

Converting Colors

YUV(16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397)
contains.

YUV(16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397)	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(16.8070, 6.0111,
-14.7397)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00171D
RGB	0, 23, 29
RGB Percent	0%, 9%, 11%
CMY	1.0000, 0.9098, 0.8863
CMYK	1.00, 0.21, 0.00, 0.89
HSL	192°, 100%, 6%
HSV	192°, 100%, 11%
XYZ	0.5282, 0.7015, 1.2700
YIQ	16.8070, -15.6340, -3.0100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 13, 29
Decimal	5917
CIELab	6.34, -5.68, -6.85
CIELCh	6, 8.893, 230.329
Yxy	0.7015, 0.2113, 0.2806
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278195997 (0xFF00171D)
YUV	16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397
Hunter-Lab	8.3756, -3.4009, -3.1271

Details

The YUV color **16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **12.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397**, and the grayscale version is **17.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.1170, 5.8583, -12.3806**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.2910, 5.2795, -13.4102**.

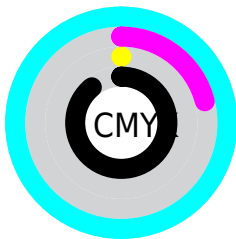
Distribution



- Red (0%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (89%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397 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 16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.8070, 6.0111,
-14.7397

■ 16.8070, 6.0111,
-14.7397

■ 242.2200, 6.3005,
-14.2249

■ 0.1140, 0.4368,
-0.1000

■ 60.1170, 5.8583,
-12.3806

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 83.8180, 6.0057,
-12.9954

■ 107.9320, 6.4425,
-13.0954

■ 133.6330, 6.5899,
-13.7101

■ 159.3340, 6.7373,
-14.3249

■ 186.4480, 7.1741,

-14.4249

■ 214.1490, 7.3215,
-15.0397

■ 16.8070, 6.0111,
-14.7397

■ 18.2910, 5.2795,
-13.4102

■ 19.1880, 4.8373,
-11.5659

■ 20.6720, 4.1057,
-10.2363

■ 21.5690, 3.6635,
-8.3920

■ 23.0530, 2.9319,
-7.0625

■ 24.2380, 2.3477,
-6.3477

■ 25.1350, 1.9054,
-4.5034

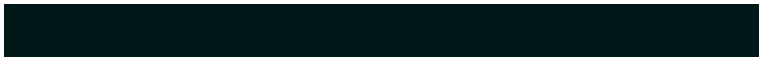
■ 26.6190, 1.1738,
-3.1739

■ 27.5160, 0.7316,
-1.3295

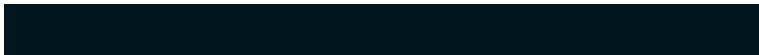
Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.8240, 3.5378, -14.7546



16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397



18.3670, 6.7211, -9.0919

Triad

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



16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397



21.1690, 0.4097, 8.6218



18.9480, -7.8624, 1.7996

Complementary

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



16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397



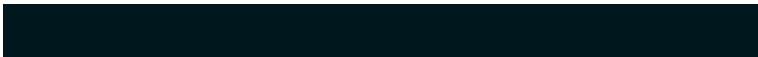
12.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397

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.



19.4540, -8.6048, 6.6178



16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397



20.0830, -2.5059, 10.4512

Square

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



16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397



20.9450, 3.4781, 4.4332



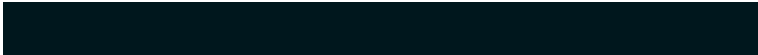
20.0460, -6.4317, 9.6067



18.1150, -4.4937, -5.3629

Rectangle

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



16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397



19.8730, 5.9786, -4.2736



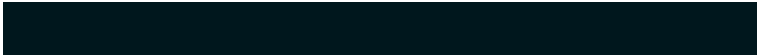
20.0460, -6.4317, 9.6067



18.8450, -8.3046, 3.6439

Sweetspot

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



16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397



33.5370, 2.2003, -5.7329



17.7070, -5.7716, -15.5290



17.3200, 1.3212, -3.7886



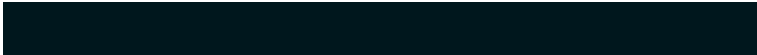
148.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



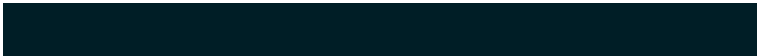
20.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397



21.9420, 7.9166, -19.2431



8.5890, 10.0626, -7.5326



14.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



45.9870, 16.2754, -40.3306



119.8660, 42.9571, -105.1225

Inverse Universe

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



11.2930, 5.7716, 15.5290



14.7820, 7.5025, 20.3622



20.4110, -10.0626, 7.5326



14.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148



30.8030, 15.8731, 42.2688



80.5890, 41.1216, 110.8624

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

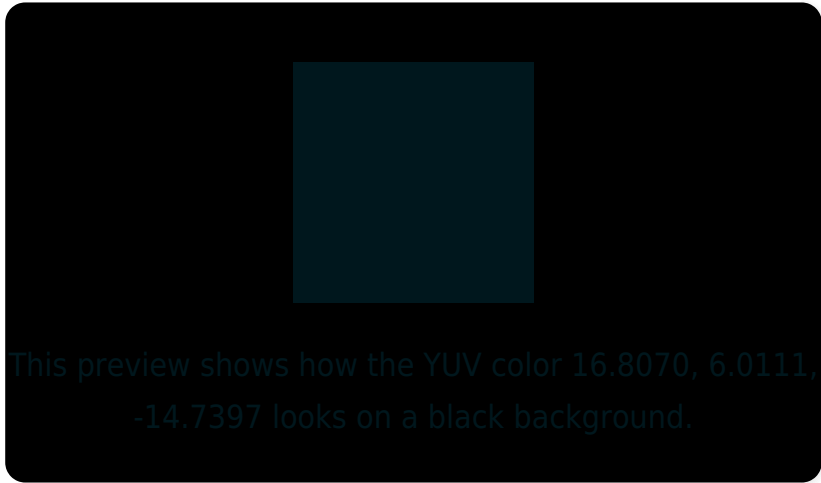
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

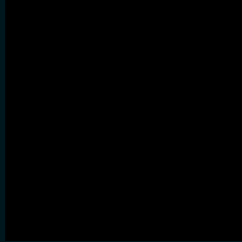
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

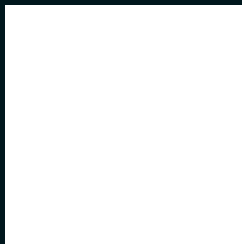
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397.

-14.7397.

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

16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397

Protanopia

21.0860, 2.9156, -1.8294

Deuteranopia

21.0150, 3.9366, -2.6442



Tritanopia

16.3510, 4.2640, -14.3398

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397

Protanomaly

19.6940, 4.0949, -6.7476

Deuteranomaly

19.5090, 4.6791, -7.4624

Tritanomaly

16.4650, 4.7008, -14.4398

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397

Achromatopsia

17.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

16.8360, 2.0529, -5.1182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397 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, 23, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 23, 29)  
}
```

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, 23, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 23, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397 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, 23, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 23, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 23, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 23, 29); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 23, 29); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 23, 29) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 16.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 23, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 23,  
29) }
```

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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