

Converting Colors

YUV(16.3750, 34.8181,
-14.3609)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(16.3750, 34.8181,
-14.3609)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	000B57
RGB	0, 11, 87
RGB Percent	0%, 4%, 34%
CMY	1.0000, 0.9569, 0.6588
CMYK	1.00, 0.87, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	232°, 100%, 17%
HSV	232°, 100%, 34%
XYZ	1.8400, 0.9275, 9.0989
YIQ	16.3750, -30.9520, 21.3040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

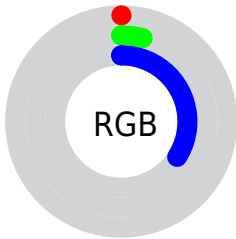
Format	Color
R_{YB}	0, 10, 87
Decimal	2903
CIE Lab	8.37, 29.20, -45.42
CIE LCh	8, 53.997, 302.740
Yxy	0.9275, 0.1551, 0.0782
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278192983 (0xFF000B57)
YUV	16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609
Hunter-Lab	9.6305, 17.2503, -49.2757

Details

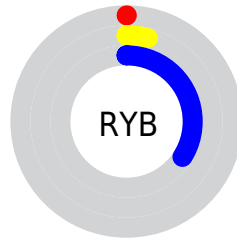
The YUV color **16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **70.6250, -34.8181, 14.3609**, and the grayscale version is **16.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **67.1640, 34.9221, -1.0208**, and **6.3210, 16.6037, -5.5435** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **23.7620, 31.1763, -12.9463**.

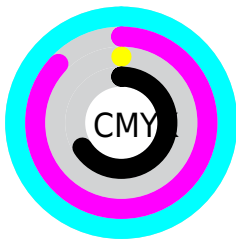
Distribution



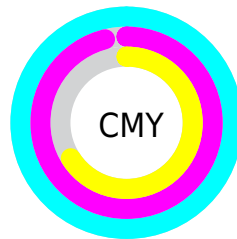
- Red (0%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609 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 16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.3750, 34.8181,
-14.3609

■ 16.3750, 34.8181,
-14.3609

■ 243.2600, 5.7878,
10.2960

■ 7.1820, 27.5183,
-6.2986

■ 67.1640, 34.9221,
-1.0208

■ 6.3210, 16.6037,
-5.5435

■ 91.8160, 36.0797,
1.0384

■ 2.6390, 7.5730,
-2.3144

■ 117.0550, 36.9479,
2.5828

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 143.2940, 37.8161,
4.1272

■ 169.9350, 38.9790,
4.4420

■ 195.1390, 29.5115,

7.7711

■ 220.2460, 17.1337,
11.1853

■ 16.3750, 34.8181,
-14.3609

■ 23.7620, 31.1763,
-12.9463

■ 30.2630, 27.9713,
-11.6317

■ 37.6500, 24.3296,
-10.2170

■ 44.4500, 20.9772,
-8.2876

■ 51.8370, 17.3354,
-6.8730

■ 58.9250, 13.8410,
-6.0732

■ 65.7250, 10.4886,
-4.1438

■ 73.1120, 6.8468,
-2.7292

■ 79.6130, 3.6418,
-1.4146

Harmonies

Analogous

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



28.8960, 34.5613, -25.3418



16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609



26.3460, 15.6054, 34.7766

Triad

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



16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609



19.0920, -9.4124, 32.3683



24.2100, 1.3755, -21.2322

Complementary

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



16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609



70.6250, -34.8181, 14.3609

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.



21.1320, -10.4181, -18.5328



16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609



23.3460, -11.5096, 4.9586

Square

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



16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609



22.4250, -11.0555, 46.1083



19.9580, -9.8393, -17.5032



29.4880, 16.5214, -25.8610

Rectangle

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



16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609



27.3120, 3.7902, 44.4534



19.9580, -9.8393, -17.5032



22.5000, -5.1765, -19.7325

Sweetspot

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



16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609



85.1100, 13.2568, -5.3585



59.6190, 7.5828, -52.2859



39.4540, 8.1572, -3.0292



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609



20.9860, 44.8699, -18.4047



19.4860, 33.2844, 10.9748



40.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147



20.4160, 42.6859, -17.9048



44.4000, 93.9658, -38.9388

Inverse Universe

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



27.2670, -8.0196, 52.3858



35.0840, -10.3944, 67.4553



67.5140, -33.2844, -10.9748



40.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



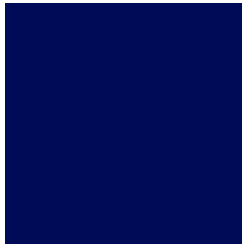
33.5890, -9.6574, 64.3814



73.6850, -21.5367, 141.4733

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609 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 16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

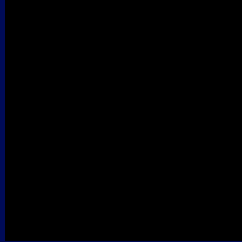
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609.

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

22.2330, 16.6471, -19.4983

Deuteranopia

21.7940, 12.4266, -19.1133

Tritanopia

21.8450, 5.0064, -19.1581

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

19.9650, 23.1883, -17.5093

Deuteranomaly

19.9820, 20.7149, -17.5242

Tritanomaly

20.0160, 15.7681, -17.5540

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

16.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

15.9960, 12.8200, -5.2585

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609 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, 11, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 11, 87)  
}
```

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, 11, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 11, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609 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, 11, 87) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 11, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 11, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 11, 87); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 11, 87); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 11, 87) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 16.3750, 34.8181, -14.3609 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 11, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 11,  
87) }
```

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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