

Converting Colors

YUV(51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(51.9120, 0.0434,
-13.9548)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	243C34
RGB	36, 60, 52
RGB Percent	14%, 24%, 20%
CMY	0.8588, 0.7647, 0.7961
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.13, 0.76
HSL	160°, 25%, 19%
HSV	160°, 40%, 24%
XYZ	2.9632, 3.8547, 3.8367
YIQ	51.9120, -11.7360, -7.5760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

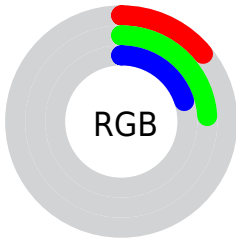
Format	Color
RYB	36, 50, 60
Decimal	2374708
CIELab	23.19, -11.53, 1.99
CIElCh	23, 11.706, 170.201
Yxy	3.8547, 0.2781, 0.3618
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280564788 (0xFF243C34)
YUV	51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548
Hunter-Lab	19.6334, -7.4178, 2.1573

Details

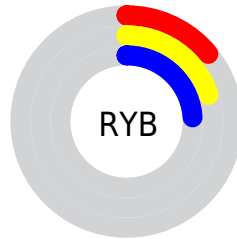
The YUV color **51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **44.0880, -0.0434, 13.9548**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.4990, -0.2460, -14.4696**, and **11.2500, -2.5882, -9.8662** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.8900, 0.0542, -17.4435**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.9340, 0.0325, -10.4661**.

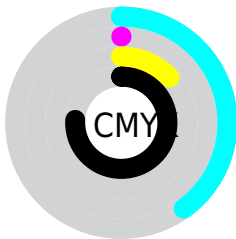
Distribution



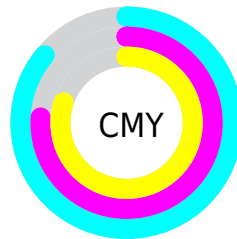
- Red (14%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548 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 51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.9120, 0.0434,
-13.9548

■ 51.9120, 0.0434,
-13.9548

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 30.3250, 0.3328,
-13.4400

■ 98.4990, -0.2460,
-14.4696

■ 11.2500, -2.5882,
-9.8662

■ 123.7870, -0.3880,
-15.5992

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 149.7870, -0.3880,
-15.5992

■ 176.4880, -0.2406,
-16.2140

■ 204.0750, -0.5300,
-16.7288

■ 232.0750, -0.5300,

-16.7288

■ 250.8140, 2.0637,
-8.6069

■ 51.9120, 0.0434,
-13.9548

■ 51.9120, 0.0434,
-13.9548

■ 49.8900, 0.0542,
-17.4435

■ 53.9340, 0.0325,
-10.4661

■ 47.8680, 0.0651,
-20.9322

■ 55.9560, 0.0217,
-6.9774

■ 45.8460, 0.0759,
-24.4209

■ 57.9780, 0.0108,
-3.4887

■ 43.8240, 0.0868,
-27.9096

■ 60.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 41.8020, 0.0976,
-31.3984

■ 62.0220, -0.0108,
3.4887

■ 39.7800, 0.1085,
-34.8871

■ 64.0440, -0.0217,
6.9774

■ 66.0660, -0.0325,
10.4661

■ 68.0880, -0.0434,
13.9548

■ 70.1100, -0.0542,
17.4435

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53.4030, -4.6357, -6.4924



51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548



51.1440, 4.8590, -18.5433

Triad

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



51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548



55.7530, 8.0098, -2.4144



55.9540, -6.8793, 13.1953

Complementary

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



51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548



44.0880, -0.0434, 13.9548

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.



56.2900, -3.1010, 14.6547



51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548



56.7110, 5.0725, 6.3925

Square

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



51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548



53.9260, 8.9105, -11.3361



56.7180, 1.1250, 12.5253



55.1660, -8.4628, 7.7474

Rectangle

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



51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548



51.7140, 7.0430, -19.0432



56.7180, 1.1250, 12.5253



55.8940, -5.8637, 14.1250

Sweetspot

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



51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548



75.9670, 0.0163, -5.2331



52.4800, -8.1246, -7.4370



38.9780, 0.0108, -3.4887



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.



51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548



66.1560, -0.0769, -22.0618



50.4760, 4.6953, -12.6955



29.9890, 0.0054, -1.7444



62.3600, 0.3155, -54.6897



147.1860, 0.4013, -129.0821

Inverse Universe

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



44.0880, -0.0434, 13.9548



53.8440, 0.0769, 22.0618



45.5240, -4.6953, 12.6955



29.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



31.6400, -0.3155, 54.6897



74.8140, -0.4013, 129.0821

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

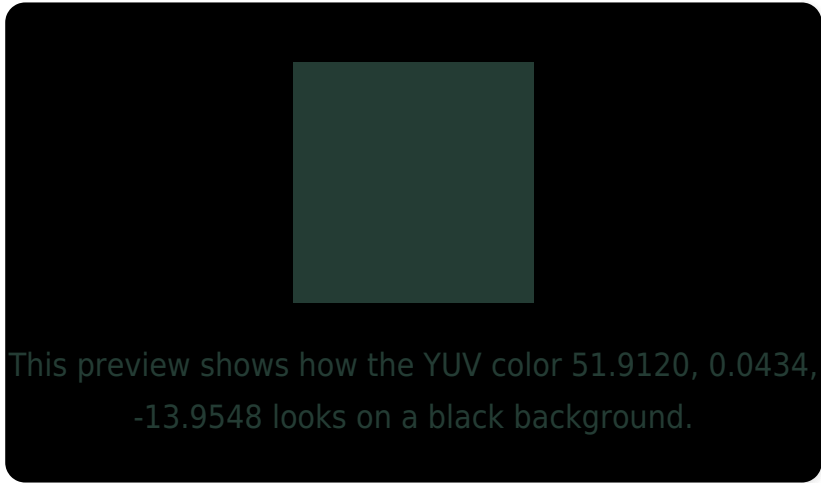
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

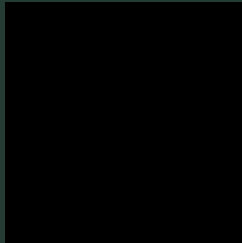
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548.

-13.9548.

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

51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548

Protanopia

54.9140, -2.9156, 1.8294

Deuteranopia

55.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



Tritanopia

52.8890, 4.9847, -12.1807

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548

Protanomaly

53.8100, -1.8783, -4.2184

Deuteranomaly

54.4620, -0.7208, -2.1592

Tritanomaly

52.7210, 3.0955, -12.9103

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548

Achromatopsia

52.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.9670, 0.0163, -5.2331

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548 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(36, 60, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 60, 52)  
}
```

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(36, 60, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 60, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

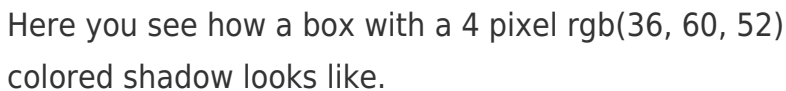
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(36, 60, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 60, 52) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 60, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 60, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 60, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 60, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 51.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 60, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 60,  
52) }
```

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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