

Converting Colors

YUV(13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(13.9500, 2.4897,
-5.2181)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	081013
RGB	8, 16, 19
RGB Percent	3%, 6%, 7%
CMY	0.9686, 0.9373, 0.9255
CMYK	0.58, 0.16, 0.00, 0.93
HSL	196°, 41%, 5%
HSV	196°, 58%, 7%
XYZ	0.4030, 0.4692, 0.6854
YIQ	13.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

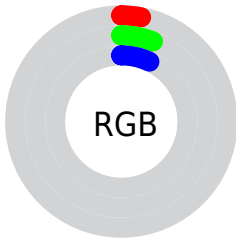
Format	Color
RYB	8, 13, 19
Decimal	528403
CIELab	4.24, -1.76, -2.50
CIElCh	4, 3.055, 234.786
Yxy	0.4692, 0.2587, 0.3012
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278718483 (0xFF081013)
YUV	13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181
Hunter-Lab	6.8500, -1.4866, -1.1377

Details

The YUV color **13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **13.0500, -2.4897, 5.2181**, and the grayscale version is **14.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **57.4340, 1.7580, -3.8886**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.7650, 3.0739, -5.9329**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.1350, 1.9054, -4.5034**.

Distribution



 Red (3%)

 Green (6%)

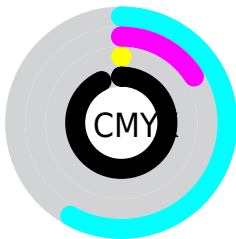
 Blue (7%)





 Red (3%)

 Yellow (5%)

 Blue (7%)

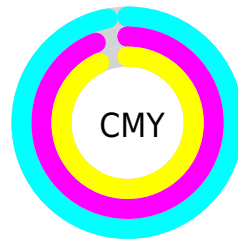


 Cyan (58%)

 Magenta (16%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (93%)



 Cyan (97%)

 Magenta (94%)

 Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181 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 13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 13.9500, 2.4897,
-5.2181

■ 13.9500, 2.4897,
-5.2181

■ 237.9500, 2.4897,
-5.2181

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 57.4340, 1.7580,
-3.8886

■ 80.1350, 1.9054,
-4.5034

■ 104.2490, 2.3422,
-4.6034

■ 129.2490, 2.3422,
-4.6034

■ 155.2490, 2.3422,
-4.6034

■ 182.2490, 2.3422,

-4.6034

■ 209.3630, 2.7790,
-4.7034

■ 13.9500, 2.4897,
-5.2181

■ 13.9500, 2.4897,
-5.2181

■ 12.7650, 3.0739,
-5.9329

■ 15.1350, 1.9054,
-4.5034

■ 12.1670, 3.3687,
-7.1625

■ 15.7330, 1.6106,
-3.2738

■ 10.9820, 3.9529,
-7.8772

■ 16.9180, 1.0264,
-2.5591

■ 10.3840, 4.2477,
-9.1068

■ 17.5160, 0.7316,
-1.3295

■ 18.4020, 0.2948,
-1.2296

■ 19.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 20.1850, -0.5842,
0.7148

■ 20.7830, -0.8790,
1.9443

■ 21.9680, -1.4632,
2.6591

Harmonies

Analogous

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



13.4230, 1.7635, -5.6330



13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181



14.3740, 2.7736, -2.9590

Triad

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



13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181



15.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



14.3160, -2.6208, 0.5999

Complementary

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



13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181



13.0500, -2.4897, 5.2181

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.



14.5120, -3.2104, 3.0590



13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181



15.2780, -1.6161, 5.0182

Square

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



13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181



15.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



14.6370, -2.7790, 4.7034



13.9350, -1.4470, -2.5740

Rectangle

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



13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181



15.2710, 2.3314, -1.1147



14.6370, -2.7790, 4.7034



14.5010, -3.2050, 1.3146

Sweetspot

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



13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181



23.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



14.7990, -1.8729, -5.9627



11.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295



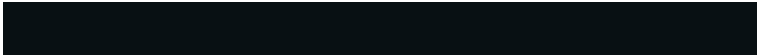
140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



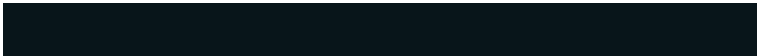
13.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181



17.6830, 4.1003, -8.4920



11.0150, 3.9366, -2.6442



9.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



40.1340, 16.6959, -35.1975



109.2030, 45.2559, -95.7710

Inverse Universe

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



12.2010, 1.8729, 5.9627



14.8640, 3.0250, 9.7663



15.9850, -3.9366, 2.6442



9.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148



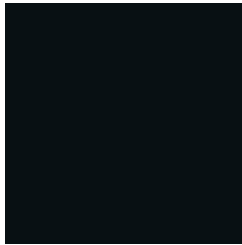
28.2820, 12.6790, 40.0947



76.8570, 34.5805, 108.8734

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

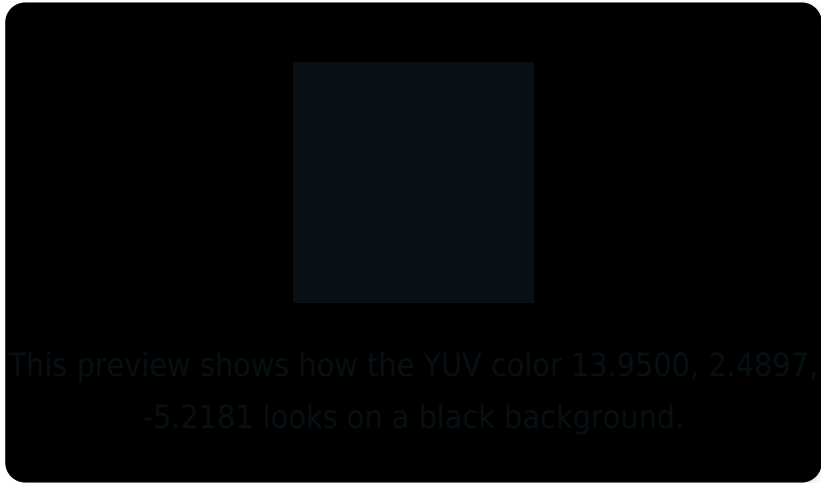
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

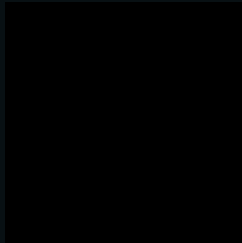
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181.

-5.2181.

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

13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181

Protanopia

15.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147

Deuteranopia

15.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147



Tritanopia

13.5370, 2.2003, -5.7329

Trichromacy



Original Color

13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181

Protanomaly

14.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443

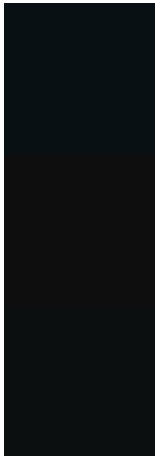
Deuteranomaly

14.5590, 2.1894, -2.2442

Tritanomaly

13.5370, 2.2003, -5.7329

Monochromacy



Original Color

13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181

Achromatopsia

14.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

14.2170, 0.8790, -1.9443

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181 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(8, 16, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 16, 19)  
}
```

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(8, 16, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 16, 19) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181 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(8, 16, 19) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 16, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(8, 16, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 16, 19); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 16, 19); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 16, 19) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 13.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 16, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 16,  
19) }
```

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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