

# Converting Colors

YUV(51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(51.3500, 5.7434,  
-22.2320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A3E3F
RGB	26, 62, 63
RGB Percent	10%, 24%, 25%
CMY	0.8980, 0.7569, 0.7529
CMYK	0.59, 0.02, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	182°, 42%, 17%
HSV	182°, 59%, 25%
XYZ	3.0458, 4.0237, 5.3188
YIQ	51.3500, -21.7770, -7.3210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

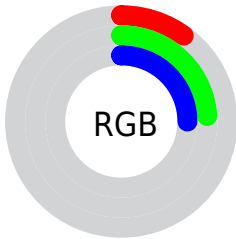
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	26, 44, 63
Decimal	1719871
CIELab	23.75, -12.52, -4.58
CIELCh	24, 13.330, 200.079
Yxy	4.0237, 0.2459, 0.3248
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279909951 (0xFF1A3E3F)
YUV	51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320
Hunter-Lab	20.0593, -8.0000, -1.6794

# Details

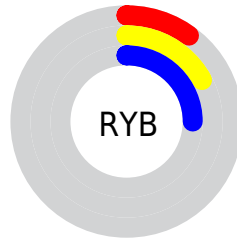
The YUV color **51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **37.6500, -5.7434, 22.2320**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.3500, 5.7435, -22.2319**, and **14.7210, 3.0955, -12.9103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.5560, 6.6279, -25.9206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.1440, 4.8590, -18.5433**.

# Distribution



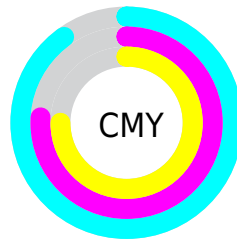
- Red (10%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320 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 51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 51.3500, 5.7434,  
-22.2320

■ 51.3500, 5.7434,  
-22.2320

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 28.4530, 6.1857,  
-24.0763

■ 99.3500, 5.7435,  
-22.2319

■ 14.7210, 3.0955,  
-12.9103

■ 124.0510, 5.8909,  
-22.8467

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 150.0510, 5.8909,  
-22.8467

■ 176.7520, 6.0383,  
-23.4615

■ 204.4530, 6.1857,  
-24.0763

■ 233.0400, 5.8963,

-24.5911

248.7210, 3.0955,  
-12.9103

51.3500, 5.7434,  
-22.2320

51.3500, 5.7434,  
-22.2320

49.5560, 6.6279,  
-25.9206

53.1440, 4.8590,  
-18.5433

47.4630, 7.6597,  
-30.2241

55.2370, 3.8272,  
-14.2398

45.0820, 8.8336,  
-33.3979

57.6180, 2.6533,  
-11.0660

43.2880, 9.7180,  
-37.0866

59.4120, 1.7689,  
-7.3773

42.9890, 9.8654,  
-37.7014

61.5050, 0.7370,  
-3.0739

■ 63.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 65.0930, -1.0318,  
4.3034

■ 66.8870, -1.9163,  
7.9921

■ 69.5670, -3.2375,  
11.7807

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.6020, 0.1962, -16.3140



51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320



51.9740, 9.3798, -21.9022

# Triad

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



51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320



58.1240, 5.3619, 6.9073



56.5360, -9.6312, 9.1769

# Complementary

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



51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320



37.6500, -5.7434, 22.2320

# 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.



56.8510, -7.3215, 15.0397



51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320



57.7290, 1.1196, 14.2697

# Square

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



51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320



56.6820, 9.0308, -3.2291



57.4860, -3.6906, 17.1138



55.4210, -8.5886, 1.3848



# Rectangle

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



51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320



53.3490, 10.6739, -16.9691



57.4860, -3.6906, 17.1138



56.6610, -9.1999, 10.8213

# Sweetspot

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



51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320



76.9280, 2.5005, -8.7069



47.8330, -10.2707, -19.1475



38.3090, 1.3267, -5.5330



168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320



63.4840, 9.1284, -34.6275



40.7840, 10.9525, -12.9656



30.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



64.7200, 14.4350, -56.7594



152.1000, 34.4607, -133.3917



# Inverse Universe

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



41.1670, 10.2707, 19.1475



47.7260, 15.9111, 30.0583



48.2160, -10.9525, 12.9656



29.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



38.5940, 26.3292, 48.5911

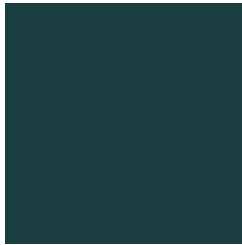


91.0020, 61.6240, 114.8852



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

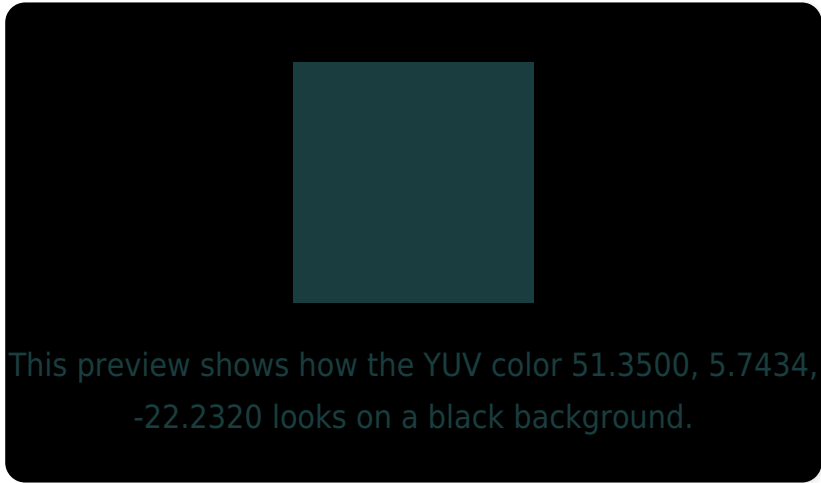
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

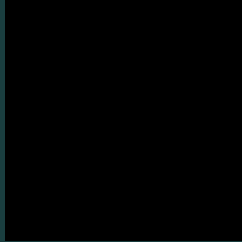
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320.



# 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

51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320

### Protanopia

56.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148

### Deuteranopia

57.0370, 3.9258, 0.8446



## Tritanopia

51.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320

## Protanomaly

54.6400, 2.6425, -7.5773

## Deuteranomaly

55.0960, 4.3897, -7.9772

## Tritanomaly

51.2900, 6.7590, -21.3023

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320

## Achromatopsia

51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

51.1130, 1.9163, -7.9921

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320 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(26, 62, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 62, 63)  
}
```

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(26, 62, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 62, 63) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320 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(26, 62, 63) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 62, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(26, 62, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 62, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 62, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 62, 63)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 51.3500, 5.7434, -22.2320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 62, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 62,  
63) }
```

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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