

# Converting Colors

YUV(51.0900, -16.3134,  
52.5411)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(51.0900, -16.3134,  
52.5411)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6F1B12
RGB	111, 27, 18
RGB Percent	44%, 11%, 7%
CMY	0.5647, 0.8941, 0.9294
CMYK	0.00, 0.76, 0.84, 0.56
HSL	6°, 72%, 25%
HSV	6°, 84%, 44%
XYZ	7.0567, 4.2070, 1.0124
YIQ	51.0900, 52.9530, 15.0090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

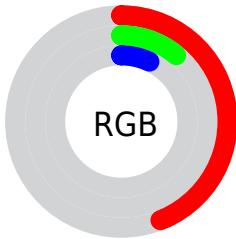
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	111, 28, 18
Decimal	7281426
CIE Lab	24.34, 36.25, 27.50
CIE LCh	24, 45.502, 37.189
Yxy	4.2070, 0.5748, 0.3427
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285471506 (0xFF6F1B12)
YUV	51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411
Hunter-Lab	20.5111, 25.5170, 11.4313

# Details

The YUV color **51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **77.9100, 16.3134, -52.5411**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.6840, -20.5502, 58.1591**, and **16.7440, -8.2548, 34.4275** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.9660, -18.2242, 58.7888**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.2140, -14.4025, 46.2933**.

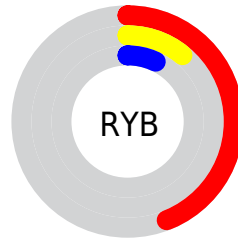
# Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (11%)

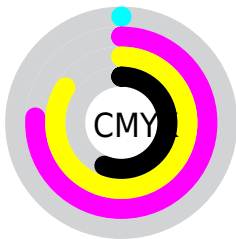
Blue (7%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (11%)

Blue (7%)

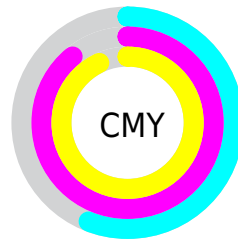


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (84%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (89%)


Yellow (93%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411 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 51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 51.0900, -16.3134,  
52.5411


 51.0900, -16.3134,  
52.5411


 253.7460, -4.8048,  
1.0998


 24.8170, -12.2348,  
51.0265

 102.6840,  
-20.5502, 58.1591


 16.7440, -8.2548,  
34.4275

 129.2390,  
-22.3028, 60.3034

 7.2900, -3.1010,  
14.6547

 156.3210,  
-23.3293, 62.8625


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 182.5060,  
-23.9135, 63.5772


 202.0200,  
-20.2229, 46.4635


 221.5340,


-16.5323, 29.3497


 241.7490,  
-12.6943, 11.6211


 51.0900, -16.3134,  
52.5411


 51.0900, -16.3134,  
52.5411


 43.9660, -18.2242,  
58.7888


 58.2140, -14.4025,  
46.2933

 39.6460, -19.5455,  
62.5775

 65.3380, -12.4916,  
40.0456

 72.4620, -10.5808,  
33.7978

 79.5860, -8.6699,  
27.5501

 86.8240, -6.3222,  
21.2024

■ 93.9480, -4.4114,  
14.9546

■ 101.0720, -2.5005,  
8.7069

■ 108.1960, -0.5896,  
2.4591

■ 115.3200, 1.3212,  
-3.7886

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.6670, 2.1362, 61.6820



51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411



54.8090, -27.0208, 33.4935

# Triad

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



51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411



44.9830, -7.8796, -39.4501



49.6980, 38.1099, -43.5851

# Complementary

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



51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411



77.9100, 16.3134, -52.5411

# 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.



53.7100, 33.1740, -47.1037



51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411



49.6740, 7.5557, -43.5641

# Square

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



51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411



47.4020, -23.3692, -17.8926



53.5500, 22.4069, -46.9633



58.7430, 26.7487, 7.2414



# Rectangle

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



51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411



54.7100, -26.9720, 17.7943



53.5500, 22.4069, -46.9633



51.4590, 37.2417, -45.1295

# Sweetspot

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



51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411



122.1120, -6.4642, 20.0728



55.4970, 23.4190, 48.6761



59.7520, -3.8217, 12.4955



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411



51.5730, -25.4255, 81.9355



77.5050, -29.3360, 29.3751



52.3810, -1.1738, 3.1739



42.9240, -21.1615, 67.5957



87.9410, -43.3549, 139.4947



# Inverse Universe

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



77.9100, 16.3134, -52.5411



93.4270, 25.4255, -81.9355



51.4950, 29.3360, -29.3751



54.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887



77.0760, 21.1615, -67.5957



159.0590, 43.3549, -139.4947



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

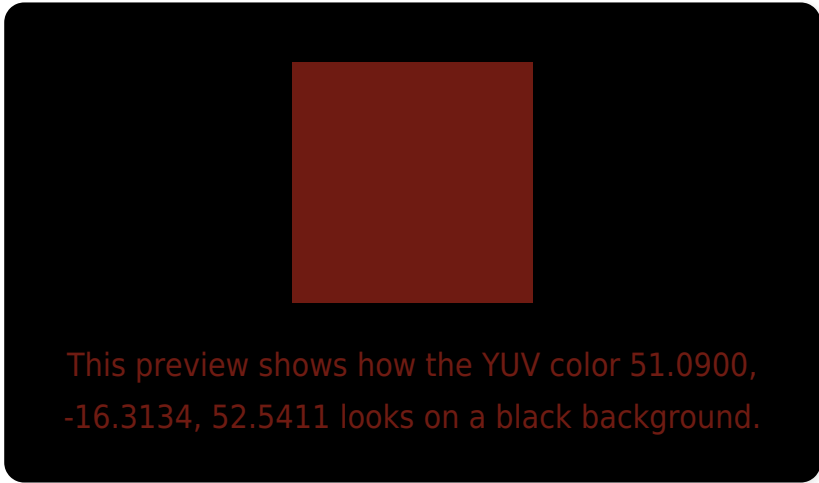
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

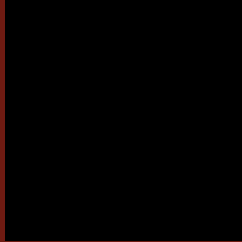
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 51.0900, -16.3134,



# 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

51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411

### Protanopia

57.9180, -15.7356, 7.0879

### Deuteranopia

56.6820, -24.4932, 16.0649



## Tritanopia

51.5290, -12.0928, 52.1561

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411

## Protanomaly

55.3160, -15.9318, 23.4019

## Deuteranomaly

54.5680, -21.4790, 29.3199

## Tritanomaly

51.1870, -13.4032, 52.4560

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411

## Achromatopsia

51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.9270, -5.8800, 19.3580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411 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(111, 27, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 27, 18)  
}
```

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(111, 27, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 27, 18) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411 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(111, 27, 18) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 27, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 27, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 27, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 27, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 27,  
18) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 51.0900, -16.3134, 52.5411 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 27, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111, 27,  
18) }
```

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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