

Converting Colors

YUV(17.0940, 10.7997,
-10.6064)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(17.0940, 10.7997,
-10.6064)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	051327
RGB	5, 19, 39
RGB Percent	2%, 7%, 15%
CMY	0.9804, 0.9255, 0.8471
CMYK	0.87, 0.51, 0.00, 0.85
HSL	215°, 77%, 9%
HSV	215°, 87%, 15%
XYZ	0.6617, 0.6445, 2.0090
YIQ	17.0940, -14.7640, 3.2520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

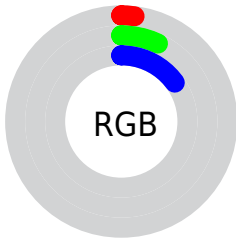
Format	Color
RYB	5, 15, 39
Decimal	332583
CIELab	5.82, 2.01, -15.23
CIELCh	6, 15.358, 277.525
Yxy	0.6445, 0.1996, 0.1944
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278522663 (0xFF051327)
YUV	17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064
Hunter-Lab	8.0280, 0.6629, -9.2174

Details

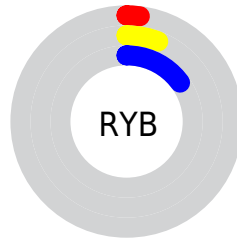
The YUV color **17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **26.9060, -10.7997, 10.6064**, and the grayscale version is **17.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.3330, 11.6678, -9.0620**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.7240, 11.9681, -12.0359**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.4640, 9.6312, -9.1769**.

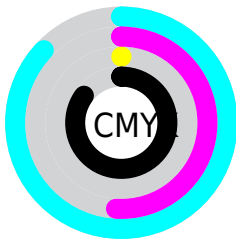
Distribution



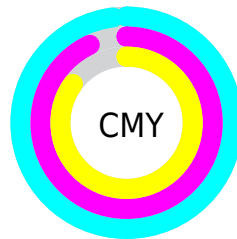
- Red (2%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (85%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064 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 17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.0940, 10.7997,
-10.6064

■ 17.0940, 10.7997,
-10.6064

■ 241.0790, 6.8631,
-7.9623

■ 2.6390, 7.5730,
-2.3144

■ 60.3330, 11.6678,
-9.0620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 83.4470, 12.1046,
-9.1620

■ 108.5610, 12.5414,
-9.2620

■ 133.6750, 12.9782,
-9.3620

■ 159.7890, 13.4150,
-9.4620

■ 186.9030, 13.8518,

-9.5619

■ 214.9030, 13.8518,
-9.5619

■ 17.0940, 10.7997,
-10.6064

■ 17.0940, 10.7997,
-10.6064

■ 14.7240, 11.9681,
-12.0359

■ 19.4640, 9.6312,
-9.1769

■ 13.8380, 12.4049,
-12.1359

■ 22.4210, 8.1734,
-8.2622

■ 24.7910, 7.0050,
-6.8327

■ 27.1610, 5.8366,
-5.4032

■ 29.2320, 4.8156,
-4.5885

■ 32.1890, 3.3578,
-3.6738

■ 34.5590, 2.1894,
-2.2442

■ 36.9290, 1.0210,
-0.8147

■ 39.8860, -0.4368,
0.1000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.8330, 9.9423, -15.6395



17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064



19.9710, 7.4093, 3.5334

Triad

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



17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064



17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987



15.3590, -4.6140, -13.4698

Complementary

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



17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064



26.9060, -10.7997, 10.6064

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.



15.8930, -7.8352, -6.9222



17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064



18.3730, -9.0579, 11.9509

Square

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



17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064



18.4690, -1.2172, 17.1287



18.0300, -8.8888, 4.3587



17.6560, 1.6486, -15.4843

Rectangle

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



17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064



19.7330, 5.0616, 9.8812



18.0300, -8.8888, 4.3587



14.2020, -6.5086, -12.4552

Sweetspot

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



17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064



42.4170, 4.2314, -3.8737



27.2380, -1.1033, -19.5027



20.6730, 2.6262, -2.3442



153.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



26.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064



18.1410, 16.1995, -15.9097



9.7730, 14.4089, -1.5549



18.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148



30.1210, 26.5623, -26.4161



75.2370, 67.4242, -65.9828

Inverse Universe

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



16.7620, 1.1033, 19.5027



17.6430, 1.6550, 29.2541



34.2270, -14.4089, 1.5549



18.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



29.1060, 2.9057, 48.1420



73.3060, 6.7511, 121.6346

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

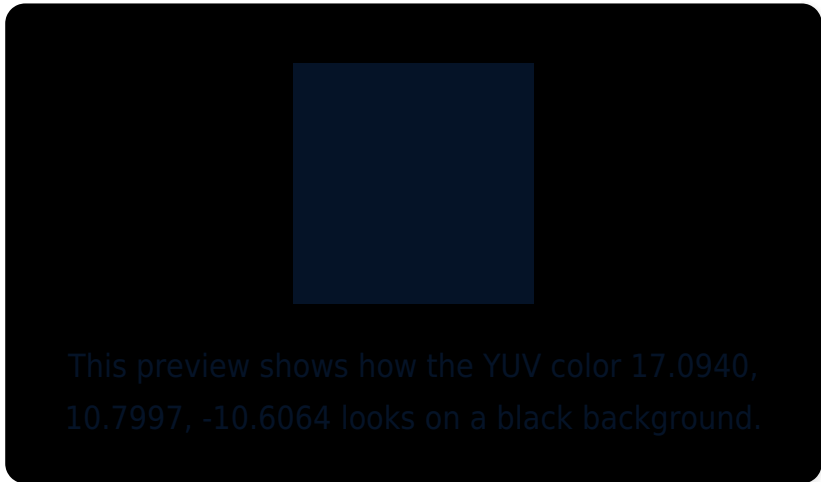
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

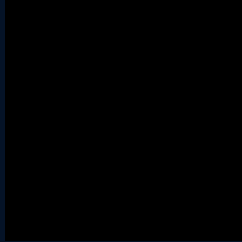
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 17.0940, 10.7997,

-10.6064.

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

17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064

Protanopia

17.6920, 10.5048, -9.3769

Deuteranopia

15.7300, 9.5001, -13.7952



Tritanopia

15.5360, 3.6798, -13.6251

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064

Protanomaly

17.3930, 10.6523, -9.9917

Deuteranomaly

16.4420, 9.6421, -12.6656

Tritanomaly

16.2310, 6.2951, -12.4806

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064

Achromatopsia

17.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

17.3030, 3.7946, -3.7737

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064 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(5, 19, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 19, 39)  
}
```

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(5, 19, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 19, 39) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064 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(5, 19, 39) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 19, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(5, 19, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 19, 39); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 19, 39); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 19, 39) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 19, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 19,  
39) }
```

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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