

# Converting Colors

YUV(22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443)  
contains.

<b>YUV(22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(22.5550, -1.7526,  
2.1443)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	191613
RGB	25, 22, 19
RGB Percent	10%, 9%, 7%
CMY	0.9020, 0.9137, 0.9255
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.24, 0.90
HSL	30°, 14%, 9%
HSV	30°, 24%, 10%
XYZ	0.8054, 0.8275, 0.7334
YIQ	22.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	25, 25, 19
Decimal	1644051
CIELab	7.47, 0.77, 2.40
CIELCh	7, 2.519, 72.165
Yxy	0.8275, 0.3404, 0.3497
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279834131 (0xFF191613)
YUV	22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443
Hunter-Lab	9.0968, -0.1163, 1.5878

# Details

The YUV color **22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **21.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443**, and the grayscale version is **23.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **64.8540, -1.9000, 2.7590**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **21.7400, -2.3368, 2.8590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **23.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295**.

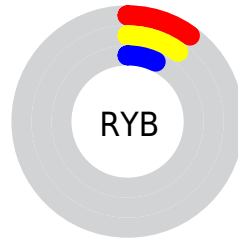
# Distribution



 Red (10%)

 Green (9%)

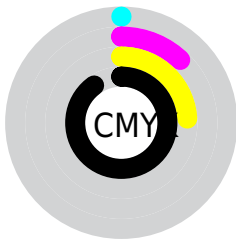
 Blue (7%)



 Red (10%)

 Yellow (10%)

 Blue (7%)

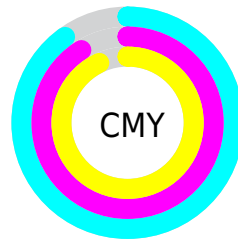


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (12%)

 Yellow (24%)

 Black (90%)



 Cyan (90%)

 Magenta (91%)

 Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443 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 22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 22.5550, -1.7526,  
2.1443

■ 22.5550, -1.7526,  
2.1443

■ 247.7400, -2.3368,  
2.8590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 64.8540, -1.9000,  
2.7590

■ 88.4410, -2.1894,  
2.2442

■ 112.8540, -1.9000,  
2.7590

■ 137.8540, -1.9000,  
2.7590

■ 164.7400, -2.3368,  
2.8590

■ 191.7400, -2.3368,

2.8590

■ 219.7400, -2.3368,  
2.8590

■ 22.5550, -1.7526,  
2.1443

■ 22.5550, -1.7526,  
2.1443

■ 21.7400, -2.3368,  
2.8590

■ 23.4840, -0.7316,  
1.3295

■ 20.8110, -3.3578,  
3.6738

■ 24.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

■ 19.4090, -3.6526,  
4.9033

■ 25.8150, 0.5842,  
-0.7148

■ 18.4800, -4.6736,  
5.7180

■ 26.6300, 1.1684,  
-1.4295

■ 17.6650, -5.2578,  
6.4328

■ 27.5590, 2.1894,  
-2.2442

■ 16.7360, -6.2788,  
7.2475

■ 28.9610, 2.4842,  
-3.4738

■ 15.3340, -6.5737,  
8.4771

■ 29.8900, 3.5052,  
-4.2885

■ 15.1060, -7.4473,  
8.6770

■ 30.7050, 4.0894,  
-5.0033

■ 31.6340, 5.1104,  
-5.8180

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



22.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591



22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443



22.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999

# Triad

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



22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443



22.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887



22.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296

# Complementary

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



22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443



21.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443

# 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.



22.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443



21.7330, 1.6106, -3.2738

# Square

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



22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443



21.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



22.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443



22.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



# Rectangle

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



22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443



22.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149



22.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443



22.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148

# Sweetspot

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



22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443



32.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148



21.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



17.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148



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.



22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443



29.0390, -2.4842, 3.4738



24.3160, -2.6208, 0.5999



12.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148



45.3290, -22.3472, 27.7755



120.8700, -59.5889, 72.9050



# Inverse Universe

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



21.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443



27.3740, 2.7736, -2.9590



19.6840, 2.6208, -0.5999



11.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148



31.0840, 22.6366, -27.2607



83.1300, 59.5889, -72.9050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

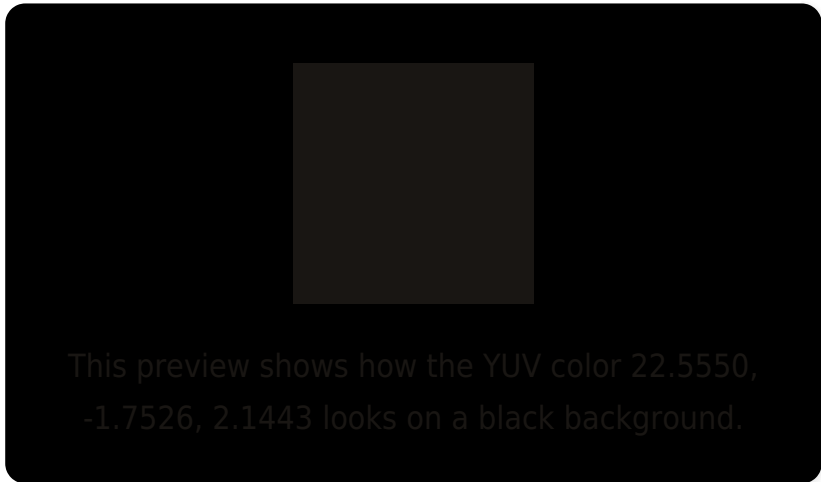
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

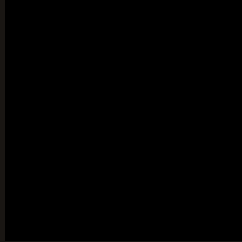
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443.



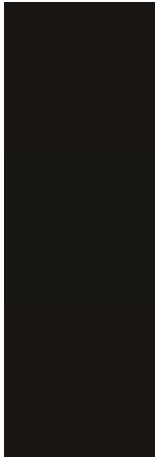
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 22.5550, -1.7526,



# 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

22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443

### Protanopia

22.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295

### Deuteranopia

22.8540, -1.9000, 2.7590



**Tritanopia**

22.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443

## Protanomaly

22.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295

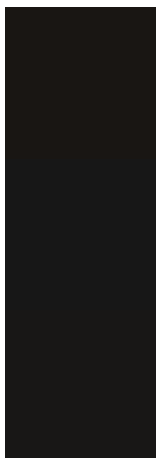
## Deuteranomaly

22.8540, -1.9000, 2.7590

## Tritanomaly

22.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443

## Achromatopsia

23.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

23.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443 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(25, 22, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 22, 19)  
}
```

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(25, 22, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 22, 19) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443 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(25, 22, 19) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 22, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(25, 22, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 22, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 22, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 22, 19)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 22.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 22, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 22,  
19) }
```

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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