

# Converting Colors

YUV(22.5870, 16.4726,  
-10.1618)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(22.5870, 16.4726,  
-10.1618)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0B1638
RGB	11, 22, 56
RGB Percent	4%, 9%, 22%
CMY	0.9569, 0.9137, 0.7804
CMYK	0.80, 0.61, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	225°, 67%, 13%
HSV	225°, 80%, 22%
XYZ	1.1387, 0.9305, 3.8610
YIQ	22.5870, -17.4700, 8.2420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

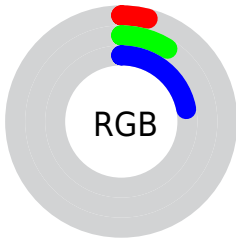
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	11, 20, 56
Decimal	726584
CIELab	8.40, 9.24, -23.64
CIELCh	8, 25.383, 291.358
Yxy	0.9305, 0.1920, 0.1569
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278916664 (0xFF0B1638)
YUV	22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618
Hunter-Lab	9.6462, 4.1910, -16.9790

# Details

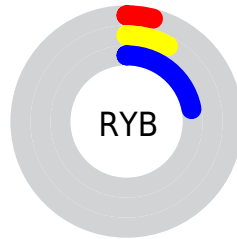
The YUV color **22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **44.4130, -16.4726, 10.1618**, and the grayscale version is **22.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **67.2500, 17.6247, -6.3582**, and **1.0260, 3.9312, -0.8998** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.4450, 18.5146, -11.7913**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **26.7290, 14.4306, -8.5323**.

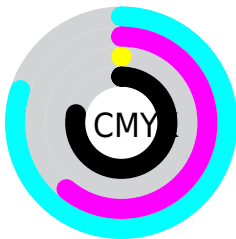
# Distribution



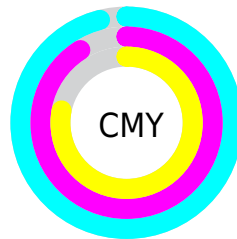
- Red (4%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618 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 22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 22.5870, 16.4726,  
-10.1618

■ 22.5870, 16.4726,  
-10.1618

■ 247.6130, 3.6418,  
-1.4146

■ 3.9900, 15.2879,  
-3.4992

■ 67.2500, 17.6247,  
-6.3582

■ 1.0260, 3.9312,  
-0.8998

■ 90.8910, 18.7877,  
-6.0434

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 116.0050, 19.2245,  
-6.1434

■ 141.5320, 19.9507,  
-5.7286

■ 167.6460, 20.3875,  
-5.8285

■ 195.1730, 21.1137,

-5.4137

■ 221.9190, 16.3089,  
-4.3140

■ 22.5870, 16.4726,  
-10.1618

■ 22.5870, 16.4726,  
-10.1618

■ 18.4450, 18.5146,  
-11.7913

■ 26.7290, 14.4306,  
-8.5323

■ 14.6020, 20.4092,  
-12.8060

■ 30.5720, 12.5360,  
-7.5176

■ 35.3010, 10.2046,  
-6.4030

■ 39.1440, 8.3100,  
-5.3883

■ 43.2860, 6.2680,  
-3.7588

■ 47.4280, 4.2260,  
-2.1294

■ 51.8580, 2.0420,  
-1.6295

■ 56.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 59.8430, -1.8946,  
1.0147

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



23.0480, 17.2313, -20.2131



22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618



24.5360, 10.5818, 12.6849

# Triad

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



22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618



22.5700, -11.1270, 22.3021



21.4230, -1.6875, -18.7880

# Complementary

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



22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618



44.4130, -16.4726, 10.1618

# 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.



18.1970, -8.9711, -15.9588



22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618



23.6780, -11.6733, 10.8064

# Square

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



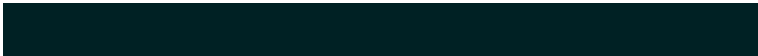
22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618



20.6940, -5.7651, 29.2094



21.8290, -10.7617, -1.6040



23.4750, 6.1748, -20.5876



# Rectangle

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



22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618



22.7500, 6.0393, 23.0212



21.8290, -10.7617, -1.6040



19.9240, -4.8925, -17.4733

# Sweetspot

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



22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618



60.9870, 6.4154, -4.3736



41.2910, 1.8285, -26.5652



30.0150, 3.9366, -2.6442



166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618



21.0730, 26.0930, -15.8500



19.4190, 18.0344, 2.2635



25.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147



23.4020, 33.8188, -20.5236



56.6640, 80.0316, -49.6943



# Inverse Universe

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



25.7090, -1.8285, 26.5652



26.1670, -3.0403, 41.9495



47.5810, -18.0344, -2.2635



26.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



30.0160, -3.9519, 54.3600



71.6370, -8.6950, 129.2374



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

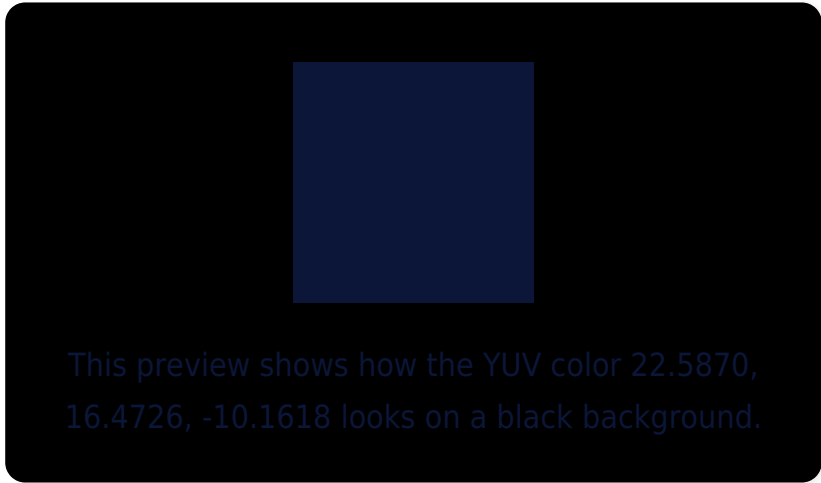
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

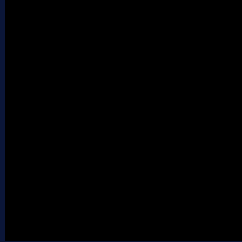
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 22.5870, 16.4726,

-10.1618.

# 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

22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618

### Protanopia

19.9020, 15.3313, -17.4541

### Deuteranopia

20.2780, 11.6949, -17.7838



## Tritanopia

19.7420, 4.5642, -17.3137

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618

## Protanomaly

20.7390, 15.9047, -14.6801

## Deuteranomaly

21.3430, 13.1419, -15.2098

## Tritanomaly

20.9040, 8.9213, -14.8248

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618

## Achromatopsia

23.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

23.1720, 5.8312, -3.6588

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618 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(11, 22, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 22, 56)  
}
```

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(11, 22, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 22, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618 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(11, 22, 56) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 22, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(11, 22, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 22, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 22, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 22, 56)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 22.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 22, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 22,  
56) }
```

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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