6.4113, -3.2442, -1.0103</a>

# Details

The YUV color **11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **5.6700, -2.7953, 9.9364**, and the grayscale version is **11.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **55.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **11.9280, 2.5005, -8.7069**.

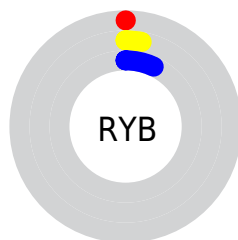
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (6%)

Blue (7%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Blue (7%)

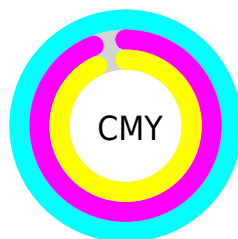


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (93%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (94%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364 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 11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 11.3300, 2.7953,  
-9.9364

■ 11.3300, 2.7953,  
-9.9364

■ 235.9280, 2.5005,  
-8.7069

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 55.1240, 1.9109,  
-6.2477

■ 77.8250, 2.0583,  
-6.8625


■ 102.5260, 2.2057,  
-7.4773

■ 127.2270, 2.3531,  
-8.0921


■ 153.2270, 2.3531,  
-8.0921

■ 180.2270, 2.3531,

-8.0921


 207.2270, 2.3531,  
-8.0921


 11.3300, 2.7953,  
-9.9364

 11.9280, 2.5005,  
-8.7069

 12.2270, 2.3531,  
-8.0921

 12.8250, 2.0583,  
-6.8625

 13.4230, 1.7635,  
-5.6330

 14.6080, 1.1793,  
-4.9182

■ 14.9070, 1.0318,  
-4.3034

■ 15.5050, 0.7370,  
-3.0739

■ 16.1030, 0.4422,  
-1.8443

■ 16.4020, 0.2948,  
-1.2296

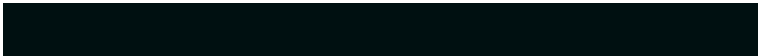
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



11.3580, 0.3165, -8.2070



11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364



11.6830, 4.1003, -8.4920

# Triad

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



11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364



14.1900, 1.8783, 4.2184



13.2410, -5.5418, 4.1736

# Complementary

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



11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364



5.6700, -2.7953, 9.9364

# 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.



13.1920, -4.5317, 6.8476



11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364



13.7450, 0.1257, 6.3626

# Square

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



11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364



13.6240, 3.6364, 0.3298



13.4740, -2.2057, 7.4773

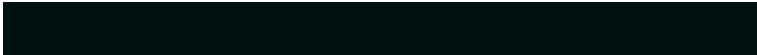


12.4470, -4.6574, 0.4850



# Rectangle

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



11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364



12.1070, 4.3842, -6.2328



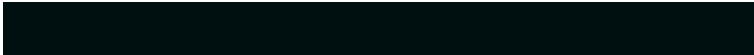
13.4740, -2.2057, 7.4773



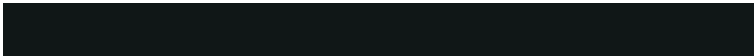
12.9530, -5.3998, 5.3032

# Sweetspot

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



11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364



20.9070, 1.0318, -4.3034



10.0930, -4.4828, -8.8516



10.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591



140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

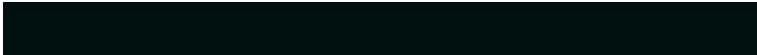


13.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

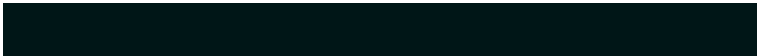


# Same Dimension

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



11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364



15.5360, 3.6798, -13.6251



6.6340, 5.1104, -5.8180



7.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



47.4230, 11.6235, -41.5900



132.4550, 32.8067, -116.1630



# Inverse Universe

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



6.9070, 4.4828, 8.8516



9.3850, 6.2192, 11.9404



10.3660, -5.1104, 5.8180



7.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148



28.8670, 18.7996, 36.9506

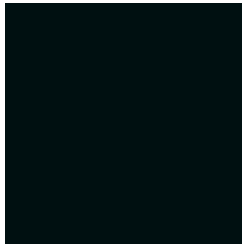


80.8190, 52.3472, 103.6447



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

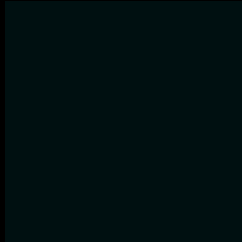
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

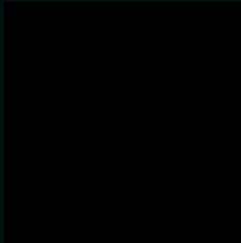
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

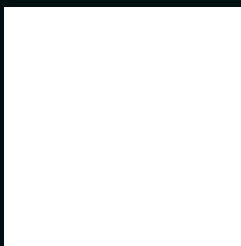
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364.

-9.9364.

# 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

11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364

### Protanopia

14.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000

### Deuteranopia

14.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



## Tritanopia

11.9280, 2.5005, -8.7069

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364

## Protanomaly

13.3200, 1.3212, -3.7886

## Deuteranomaly

13.4340, 1.7580, -3.8886

## Tritanomaly

11.6290, 2.6479, -9.3216

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364

## Achromatopsia

11.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

11.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364 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(0, 16, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 16, 17)  
}
```

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(0, 16, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 16, 17) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364 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(0, 16, 17) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 16, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 16, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 16, 17); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 16, 17); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 16, 17) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 11.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 16, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 16,  
17) }
```

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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