

# Converting Colors

YUV(51.4860, -19.9596,  
102.1828)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(51.4860, -19.9596,  
102.1828)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8000B
RGB	168, 0, 11
RGB Percent	66%, 0%, 4%
CMY	0.3412, 1.0000, 0.9569
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.93, 0.34
HSL	356°, 100%, 33%
HSV	356°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	16.2089, 8.3490, 1.0738
YIQ	51.4860, 96.5970, 39.0370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

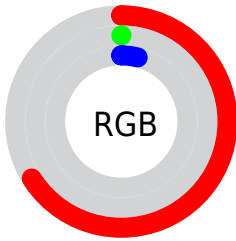
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	168, 0, 11
Decimal	11010059
CIELab	34.70, 58.74, 44.52
CIElCh	35, 73.708, 37.160
Yxy	8.3490, 0.6324, 0.3257
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289200139 (0xFFA8000B)
YUV	51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828
Hunter-Lab	28.8946, 49.5665, 18.0228

# Details

The YUV color **51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **116.5140, 19.9596, -102.1828**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.0650, -31.5840, 97.2900**, and **31.6940, -15.6251, 65.1664** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.2890, -17.8905, 91.8315**.

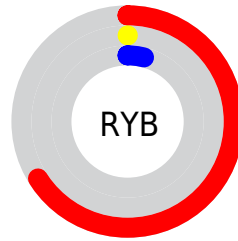
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (0%)

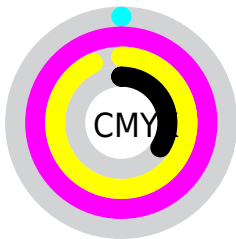
Blue (4%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (4%)

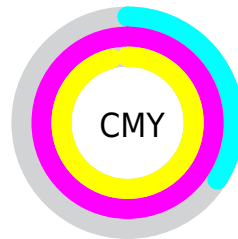


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (96%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828 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 51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 51.4860, -19.9596,  
102.1828


 51.4860, -19.9596,  
102.1828


 253.4040, -6.1152,  
1.3997

 40.9630, -20.1948,  
84.2244


 121.0650,  
-31.5840, 97.2900


 31.6940, -15.6251,  
65.1664

 147.1140,  
-32.5942, 94.6160

 22.8380, -10.7661,  
46.6231

 166.2860,  
-30.2140, 77.8022

 14.2810, -6.0545,  
28.6946

 185.6860,  
-26.9602, 60.7884


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 205.6730,  
-23.9958, 43.2598


 225.7740,


-20.5946, 25.6312


 245.9890,  
-16.7566, 7.9026

 51.4860, -19.9596,  
102.1828

 63.2890, -17.8905,  
91.8315

 74.9780, -16.2582,  
81.5803

 86.1940, -13.8996,  
71.7439

 97.9970, -11.8305,  
61.3926

 109.8000, -9.7614,  
51.0414

■ 121.4890, -8.1291,  
40.7901

■ 133.2920, -6.0600,  
30.4389

■ 144.5080, -3.7014,  
20.6025

■ 156.1970, -2.0691,  
10.3512

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.6150, 4.6268, 102.9466



51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828



75.5850, -37.2634, 52.1070

# Triad

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



51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828



63.4080, -15.9771, -55.6088



73.3960, 62.9088, -64.3683

# Complementary

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



51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828



116.5140, 19.9596, -102.1828

# 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.



80.5880, 54.9261, -70.6757



51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828



71.8780, 11.3991, -63.0370

# Square

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



51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828



57.5480, -28.3712, -46.9616



78.3760, 36.2966, -68.7358



80.8570, 47.3985, 10.6494



# Rectangle

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



51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828



77.1810, -38.0502, 24.3973



78.3760, 36.2966, -68.7358



77.0320, 61.6092, -67.5571

# Sweetspot

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



51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828



173.8910, -7.8343, 39.5606



66.0950, 50.2392, 79.7237



82.3020, -4.5859, 24.2911



237.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828



67.0770, -26.1670, 133.2365



93.0830, -45.8899, 65.7022



78.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



45.3920, -17.4483, 89.9872



6.0940, -2.5113, 12.1956



# Inverse Universe

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



51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828



67.0770, -26.1670, 133.2365



74.9170, 45.8899, -65.7022



78.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



45.3920, -17.4483, 89.9872



6.0940, -2.5113, 12.1956



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828 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 51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 51.4860, -19.9596,



# 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

51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828

### Protanopia

81.2640, -27.2452, 12.0465

### Deuteranopia

79.5400, -39.2132, 24.0824

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828

## Protanomaly

70.5700, -24.4380, 45.1041

## Deuteranomaly

69.5510, -32.3166, 52.1368

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828

## Achromatopsia

51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.9940, -7.3920, 37.7163

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828 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(168, 0, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 0, 11)  
}
```

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(168, 0, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 0, 11) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828 is called "border".

The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

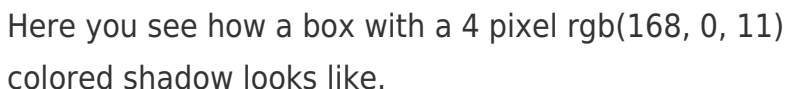
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 0, 11) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 0, 11) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 0, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 0, 11); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 0, 11);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 0, 11)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 51.4860, -19.9596, 102.1828 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 0, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 0,  
11) }
```

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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