

# Converting Colors

YUV(57.5560, -19.5011,  
95.1054)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(57.5560, -19.5011,  
95.1054)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A60A12
RGB	166, 10, 18
RGB Percent	65%, 4%, 7%
CMY	0.3490, 0.9608, 0.9294
CMYK	0.00, 0.94, 0.89, 0.35
HSL	357°, 89%, 35%
HSV	357°, 94%, 65%
XYZ	15.9436, 8.3677, 1.3471
YIQ	57.5560, 90.4080, 35.5600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

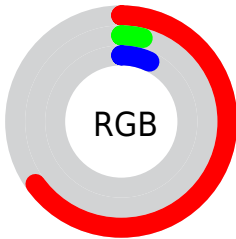
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	166, 10, 18
Decimal	10881554
CIELab	34.74, 57.06, 41.22
CIElCh	35, 70.390, 35.847
Yxy	8.3677, 0.6214, 0.3261
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289071634 (0xFFA60A12)
YUV	57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054
Hunter-Lab	28.9271, 47.7608, 17.4879

# Details

The YUV color **57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **118.4440, 19.5011, -95.1054**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.0260, -29.0998, 93.8162**, and **31.0960, -15.3303, 63.9368** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.6600, -20.5384, 101.1532**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.3590, -17.4320, 84.7542**.

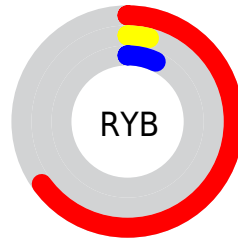
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (4%)

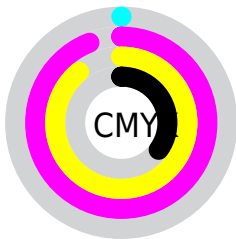
Blue (7%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (4%)

Blue (7%)

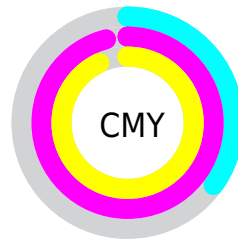


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (94%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (96%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054 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 57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 57.5560, -19.5011,  
95.1054

■ 57.5560, -19.5011,  
95.1054

■ 254.2020, -3.0576,  
0.6998

■ 40.3650, -19.8999,  
82.9949

■ 122.0260,  
-29.0998, 93.8162

■ 31.0960, -15.3303,  
63.9368

■ 148.9720,  
-30.5522, 92.9866

■ 22.2400, -10.4713,  
45.3935

■ 168.2580,  
-27.7352, 76.0727

■ 13.9820, -5.9071,  
28.0798

■ 187.5440,  
-24.9182, 59.1589


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 207.6450,  
-21.5170, 41.5303


■ 227.7460,


-18.1158, 23.9018


 247.9610,  
-14.2778, 6.1732


 57.5560, -19.5011,  
95.1054

 57.5560, -19.5011,  
95.1054

 50.6600, -20.5384,  
101.1532

 69.3590, -17.4320,  
84.7542

 80.4610, -15.5103,  
75.0177

 92.2640, -13.4412,  
64.6665

 103.4800,  
-11.0826, 54.8300

 115.2830, -9.0135,  
44.4788

■ 126.9720, -7.3812,  
34.2276

■ 138.1880, -5.0227,  
24.3911

■ 149.9910, -2.9536,  
14.0399

■ 161.2070, -0.5951,  
4.2035

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.7610, 6.5268, 100.1876



57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054



75.8840, -37.4108, 52.7217

# Triad

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



57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054



62.8210, -15.6878, -55.0940



72.8260, 60.7248, -63.8684

# Complementary

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



57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054



118.4440, 19.5011, -95.1054

# 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.



79.9040, 52.3053, -70.0758



57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054



71.5360, 10.0888, -62.7371

# Square

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



57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054



62.9300, -31.0245, -35.8956



77.8060, 34.1126, -68.2359



81.6670, 45.5202, 6.4310



# Rectangle

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



57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054



77.1920, -38.0557, 26.1416



77.8060, 34.1126, -68.2359



76.3480, 58.9884, -66.9572

# Sweetspot

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



57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054



174.5810, -7.6814, 37.2015



71.4380, 46.6191, 74.1609



83.5900, -4.7279, 23.1616



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.



57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054



66.1370, -27.1825, 132.3069



96.5600, -42.6741, 60.8989



78.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



45.1640, -18.3219, 90.1872



6.0940, -2.5113, 12.1956



# Inverse Universe

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



57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054



66.1370, -27.1825, 132.3069



79.4400, 42.6741, -60.8989



78.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



45.1640, -18.3219, 90.1872



6.0940, -2.5113, 12.1956



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054 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 57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 57.5560, -19.5011,



# 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

57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054

### Protanopia

81.1760, -23.7508, 11.2466

### Tritanopia

58.4390, -28.8104, 94.3310

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054

## Protanomaly

72.5310, -21.9538, 41.6303

## Tritanomaly

58.0630, -25.1741, 94.6607

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054

## Achromatopsia

58.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

57.9720, -7.3812, 34.2276

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054 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(166, 10, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 10, 18)  
}
```

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(166, 10, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 10, 18) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054 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(166, 10, 18) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 10, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 10, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 10, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 10, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 10,  
18) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 57.5560, -19.5011, 95.1054 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 10, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 10,  
18) }
```

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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