

# Converting Colors

YUV(25.5720, -10.6350,  
51.2414)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414)  
contains.

<b>YUV(25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414)</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(25.5720, -10.6350,  
51.2414)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	540004
RGB	84, 0, 4
RGB Percent	33%, 0%, 2%
CMY	0.6706, 1.0000, 0.9843
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.95, 0.67
HSL	357°, 100%, 16%
HSV	357°, 100%, 33%
XYZ	3.6781, 1.8936, 0.2865
YIQ	25.5720, 48.7800, 19.0520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

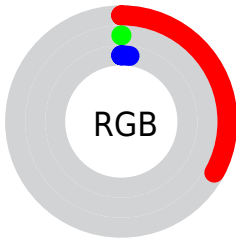
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	84, 0, 4
Decimal	5505028
CIE Lab	14.92, 35.85, 21.62
CIE LCh	15, 41.868, 31.096
Yxy	1.8936, 0.6279, 0.3232
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283695108 (0xFF540004)
YUV	25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414
Hunter-Lab	13.7608, 23.6294, 8.3981

# Details

The YUV color **25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **58.4280, 10.6350, -51.2414**, and the grayscale version is **26.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.8450, -14.7136, 52.7559**, and **8.1870, -3.5432, 16.4990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **31.1800, -9.4557, 46.3231**.

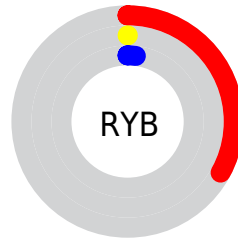
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (0%)

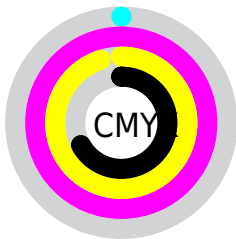
Blue (2%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (2%)

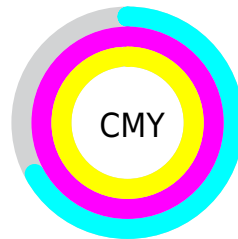


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (98%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414 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 25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 25.5720, -10.6350,  
51.2414


 25.5720, -10.6350,  
51.2414


 244.4050, -7.5947,  
9.2918


 17.0430, -8.4022,  
35.0423

 79.8450, -14.7136,  
52.7559

 8.1870, -3.5432,  
16.4990

 104.8130,  
-16.1768, 55.4150

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 131.4820,  
-17.4926, 57.4593


 158.5640,  
-18.5191, 60.0184


 185.7490,  
-19.1033, 60.7331


 204.5620,


-15.5601, 44.2341


 224.1900,  
-11.4327, 27.0204


 25.5720, -10.6350,  
51.2414

 31.1800, -9.4557,  
46.3231

 37.3750, -8.5659,  
40.8901

 42.9830, -7.3866,  
35.9719

 49.1780, -6.4968,  
30.5389

 54.7860, -5.3175,  
25.6207

■ 60.3940, -4.1382,  
20.7025

■ 66.5890, -3.2484,  
15.2694

■ 72.1970, -2.0691,  
10.3512

■ 78.3920, -1.1793,  
4.9182

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



30.0460, 3.9213, 49.0717



25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414



34.7190, -17.1165, 30.0644

# Triad

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



25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414



28.4040, -13.0172, -24.9103



35.2390, 30.9412, -30.9046

# Complementary

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



25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414



58.4280, 10.6350, -51.2414

# 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.



38.4360, 25.4211, -33.7084



25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414



33.0950, 2.4182, -29.0243

# Square

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



25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414



30.6120, -15.0917, -12.8147



36.5150, 15.5221, -32.0237



36.7370, 25.7657, -4.1543



# Rectangle

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



25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414



35.8160, -17.6573, 16.8244



36.5150, 15.5221, -32.0237



36.8860, 29.6362, -32.3490

# Sweetspot

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



25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414



86.9810, -4.4276, 20.1877



33.4960, 24.8985, 40.7840



42.0940, -2.5113, 12.1956



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414



33.4600, -14.0308, 67.1256



47.4220, -23.3790, 32.0789



38.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



31.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517



70.6220, -29.3936, 141.5285



# Inverse Universe

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



25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414



33.4600, -14.0308, 67.1256



36.5780, 23.3790, -32.0789



38.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



31.9650, -13.2937, 64.0517

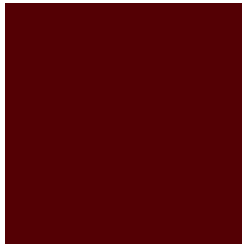


70.6220, -29.3936, 141.5285



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414 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

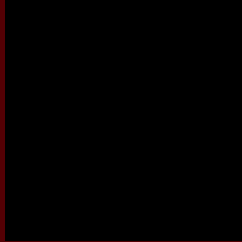
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414.



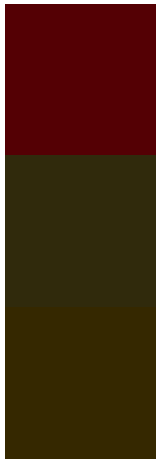
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 25.5720, -10.6350,



# 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

25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414

### Protanopia

40.3740, -13.9884, 6.6880

### Deuteranopia

39.3270, -19.3882, 11.9912



## Tritanopia

29.5130, -14.5499, 46.9081

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414

## Protanomaly

35.1140, -12.8742, 22.7020

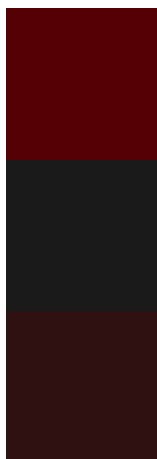
## Deuteranomaly

33.9250, -16.2320, 26.3758

## Tritanomaly

27.8660, -13.2449, 48.3525

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414

## Achromatopsia

26.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

26.0840, -3.9854, 18.3433

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414 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(84, 0, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 0, 4)  
}
```

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(84, 0, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 0, 4) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414 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(84, 0, 4) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 0, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 0, 4)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 0, 4); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 0, 4); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 0, 4) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 25.5720, -10.6350, 51.2414 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 0, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 0,  
4) }
```

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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