

# Converting Colors

YUV(53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(53.1510, 0.9116,  
-12.4104)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	273C37
RGB	39, 60, 55
RGB Percent	15%, 24%, 22%
CMY	0.8471, 0.7647, 0.7843
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.08, 0.76
HSL	166°, 21%, 19%
HSV	166°, 35%, 24%
XYZ	3.1421, 3.9389, 4.2091
YIQ	53.1510, -10.9110, -6.0070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

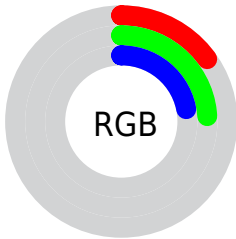
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	39, 51, 60
Decimal	2571319
CIELab	23.47, -9.65, 0.42
CIELCh	23, 9.660, 177.484
Yxy	3.9389, 0.2783, 0.3489
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280761399 (0xFF273C37)
YUV	53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104
Hunter-Lab	19.8466, -6.4712, 1.3183

# Details

The YUV color **53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **45.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.8520, 1.0590, -13.0252**, and **11.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.2430, 1.3592, -15.9991**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.0590, 0.4639, -8.8217**.

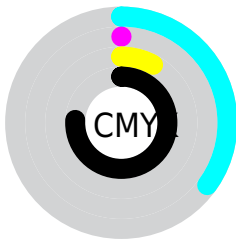
# Distribution



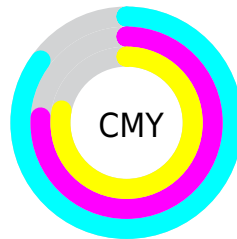
- Red (15%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104 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 53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 53.1510, 0.9116,  
-12.4104

■ 53.1510, 0.9116,  
-12.4104

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 31.5640, 1.2009,  
-11.8956

■ 99.8520, 1.0590,  
-13.0252

■ 11.8200, -0.4043,  
-10.3661

■ 125.1400, 0.9170,  
-14.1548

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 151.1400, 0.9170,  
-14.1548

■ 177.7270, 0.6276,  
-14.6696

■ 204.8410, 1.0644,  
-14.7696

■ 233.4280, 0.7750,

-15.2844

252.0100, 1.4741,  
-6.1478

53.1510, 0.9116,  
-12.4104

53.1510, 0.9116,  
-12.4104

51.2430, 1.3592,  
-15.9991

55.0590, 0.4639,  
-8.8217

49.2210, 1.3700,  
-19.4878

57.0810, 0.4531,  
-5.3330

47.3130, 1.8177,  
-23.0765

58.9890, 0.0054,  
-1.7444

45.2910, 1.8285,  
-26.5652

61.0110, -0.0054,  
1.7444

43.3830, 2.2762,  
-30.1539

62.9190, -0.4531,  
5.3330

■ 41.3610, 2.2870,  
-33.6426

■ 64.9410, -0.4639,  
8.8217

■ 40.4640, 2.7292,  
-35.4869

■ 66.8490, -0.9116,  
12.4104

■ 68.7570, -1.3592,  
15.9991

■ 70.7790, -1.3700,  
19.4878

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.8590, -2.8885, -6.8923



53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104



53.0520, 4.4114, -14.9546

# Triad

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



53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104



56.3080, 6.2572, -0.2701



56.4590, -6.1423, 10.1215

# Complementary

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



53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104



45.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104

# 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.



56.8660, -3.3849, 12.3955



53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104



57.2550, 3.3253, 6.7924

# Square

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



53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104



55.4920, 7.1524, -7.4475



57.3650, -0.1799, 11.0809



55.6110, -6.7102, 5.6032



# Rectangle

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



53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104



53.2200, 6.3005, -14.2249



57.3650, -0.1799, 11.0809



56.3990, -5.1267, 11.0511

# Sweetspot

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



53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104



76.0810, 0.4531, -5.3330



52.8220, -6.8142, -7.7369



39.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887



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.



53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104



68.2210, 1.3700, -19.4878



50.7860, 4.5425, -10.3363



29.9890, 0.0054, -1.7444



63.3860, 4.2467, -55.5895



149.5800, 9.5741, -131.1817



# Inverse Universe

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



45.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104



56.7790, -1.3700, 19.4878



48.2140, -4.5425, 10.3363



28.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



30.6140, -4.2467, 55.5895



72.4200, -9.5741, 131.1817



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

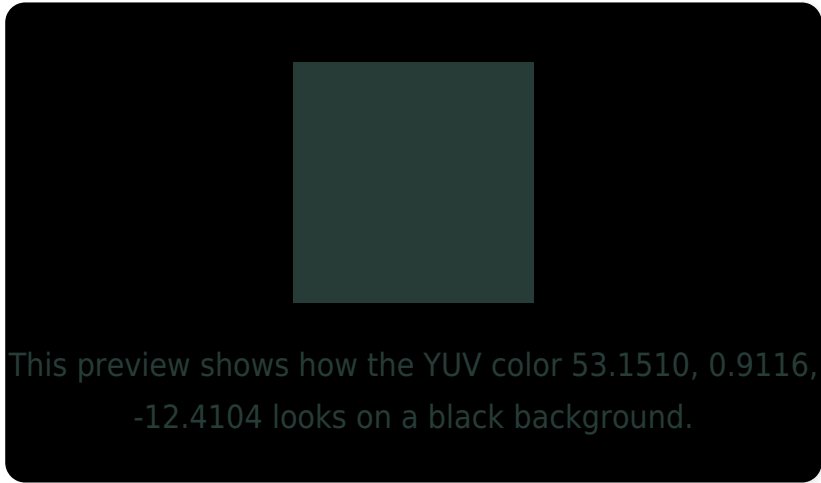
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

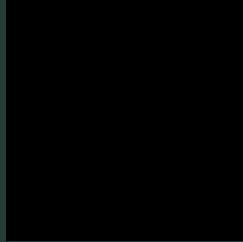
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 53.1510, 0.9116,

-12.4104.

# 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

53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104

### Protanopia

56.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295

### Deuteranopia

56.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



## Tritanopia

54.0740, 4.4005, -11.4659

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104

## Protanomaly

54.8640, -0.4260, -3.3887

## Deuteranomaly

55.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443

## Tritanomaly

53.4330, 3.2375, -11.7807

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104

## Achromatopsia

53.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

53.3800, 0.3057, -4.7183

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104 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(39, 60, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 60, 55)  
}
```

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(39, 60, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 60, 55) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104 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(39, 60, 55) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 60, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(39, 60, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 60, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 60, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 60, 55)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 53.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 60, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 60,  
55) }
```

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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