

Converting Colors

YUV(16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879)
contains.

YUV(16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(16.1960, 16.1724,
-7.1879)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	080E31
RGB	8, 14, 49
RGB Percent	3%, 5%, 19%
CMY	0.9686, 0.9451, 0.8078
CMYK	0.84, 0.71, 0.00, 0.81
HSL	231°, 72%, 11%
HSV	231°, 84%, 19%
XYZ	0.8116, 0.5875, 2.9763
YIQ	16.1960, -14.8110, 9.6130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

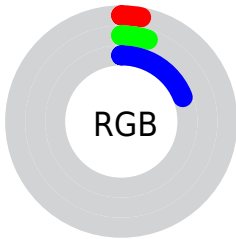
Format	Color
RYB	8, 13, 49
Decimal	527921
CIELab	5.31, 10.37, -23.51
CIELCh	5, 25.698, 293.804
Yxy	0.5875, 0.1855, 0.1343
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278718001 (0xFF080E31)
YUV	16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879
Hunter-Lab	7.6645, 5.4874, -17.6587

Details

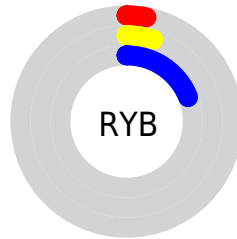
The YUV color **16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **40.8040, -16.1724, 7.1879**, and the grayscale version is **16.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.2610, 17.6193, -4.6139**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.3530, 18.0670, -8.2026**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.0390, 14.2778, -6.1732**.

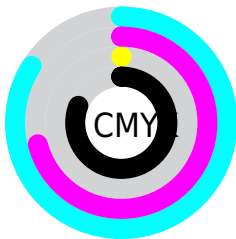
Distribution



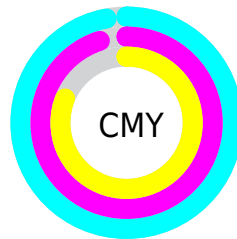
- Red (3%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (81%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879 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 16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.1960, 16.1724,
-7.1879

■ 16.1960, 16.1724,
-7.1879

■ 239.6500, 7.5676,
-0.5700

■ 3.7790, 11.9410,
-3.3142

■ 60.2610, 17.6193,
-4.6139

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 83.7880, 18.3455,
-4.1991

■ 108.2010, 18.6349,
-3.6843

■ 133.4290, 19.5085,
-3.8842

■ 159.8420, 19.7979,
-3.3694

■ 187.0700, 20.6715,

-3.5694

■ 214.8420, 19.7979,
-3.3694

■ 16.1960, 16.1724,
-7.1879

■ 16.1960, 16.1724,
-7.1879

■ 12.3530, 18.0670,
-8.2026

■ 20.0390, 14.2778,
-6.1732

■ 9.6950, 19.3774,
-8.5025

■ 23.8820, 12.3832,
-5.1585

■ 28.3120, 10.1992,
-4.6586

■ 32.1550, 8.3046,
-3.6439

■ 35.9980, 6.4100,
-2.6292

■ 39.5420, 4.6628,
-2.2293

■ 43.3850, 2.7682,
-1.2146

■ 47.2280, 0.8736,
-0.2000

■ 51.6580, -1.3104,
0.2999

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.2550, 16.6363, -16.0096



16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879



17.1450, 10.2815, 15.6588

Triad

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



16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879



16.0690, -7.9220, 20.9875



17.2170, -2.5720, -15.0993

Complementary

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



16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879



40.8040, -16.1724, 7.1879

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.



15.2620, -7.5242, -13.3848



16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879



16.8780, -8.3209, 8.8770

Square

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



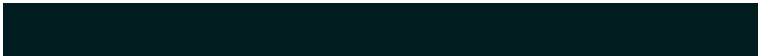
16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879



14.0530, -6.9281, 28.8945



13.8110, -6.8088, -9.4812



19.9700, 5.4378, -17.5137

Rectangle

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



16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879



16.0490, 5.8918, 23.6360



13.8110, -6.8088, -9.4812



15.9630, -7.3768, -13.9996

Sweetspot

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



16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879



50.9980, 6.4100, -2.6292



36.0570, 3.4229, -24.6060



25.3140, 3.7892, -2.0294



161.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



33.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879



12.5790, 25.3506, -11.0318



16.8600, 15.8450, 4.5078



23.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



17.7770, 35.1129, -15.5904



43.5220, 85.5247, -38.1688

Inverse Universe

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



20.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060



20.1620, -5.5029, 38.4459



40.1400, -15.8450, -4.5078



23.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



28.0930, -7.4408, 53.4154



68.5310, -18.0098, 130.2073

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

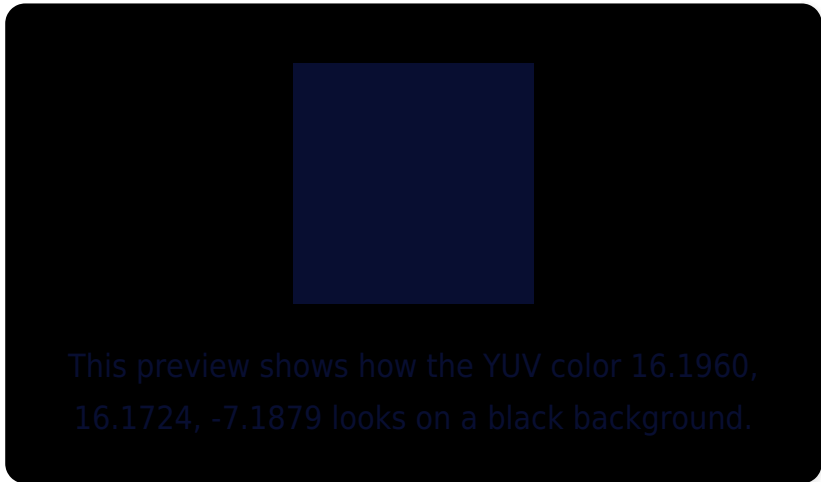
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

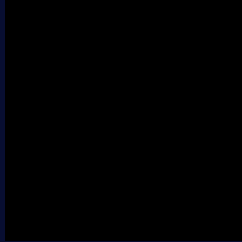
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 16.1960, 16.1724,

-7.1879.

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

16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879

Protanopia

14.8980, 11.3893, -13.0655

Deuteranopia

14.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805



Tritanopia

14.8350, 3.5323, -13.0103

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879

Protanomaly

15.6640, 12.9836, -11.1063

Deuteranomaly

15.3220, 11.6733, -10.8064

Tritanomaly

15.1110, 8.3263, -10.6213

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879

Achromatopsia

16.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

15.8840, 5.9732, -2.5293

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879 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, 14, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 14, 49)  
}
```

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, 14, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 14, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879 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, 14, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 14, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(8, 14, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 14, 49); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 14, 49); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 14, 49) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 16.1960, 16.1724, -7.1879 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 14, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 14,  
49) }
```

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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