

Converting Colors

YUV(17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(17.1970, -5.5201,
-2.8038)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E1506
RGB	14, 21, 6
RGB Percent	5%, 8%, 2%
CMY	0.9451, 0.9176, 0.9765
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.71, 0.92
HSL	88°, 56%, 5%
HSV	88°, 71%, 8%
XYZ	0.4821, 0.6428, 0.2710
YIQ	17.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

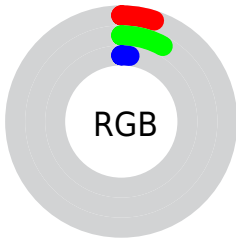
Format	Color
RYB	6, 21, 13
Decimal	922886
CIELab	5.81, -5.28, 6.14
CIELCh	6, 8.094, 130.705
Yxy	0.6428, 0.3454, 0.4605
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279112966 (0xFF0E1506)
YUV	17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038
Hunter-Lab	8.0177, -3.2971, 3.6087

Details

The YUV color **17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **9.8030, 5.5201, 2.8038**, and the grayscale version is **17.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.9520, -3.9203, -2.5889**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.6700, -6.2463, -3.2186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.7240, -4.7939, -2.3889**.

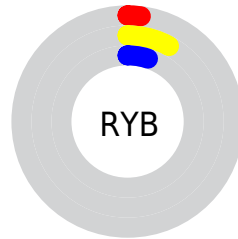
Distribution



Red (5%)

Green (8%)

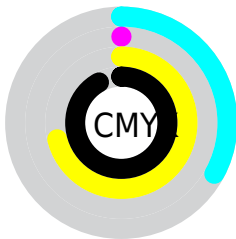
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (8%)

Blue (5%)

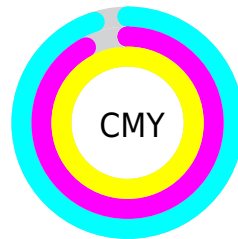


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (71%)

Black (92%)



Cyan (95%)

Magenta (92%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038 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 17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.1970, -5.5201,
-2.8038

■ 17.1970, -5.5201,
-2.8038

■ 241.5990, -5.2253,
-4.0333

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 59.9520, -3.9203,
-2.5889

■ 82.8380, -4.3571,
-2.4889

■ 107.4250, -4.6465,
-3.0037

■ 132.4250, -4.6465,
-3.0037

■ 158.4250, -4.6465,
-3.0037

■ 185.3110, -5.0833,

-2.9037

■ 213.0120, -4.9359,
-3.5185

■ 17.1970, -5.5201,
-2.8038

■ 17.1970, -5.5201,
-2.8038

■ 16.6700, -6.2463,
-3.2186

■ 17.7240, -4.7939,
-2.3889

■ 16.1430, -6.9725,
-3.6334

■ 18.2510, -4.0677,
-1.9741

■ 15.6160, -7.6987,
-4.0482

■ 18.7780, -3.3416,
-1.5593

■ 19.3050, -2.6154,
-1.1445

■ 19.8320, -1.8892,
-0.7297

■ 20.4730, -0.7262,
-0.4148

■ 21.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 21.5270, 0.7262,
0.4148

■ 22.0540, 1.4524,
0.8296

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.9590, -7.8678, 3.5440



17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038



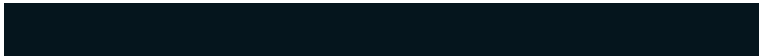
15.7060, -0.8411, -10.2662

Triad

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



17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038



17.1280, 5.8529, -10.6363



19.1260, -1.0481, 9.5365

Complementary

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



17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038



9.8030, 5.5201, 2.8038

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.



19.7990, 1.5781, 7.1923



17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038



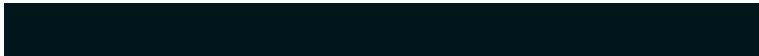
19.0580, 5.3944, -3.5589

Square

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



17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038



15.8780, 4.9901, -13.9250



19.3470, 3.7729, 3.2037



18.8010, -4.8319, 9.8215

Rectangle

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



17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038



15.6670, 1.6432, -13.7400



19.3470, 3.7729, 3.2037



19.3540, -0.1745, 9.3365

Sweetspot

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



17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038



26.4190, -2.1786, -1.2445



14.5940, -4.2368, 5.6181



14.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149



143.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



15.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038



21.9750, -8.8617, -4.3631



14.8050, -4.3409, -7.7220



9.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



55.0990, -27.1638, -14.1188



149.9800, -73.9401, -37.6935

Inverse Universe

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



9.8030, 5.5201, 2.8038



10.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631



11.8960, 4.4883, 7.1072



9.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148



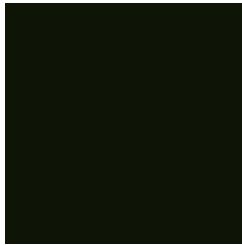
18.9010, 27.1638, 14.1188



51.0200, 73.9401, 37.6935

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

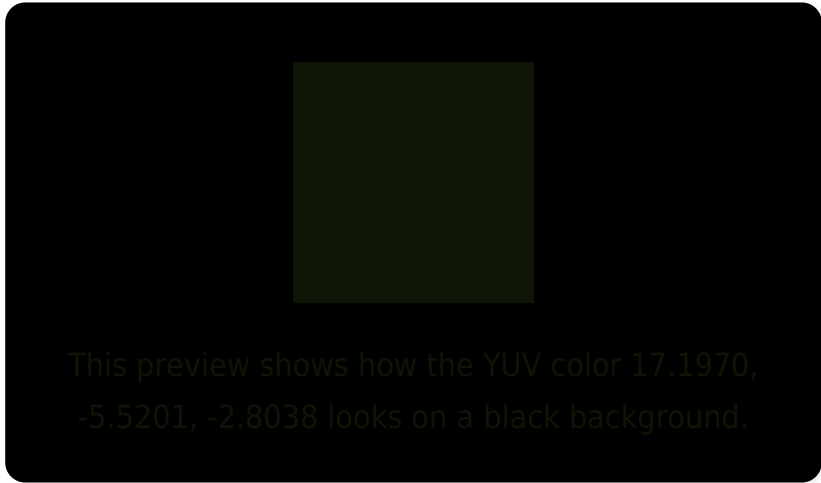
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

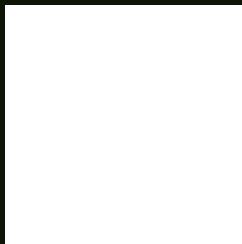
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038.



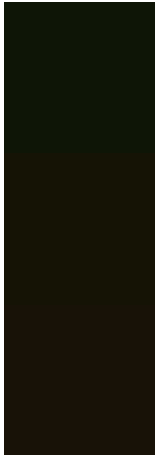
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 17.1970, -5.5201,

-2.8038.

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

17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038

Protanopia

18.0020, -6.4100, 2.6292

Deuteranopia

18.5400, -5.6892, 4.7884



Tritanopia

18.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038

Protanomaly

17.6920, -6.2572, 0.2701

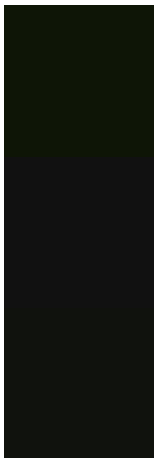
Deuteranomaly

17.9310, -5.3890, 1.8145

Tritanomaly

18.0490, -1.0102, -2.6740

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038

Achromatopsia

17.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

16.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038 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(14, 21, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 21, 6)  
}
```

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(14, 21, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 21, 6) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038 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(14, 21, 6) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 21, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(14, 21, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 21, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 21, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 21, 6) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 17.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 21, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 21,  
6) }
```

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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