

Converting Colors

YUV(10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443)
contains.

YUV(10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(10.1030, 0.4422,
-1.8443)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	080B0B
RGB	8, 11, 11
RGB Percent	3%, 4%, 4%
CMY	0.9686, 0.9569, 0.9569
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.00, 0.96
HSL	180°, 16%, 4%
HSV	180°, 27%, 4%
XYZ	0.2802, 0.3151, 0.3627
YIQ	10.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	8, 10, 11
Decimal	527115
CIELab	2.85, -0.79, -0.28
CIELCh	3, 0.839, 199.467
Yxy	0.3151, 0.2925, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278717195 (0xFF080B0B)
YUV	10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443
Hunter-Lab	5.6136, -0.9137, 0.0992

Details

The YUV color **10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **8.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443**, and the grayscale version is **10.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **54.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **10.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296**.

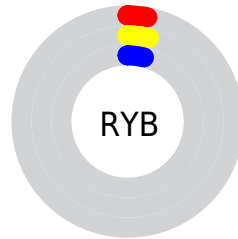
Distribution



Red (3%)

Green (4%)

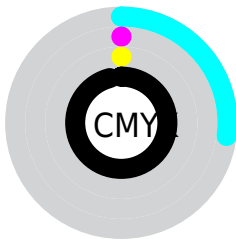
Blue (4%)



Red (3%)

Yellow (4%)

Blue (4%)

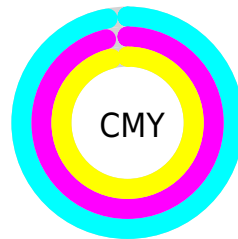


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (96%)



Cyan (97%)

Magenta (96%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443 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 10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 10.1030, 0.4422,
-1.8443

■ 10.1030, 0.4422,
-1.8443

■ 234.4020, 0.2948,
-1.2296

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 54.4020, 0.2948,
-1.2296

■ 77.4020, 0.2948,
-1.2296

■ 101.4020, 0.2948,
-1.2296

■ 126.1030, 0.4422,
-1.8443

■ 151.4020, 0.2948,
-1.2296

■ 178.4020, 0.2948,

-1.2296

■ 206.1030, 0.4422,
-1.8443

■ 10.1030, 0.4422,
-1.8443

■ 10.1030, 0.4422,
-1.8443

■ 9.8040, 0.5896,
-2.4591

■ 10.4020, 0.2948,
-1.2296

■ 9.5050, 0.7370,
-3.0739

■ 10.7010, 0.1474,
-0.6148

■ 9.2060, 0.8844,
-3.6887

■ 11.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 8.9070, 1.0318,
-4.3034

■ 11.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148

■ 8.6080, 1.1793,
-4.9182

■ 11.8970, -0.4422,
1.8443

■ 8.0100, 1.4741,
-6.1478

■ 12.1960, -0.5896,
2.4591

■ 7.7110, 1.6215,
-6.7625

■ 12.4950, -0.7370,
3.0739

■ 12.7940, -0.8844,
3.6887

■ 13.0930, -1.0318,
4.3034

Harmonies

Analogous

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



9.9890, 0.0054, -1.7444



10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



10.2170, 0.8790, -1.9443

Triad

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



10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



10.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148



10.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295

Complementary

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



10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



8.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443

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.



10.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295



10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



10.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296

Square

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



10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



10.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



10.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



10.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999

Rectangle

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



10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



10.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295



10.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



10.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295

Sweetspot

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



10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



14.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



9.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444



7.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



135.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



8.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



13.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



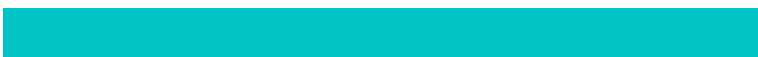
9.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295



5.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



48.3690, 10.1711, -42.4196



137.3960, 28.8918, -120.4963

Inverse Universe

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



9.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



12.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



10.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



5.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



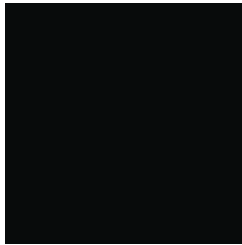
28.4970, 19.9680, 35.5211



80.9480, 56.7206, 100.9006

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

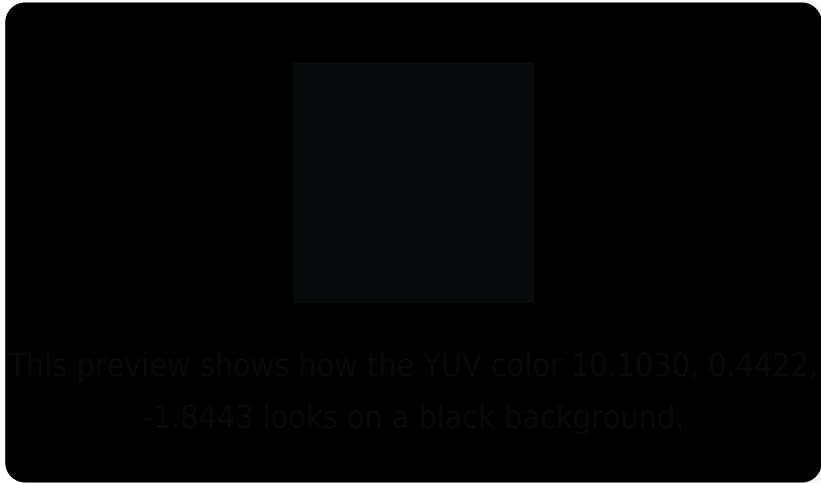
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443.



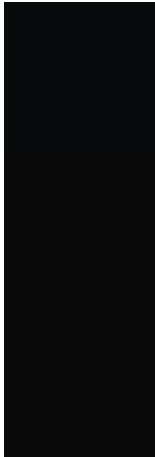
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443.

-1.8443.

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

10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443

Protanopia

10.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148

Deuteranopia

10.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148



Tritanopia

10.2170, 0.8790, -1.9443

Trichromacy



Original Color

10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443

Protanomaly

10.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000

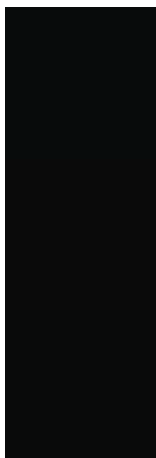
Deuteranomaly

10.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000

Tritanomaly

10.2170, 0.8790, -1.9443

Monochromacy



Original Color

10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443

Achromatopsia

10.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

9.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443 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(8, 11, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 11, 11)  
}
```

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(8, 11, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 11, 11) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443 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(8, 11, 11) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 11, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(8, 11, 11)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 11, 11); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 11, 11); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 11, 11) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 10.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 11, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 11,  
11) }
```

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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