

Converting Colors

YUV(20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958)
contains.

YUV(20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958)	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(20.7660, -1.8566,
-11.1958)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	081C11
RGB	8, 28, 17
RGB Percent	3%, 11%, 7%
CMY	0.9686, 0.8902, 0.9333
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.39, 0.89
HSL	147°, 56%, 7%
HSV	147°, 71%, 11%
XYZ	0.6166, 0.9226, 0.6759
YIQ	20.7660, -8.3890, -7.6610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

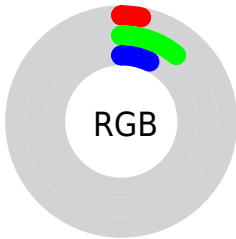
Format	Color
RYB	8, 22, 28
Decimal	531473
CIELab	8.33, -10.64, 4.69
CIELCh	8, 11.634, 156.208
Yxy	0.9226, 0.2784, 0.4165
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278721553 (0xFF081C11)
YUV	20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958
Hunter-Lab	9.6052, -5.3510, 2.5516

Details

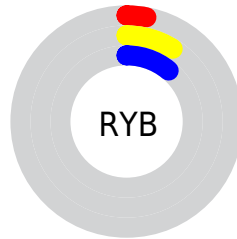
The YUV color **20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **15.2340, 1.8566, 11.1958**, and the grayscale version is **21.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **63.9510, -2.4408, -10.4810**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.6410, -2.2880, -12.8402**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.8910, -1.4253, -9.5514**.

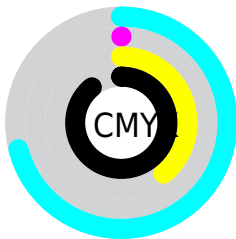
Distribution



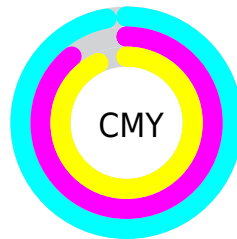
- Red (3%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (7%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (89%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958 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 20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.7660, -1.8566,
-11.1958

■ 20.7660, -1.8566,
-11.1958

■ 246.5270, -2.7248,
-12.7402

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 63.9510, -2.4408,
-10.4810

■ 87.5380, -2.7302,
-10.9958

■ 112.2390, -2.5828,
-11.6106

■ 137.2390, -2.5828,
-11.6106

■ 163.8260, -2.8722,
-12.1254

■ 190.5270, -2.7248,

-12.7402

■ 218.4130, -3.1616,
-12.6402

■ 20.7660, -1.8566,
-11.1958

■ 20.7660, -1.8566,
-11.1958

■ 19.6410, -2.2880,
-12.8402

■ 21.8910, -1.4253,
-9.5514

■ 18.6300, -2.2826,
-14.5845

■ 22.9020, -1.4307,
-7.8071

■ 17.9180, -2.4246,
-15.7141

■ 23.7280, -0.8519,
-6.7775

■ 24.7390, -0.8573,
-5.0331

■ 25.8640, -0.4260,
-3.3887

■ 26.8750, -0.4314,
-1.6444

■ 28.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 28.7120, 0.1420,
1.1296

■ 29.8370, 0.5734,
2.7740

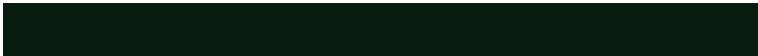
Harmonies

Analogous

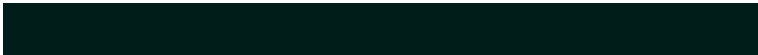
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



22.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891



20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958



19.9870, 2.9644, -17.5286

Triad

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



20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958



23.0190, 7.8786, -7.0327



24.4100, -5.1321, 12.7954

Complementary

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



20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958



15.2340, 1.8566, 11.1958

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.



24.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104



20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958



25.2050, 5.8149, 1.5742

Square

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



20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958



20.7790, 8.4900, -16.4692



25.1520, 2.8831, 8.6367



23.3620, -9.0525, 10.2065

Rectangle

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



20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958



19.9700, 5.4378, -17.5137



25.1520, 2.8831, 8.6367



24.7520, -3.8217, 12.4955

Sweetspot

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



20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958



33.1520, -0.5679, -4.5183



23.0290, -7.4093, -3.5334



16.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740



145.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



18.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

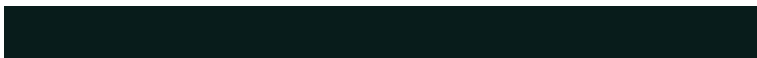
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958



24.7930, -2.8559, -17.3585



21.9060, 2.5113, -12.1956



12.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296



49.0750, -7.4320, -43.0388



130.2360, -18.8503, -114.2170

Inverse Universe

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



15.2340, 1.8566, 11.1958



16.2070, 2.8559, 17.3585



14.0940, -2.5113, 12.1956



11.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



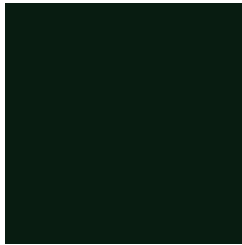
27.8110, 6.9952, 43.1388



73.7640, 18.8503, 114.2170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

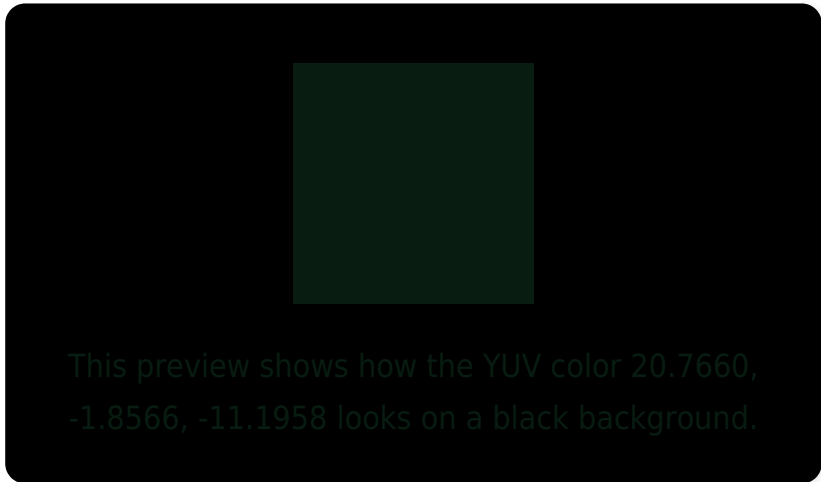
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

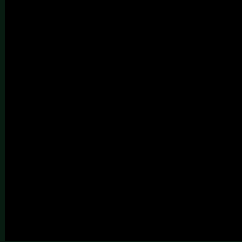
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958.

-11.1958.

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

20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958

Protanopia

23.9850, -3.9366, 2.6442

Deuteranopia

24.2240, -3.0684, 4.1886



Tritanopia

23.0420, 2.9373, -8.8068

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958

Protanomaly

22.4790, -3.1941, -2.1741

Deuteranomaly

23.0060, -2.4680, -1.7593

Tritanomaly

21.9880, 1.4849, -9.6365

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958

Achromatopsia

21.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

21.1520, -0.5679, -4.5183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958 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(8, 28, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 28, 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(8, 28, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 28, 17) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958 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(8, 28, 17) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 28, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(8, 28, 17)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 28, 17); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 28, 17); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 28, 17) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 20.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 28, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 28,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor