

# Converting Colors

YUV(51.1290, -25.2066,  
105.1269)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(51.1290, -25.2066,  
105.1269)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AB0000
RGB	171, 0, 0
RGB Percent	67%, 0%, 0%
CMY	0.3294, 1.0000, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 1.00, 0.33
HSL	0°, 100%, 34%
HSV	0°, 100%, 67%
XYZ	16.7946, 8.6579, 0.7860
YIQ	51.1290, 101.9160, 36.2520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

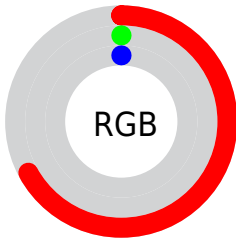
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	171, 0, 0
Decimal	11206656
CIE Lab	35.32, 59.38, 49.65
CIE LCh	35, 77.401, 39.901
Yxy	8.6579, 0.6401, 0.3300
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289396736 (0xFFAB0000)
YUV	51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269
Hunter-Lab	29.4244, 50.3901, 19.0133

# Details

The YUV color **51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **119.8710, 25.2066, -105.1269**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.0500, -35.5206, 99.9342**, and **32.2920, -15.9200, 66.3959** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.0460, -22.7007, 94.6757**.

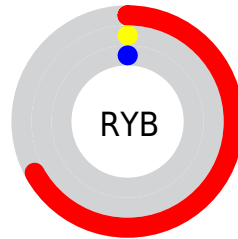
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (0%)

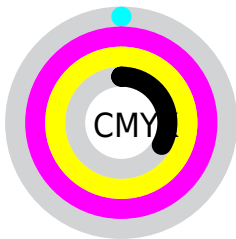
Blue (0%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (0%)

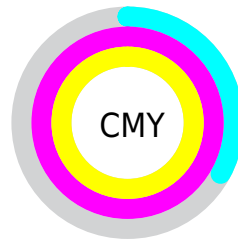


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269 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 51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 51.1290, -25.2066,  
105.1269

 51.1290, -25.2066,  
105.1269


 252.3780,  
-10.0464, 2.2995


 41.8600, -20.6370,  
86.0688


 121.0500,  
-35.5206, 99.9342


 32.2920, -15.9200,  
66.3959

 146.6750,  
-36.8148, 95.0010

 23.4360, -11.0609,  
47.8526

 165.9610,  
-33.9978, 78.0872

 14.8790, -6.3493,  
29.9241

 185.3610,  
-30.7440, 61.0734


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 205.3480,  
-27.7796, 43.5448


 225.4490,


-24.3784, 25.9162


 245.6640,  
-20.5404, 8.1877


 51.1290, -25.2066,  
105.1269

 63.0460, -22.7007,  
94.6757

 74.9630, -20.1948,  
84.2244

 86.8800, -17.6888,  
73.7732

 98.7970, -15.1829,  
63.3220

 110.7140,  
-12.6770, 52.8708

■ 123.3320,  
-10.0237, 41.8048

■ 135.2490, -7.5178,  
31.3536

■ 147.1660, -5.0118,  
20.9024

■ 159.0830, -2.5059,  
10.4512

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.8390, 1.5584, 107.1352



51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269



77.3460, -38.1316, 50.5626

# Triad

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



51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269



65.1520, -14.3719, -57.1383



74.1940, 65.9664, -65.0681

# Complementary

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



51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269



119.8710, 25.2066, -105.1269

# 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.



82.9020, 58.7153, -72.7051



51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269



74.5510, 14.0254, -65.3812

# Square

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



51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269



58.1130, -28.6497, -50.9651



81.2770, 39.7964, -71.2799



82.1400, 48.2450, 19.1712



# Rectangle

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



51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269



78.0450, -38.4762, 21.0085



81.2770, 39.7964, -71.2799



78.5310, 64.8142, -68.8717

# Sweetspot

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



51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269



175.0330, -9.8763, 41.1901



70.6230, 49.4859, 88.0306



83.9600, -5.8963, 24.5911



240.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



112.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269



66.3780, -32.7244, 136.4805



101.0240, -49.8048, 61.3690



80.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330



44.8500, -22.1110, 92.2166



6.8770, -3.3904, 14.1399

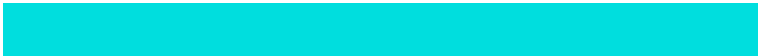


# Inverse Universe

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



119.8710, 25.2066, -105.1269



155.6220, 32.7244, -136.4805



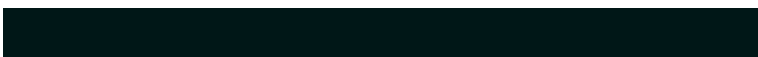
69.3890, 50.0942, -60.8542



84.3090, 1.3267, -5.5330



105.1500, 22.1110, -92.2166



16.1230, 3.3904, -14.1399



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

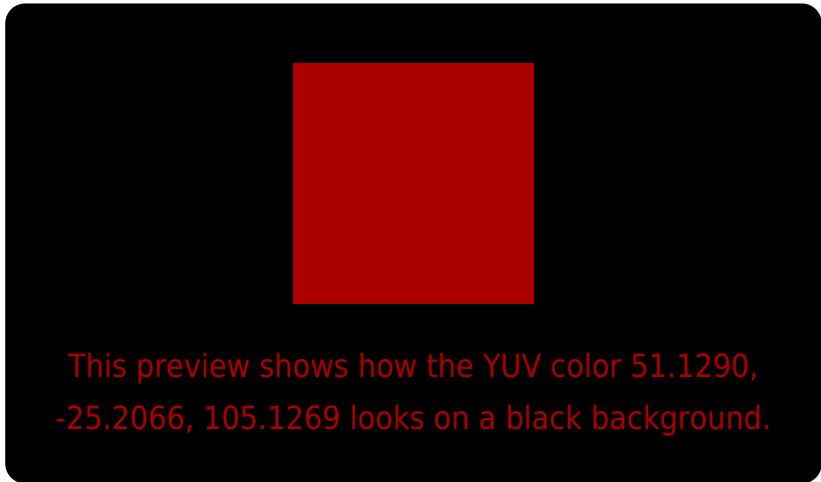
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 51.1290, -25.2066,



# 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



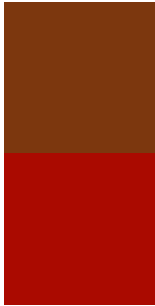
### Protanopia

81.9930, -29.5765, 13.1611

### Tritanopia

60.2220, -29.6894, 96.2753

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

70.9570, -28.0798, 46.5187

## Tritanomaly

56.7000, -27.9531, 99.3641

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.8370, -9.2866, 38.7310

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269 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(171, 0, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 0, 0)  
}
```

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(171, 0, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 0, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269 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(171, 0, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 0, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(171, 0, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 0, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 0, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 0, 0) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 0, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171, 0,  
0) }
```

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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