

Converting Colors

YUV(20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(20.1350, -1.5456,
-17.6584)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	001F11
RGB	0, 31, 17
RGB Percent	0%, 12%, 7%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8784, 0.9333
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.45, 0.88
HSL	153°, 100%, 6%
HSV	153°, 100%, 12%
XYZ	0.5912, 1.0204, 0.6961
YIQ	20.1350, -13.9820, -10.9260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

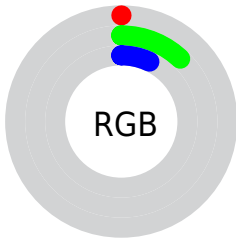
Format	Color
RYB	0, 20, 31
Decimal	7953
CIELab	9.16, -15.27, 5.84
CIELCh	9, 16.347, 159.078
Yxy	1.0204, 0.2562, 0.4422
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278198033 (0xFF001F11)
YUV	20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584
Hunter-Lab	10.1017, -7.2319, 2.9854

Details

The YUV color **20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **10.8650, 1.5456, 17.6584**, and the grayscale version is **20.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **64.2060, -2.5666, -16.8437**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.1460, -1.5510, -15.9140**.

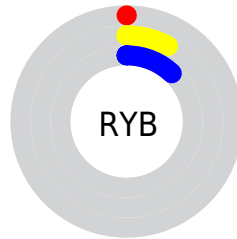
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (12%)

Blue (7%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (8%)

Blue (12%)

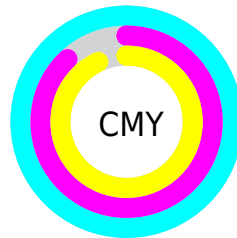


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (45%)

Black (88%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (88%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584 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 20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.1350, -1.5456,
-17.6584

■ 20.1350, -1.5456,
-17.6584

■ 244.4340, -1.6930,
-17.0436

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 64.2060, -2.5666,
-16.8437

■ 87.7930, -2.8559,
-17.3585

■ 112.4940, -2.7085,
-17.9732

■ 138.0810, -2.9979,
-18.4880

■ 164.6680, -3.2873,
-19.0028

■ 191.6680, -3.2873,

-19.0028

■ 219.2550, -3.5767,
-19.5176

■ 20.1350, -1.5456,
-17.6584

■ 21.1460, -1.5510,
-15.9140

■ 22.2710, -1.1196,
-14.2697

■ 23.2820, -1.1250,
-12.5253

■ 24.4070, -0.6937,
-10.8809

■ 25.7170, -0.8465,
-8.5218

■ 26.7280, -0.8519,
-6.7775

■ 27.8530, -0.4205,
-5.1331

■ 28.8640, -0.4260,
-3.3887

■ 29.9890, 0.0054,
-1.7444

Harmonies

Analogous

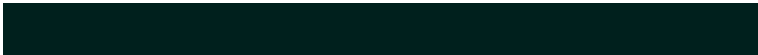
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



22.9320, -10.3195, -3.4484



20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584



22.0900, 3.4066, -19.3729

Triad

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



20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584



24.2080, 11.2365, -10.7064



25.0470, -7.9112, 17.4988

Complementary

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



20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584



10.8650, 1.5456, 17.6584

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.



25.7680, -1.3646, 17.7435



20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584



27.0850, 7.8461, 3.4335

Square

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



20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584



22.2670, 11.7004, -19.5282



27.0000, 3.4510, 13.1550



24.8740, -12.2629, 13.2655

Rectangle

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



20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584



22.3010, 6.7536, -19.5580



27.0000, 3.4510, 13.1550



25.3290, -5.5852, 18.1285

Sweetspot

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



20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584



36.7280, -0.8519, -6.7775



22.3830, -11.0348, -7.3519



17.5650, -0.2785, -4.0035



148.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

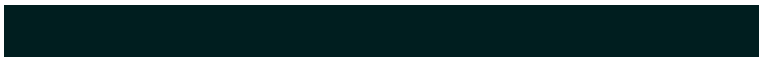
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584



26.5750, -2.2555, -23.3063



21.1440, 4.8590, -18.5433



14.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



51.2750, -4.0796, -44.9682



134.3910, -10.5458, -117.8609

Inverse Universe

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



10.8650, 1.5456, 17.6584



14.3110, 1.8187, 23.4063



9.8560, -4.8590, 18.5433



14.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



27.7250, 4.0796, 44.9682



72.4950, 10.1090, 117.9609

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

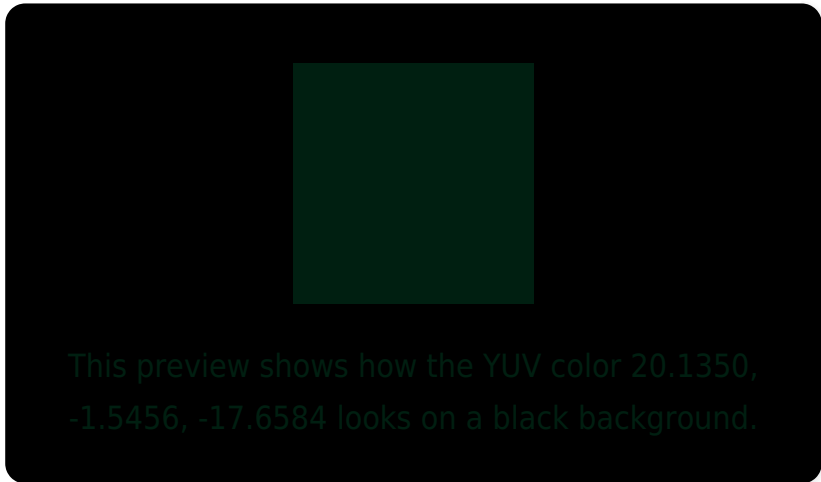
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

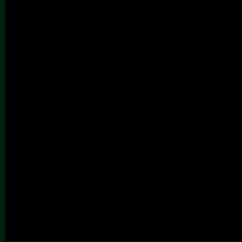
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584.



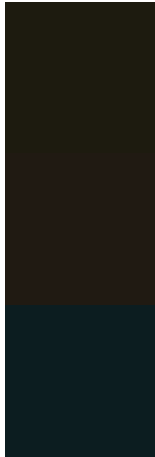
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584.

-17.6584.

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

26.2300, -5.5364, 2.4293

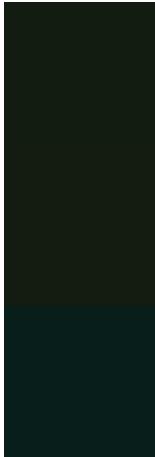
Deuteranopia

26.8820, -4.3788, 4.4885

Tritanopia

24.2590, 3.8163, -10.7511

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

23.6420, -3.7675, -4.9480

Deuteranomaly

24.4680, -3.1887, -3.9184

Tritanomaly

23.0800, 1.9326, -13.2252

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

20.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

20.1410, -0.5625, -6.2627

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584 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, 31, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 31, 17)  
}
```

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, 31, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 31, 17) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584 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, 31, 17) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 31, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 31, 17)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 31, 17); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 31, 17); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 31, 17) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 20.1350, -1.5456, -17.6584 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 31, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 31,  
17) }
```

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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