

Converting Colors

YUV(55.1000, -11.8813,
-15.8737)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(55.1000, -11.8813,
-15.8737)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	25451F
RGB	37, 69, 31
RGB Percent	15%, 27%, 12%
CMY	0.8549, 0.7294, 0.8784
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.55, 0.73
HSL	111°, 38%, 20%
HSV	111°, 55%, 27%
XYZ	3.1384, 4.7485, 2.0475
YIQ	55.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

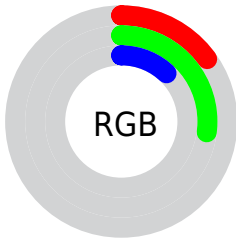
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 69, 63
Decimal	2442527
CIE _{Lab}	26.01, -20.65, 19.24
CIE _{LCh}	26, 28.225, 137.027
Yxy	4.7485, 0.3159, 0.4780
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280632607 (0xFF25451F)
YUV	55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737
Hunter-Lab	21.7910, -12.4263, 9.6829

Details

The YUV color **55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **44.9000, 11.8813, 15.8737**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.0460, -13.3337, -16.7033**, and **15.8490, -7.8136, -13.8996** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.5080, -14.0544, -18.8625**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.6920, -9.7082, -12.8849**.

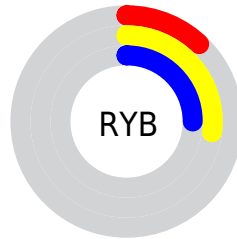
Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (27%)

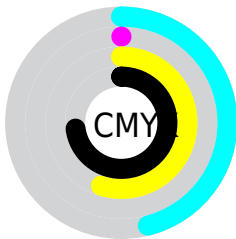
Blue (12%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (25%)

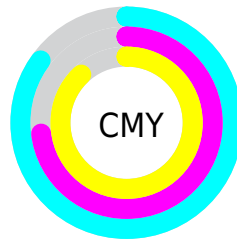


Cyan (46%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (55%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737 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 55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.1000, -11.8813,
-15.8737

■ 55.1000, -11.8813,
-15.8737

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 32.1000, -11.8813,
-15.8737

■ 103.0460,
-13.3337, -16.7033

■ 15.8490, -7.8136,
-13.8996

■ 127.9320,
-13.7705, -16.6034

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 154.4050,
-14.4967, -17.0182

■ 180.9920,
-14.7861, -17.5330

■ 208.8780,
-15.2229, -17.4330

■ 237.4650,

-15.5122, -17.9478

■ 249.6160, -7.6987,
-4.0482

■ 55.1000, -11.8813,
-15.8737

■ 55.1000, -11.8813,
-15.8737

■ 52.5080, -14.0544,
-18.8625

■ 57.6920, -9.7082,
-12.8849

■ 49.9160, -16.2276,
-21.8513

■ 60.2840, -7.5350,
-9.8961

■ 47.6230, -18.5481,
-24.2254

■ 62.5770, -5.2145,
-7.5220

■ 45.0310, -20.7213,
-27.2142

■ 65.1690, -3.0413,
-4.5332

■ 43.7920, -21.5895,
-28.7586

■ 67.7610, -0.8682,
-1.5444

■ 70.2390, 0.8682,
1.5444

■ 72.8310, 3.0413,
4.5332

■ 75.1240, 5.3619,
6.9073

■ 77.7160, 7.5350,
9.8961

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.1580, -19.7979, 3.3694



55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737



48.0780, 1.4405, -42.1644

Triad

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



55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737



51.0710, 25.6010, -44.7893



61.1400, -5.4920, 34.9572

Complementary

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



55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737



44.9000, 11.8813, 15.8737

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.



62.7400, 4.5652, 29.1690



55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737



60.7160, 20.8460, -12.9059

Square

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



55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737



52.1650, 19.6387, -45.7487



63.6330, 13.4919, 12.5999



60.7020, -14.6431, 30.0793

Rectangle

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



55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737



49.7880, 7.9925, -43.6641



63.6330, 13.4919, 12.5999



61.3510, -2.1450, 34.7722

Sweetspot

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



55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737



83.4030, -4.6357, -6.4924



61.1460, -14.8620, 6.8880



42.5820, -2.7519, -4.0184



173.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737



67.6230, -18.5481, -24.2254



54.7880, -5.3185, -20.8621



34.6470, -1.3050, -1.4444



62.8970, -31.0082, -41.1287



144.0130, -70.9984, -94.7274

Inverse Universe

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



44.9000, 11.8813, 15.8737



51.6760, 18.4007, 24.8401



45.2120, 5.3185, 20.8621



33.3530, 1.3050, 1.4444



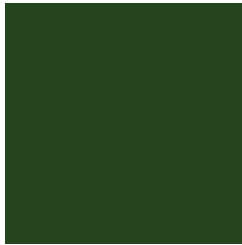
36.4020, 30.8608, 41.7434



82.9870, 70.9984, 94.7274

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

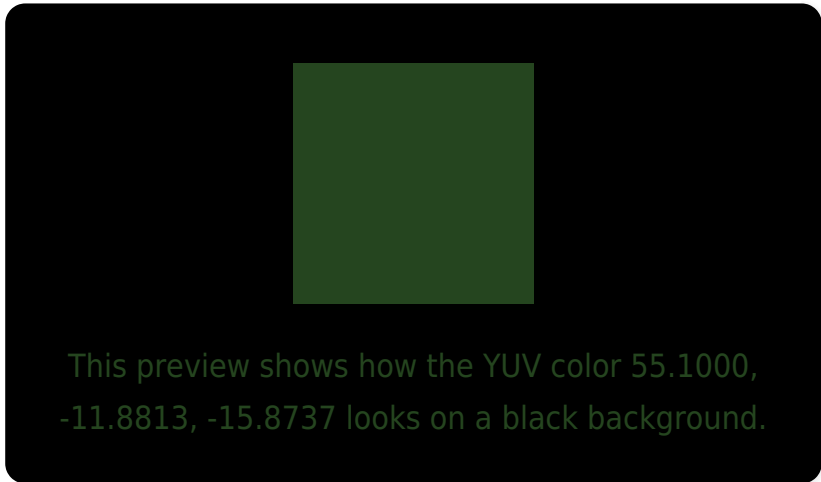
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

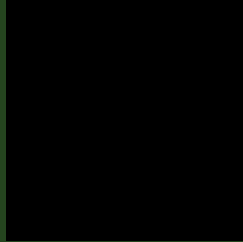
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737.

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

55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737

Protanopia

60.0320, -15.2988, 6.9879

Deuteranopia

60.9340, -13.2785, 12.3359



Tritanopia

59.5900, 5.1321, -12.7954

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737

Protanomaly

58.6180, -14.1087, -1.4190

Deuteranomaly

58.9820, -12.8091, 1.7698

Tritanomaly

57.6840, -0.8302, -13.7549

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

54.8160, -4.3463, -5.9776

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737 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(37, 69, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 69, 31)  
}
```

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(37, 69, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 69, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737 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(37, 69, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 69, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 69, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 69, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 69, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 69, 31)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 55.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 69, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 69,  
31) }
```

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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