

Converting Colors

YUV(27.1810, -10.9352,
54.2153)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(27.1810, -10.9352,
54.2153)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	590005
RGB	89, 0, 5
RGB Percent	35%, 0%, 2%
CMY	0.6510, 1.0000, 0.9804
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.94, 0.65
HSL	357°, 100%, 17%
HSV	357°, 100%, 35%
XYZ	4.1472, 2.1348, 0.3371
YIQ	27.1810, 51.4390, 20.4230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

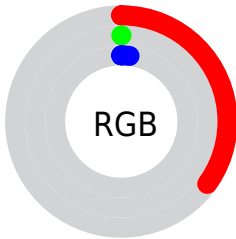
Format	Color
R_{YB}	89, 0, 5
Decimal	5832709
CIE _{Lab}	16.18, 37.32, 23.07
CIE _{LCh}	16, 43.879, 31.727
Yxy	2.1348, 0.6266, 0.3225
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284022789 (0xFF590005)
YUV	27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153
Hunter-Lab	14.6110, 25.0967, 8.8599

Details

The YUV color **27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **61.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153**, and the grayscale version is **27.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.9270, -15.7400, 55.3150**, and **10.5790, -4.7224, 21.4172** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33.3760, -10.0454, 48.7822**.

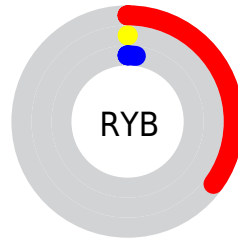
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (0%)

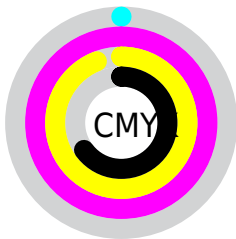
Blue (2%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (2%)

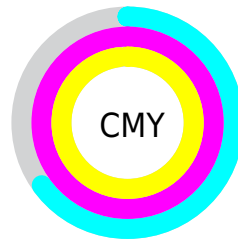


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153 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 27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 27.1810, -10.9352,
54.2153

■ 27.1810, -10.9352,
54.2153

■ 245.5790, -8.1734,
8.2622

■ 18.2390, -8.9918,
37.5014

■ 81.9270, -15.7400,
55.3150

■ 10.5790, -4.7224,
21.4172

■ 107.8950,
-17.2032, 57.9741

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 134.8630,
-18.6665, 60.6331


■ 161.9450,
-19.6929, 63.1922


■ 186.9230,
-19.6820, 59.7035


■ 205.8500,


-15.7020, 43.1046


 225.9510,
-12.3008, 25.4760


 27.1810, -10.9352,
54.2153

 33.3760, -10.0454,
48.7822

 39.6850, -8.7187,
43.2493

 45.8800, -7.8288,
37.8162

 52.1890, -6.5022,
32.2832

 58.3840, -5.6123,
26.8502

■ 63.9920, -4.4331,
21.9320

■ 70.3010, -3.1064,
16.3990

■ 76.4960, -2.2165,
10.9660

■ 82.8050, -0.8899,
5.4330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



32.0680, 3.9105, 52.5604



27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153



37.0890, -18.2849, 31.4939

Triad

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



27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153



30.3930, -13.0117, -26.6547



37.6840, 32.6938, -33.0489

Complementary

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



27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153



61.8190, 10.9352, -54.2153

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.



40.8810, 27.1737, -35.8526



27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153



35.1980, 2.8604, -30.8686

Square

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



27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153



32.3730, -15.9599, -14.3591



39.4330, 16.5485, -34.5827



39.6770, 26.7812, -3.2247

Rectangle

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



27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153



38.4740, -18.9677, 17.1243



39.4330, 16.5485, -34.5827



39.3310, 31.3888, -34.4933

Sweetspot

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



27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153



90.6930, -4.2856, 21.3172



34.9630, 26.6402, 42.1284



44.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153



35.0690, -14.3310, 70.0995



49.5040, -24.4055, 34.6380



40.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



32.6770, -13.1518, 65.1813



71.7470, -28.9623, 143.1729

Inverse Universe

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



27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153



35.0690, -14.3310, 70.0995



39.4960, 24.4055, -34.6380



40.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



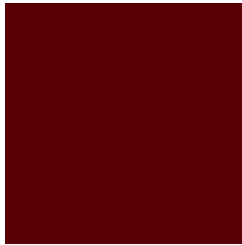
32.6770, -13.1518, 65.1813



71.7470, -28.9623, 143.1729

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153 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

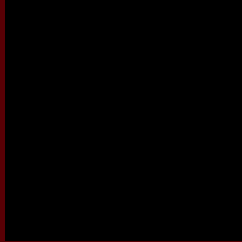
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 27.1810, -10.9352,

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

27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153

Protanopia

42.8470, -14.7146, 6.2732

Deuteranopia

42.2840, -20.8460, 12.9059



Tritanopia

31.0080, -15.2869, 49.9820

Trichromacy



Original Color

27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153

Protanomaly

37.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168

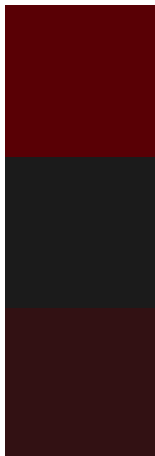
Deuteranomaly

36.7080, -17.1110, 28.3201

Tritanomaly

29.4750, -13.5452, 51.3264

Monochromacy



Original Color

27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153

Achromatopsia

27.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

27.0950, -3.9908, 20.0877

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153 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(89, 0, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 0, 5)  
}
```

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(89, 0, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 0, 5) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153 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(89, 0, 5) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 0, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 0, 5)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 0, 5); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 0, 5); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 0, 5) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 27.1810, -10.9352, 54.2153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 0, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 0,  
5) }
```

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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