

# Converting Colors

YUV(53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(53.1110, 1.4243,  
-36.9313)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0B4A38
RGB	11, 74, 56
RGB Percent	4%, 29%, 22%
CMY	0.9569, 0.7098, 0.7804
CMYK	0.85, 0.00, 0.24, 0.71
HSL	163°, 74%, 17%
HSV	163°, 85%, 29%
XYZ	3.3006, 5.2542, 4.5816
YIQ	53.1110, -31.7700, -18.9540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

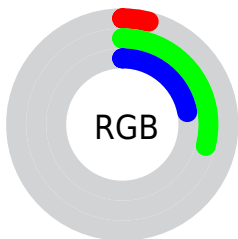
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	11, 48, 74
Decimal	739896
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	27.45, -24.15, 5.35
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	27, 24.731, 167.518
Yxy	5.2542, 0.2513, 0.4000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278929976 (0xFF0B4A38)
<b>YUV</b>	53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313
Hunter-Lab	22.9221, -14.4111, 4.1948

# Details

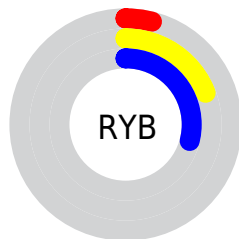
The YUV color **53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **31.8890, -1.4243, 36.9313**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.6770, -0.3338, -33.0427**, and **19.6790, -3.2927, -17.2585** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.7900, 1.5825, -41.0348**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.4320, 1.2660, -32.8279**.

# Distribution



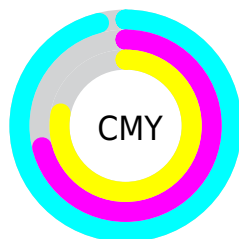
- Red (4%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313 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 53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 53.1110, 1.4243,  
-36.9313

■ 53.1110, 1.4243,  
-36.9313

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 33.9270, 0.5290,  
-29.7540

■ 103.6770, -0.3338,  
-33.0427

■ 19.6790, -3.2927,  
-17.2585

■ 129.2640, -0.6232,  
-33.5575

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 155.8510, -0.9125,  
-34.0723

■ 183.4380, -1.2019,  
-34.5871

■ 211.0250, -1.4913,  
-35.1019

■ 236.0900, -0.0444,

-32.5279

■ 246.6280, 4.1274,  
-17.2138

■ 53.1110, 1.4243,  
-36.9313

■ 53.1110, 1.4243,  
-36.9313

■ 50.7900, 1.5825,  
-41.0348

■ 55.4320, 1.2660,  
-32.8279

■ 49.4800, 1.7354,  
-43.3940

■ 58.0520, 0.9604,  
-28.1096

■ 60.3730, 0.8021,  
-24.0061

■ 62.9930, 0.4965,  
-19.2879

■ 65.4280, 0.7750,  
-15.2844

■ 67.7490, 0.6167,  
-11.1809

■ 70.3690, 0.3111,  
-6.4626

■ 72.6900, 0.1528,  
-2.3591

■ 75.3100, -0.1528,  
2.3591

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.7520, -10.7237, -13.8145



53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313



52.1020, 11.7817, -45.6935

# Triad

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



53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313



64.6410, 17.9250, -9.3322



64.7340, -13.1799, 27.4203

# Complementary

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



53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313



31.8890, -1.4243, 36.9313

# 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.



65.1180, -5.4812, 31.4685



53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313



67.1660, 11.7502, 11.2554

# Square

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



53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313



53.6260, 23.8484, -42.6450



66.4900, 3.7024, 25.8803



63.7020, -18.0941, 16.9243



# Rectangle

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



53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313



53.3560, 16.5865, -46.7932



66.4900, 3.7024, 25.8803



64.7280, -10.7119, 29.1795

# Sweetspot

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



53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313



88.7270, 0.6276, -14.6696



53.6620, -21.0324, -20.7516



43.0590, 0.4639, -8.8217



176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313



64.8050, 2.0681, -56.8340



47.5320, 13.0487, -32.0386



36.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



68.1960, 2.3684, -59.8079



153.7060, 5.0749, -134.8002



# Inverse Universe

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



31.8890, -1.4243, 36.9313



32.1950, -2.0681, 56.8340



37.4680, -13.0487, 32.0386



35.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



33.8040, -2.3684, 59.8079

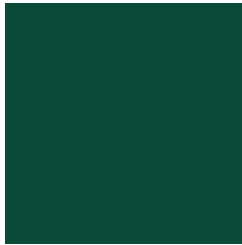


76.2940, -5.0749, 134.8002



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

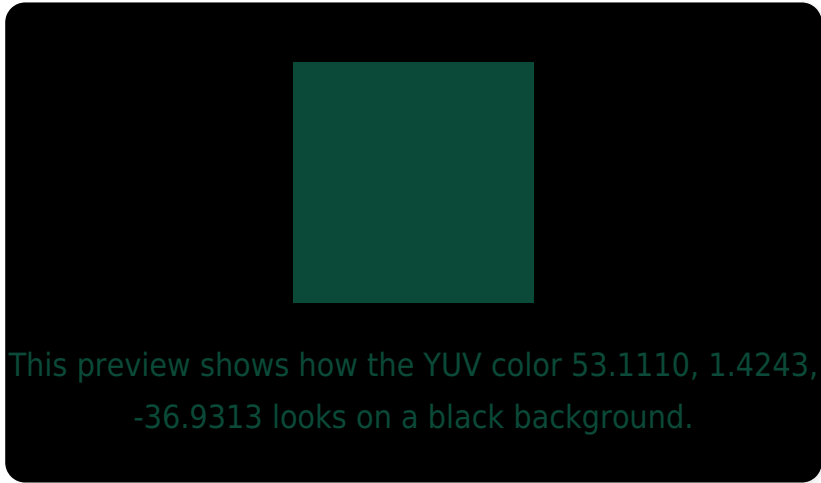
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313.



# 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

53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313

### Protanopia

64.7140, -6.2680, 3.7588

### Deuteranopia

65.5340, -3.2213, 6.5477



## Tritanopia

57.9300, 9.4015, -28.8796

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313

## Protanomaly

60.3100, -3.6038, -10.7959

## Deuteranomaly

60.8910, -1.4253, -9.5514

## Tritanomaly

56.1100, 6.3548, -31.6685

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313

## Achromatopsia

53.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

53.3250, 0.3328, -13.4400

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313 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(11, 74, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 74, 56)  
}
```

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(11, 74, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 74, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313 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(11, 74, 56) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 74, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(11, 74, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 74, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 74, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 74, 56)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 53.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 74, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 74,  
56) }
```

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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