

Converting Colors

YUV(10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(10.2950, -0.6384,
18.1583)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F0009
RGB	31, 0, 9
RGB Percent	12%, 0%, 4%
CMY	0.8784, 1.0000, 0.9647
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.71, 0.88
HSL	343°, 100%, 6%
HSV	343°, 100%, 12%
XYZ	0.6144, 0.3110, 0.2861
YIQ	10.2950, 15.5870, 9.3710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

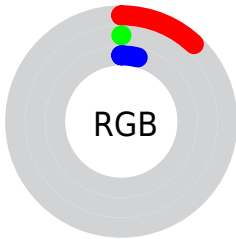
Format	Color
RYB	31, 0, 9
Decimal	2031625
CIELab	2.81, 13.06, 0.75
CIELCh	3, 13.079, 3.295
Yxy	0.3110, 0.5071, 0.2567
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280221705 (0xFF1F0009)
YUV	10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583
Hunter-Lab	5.5770, 9.9044, 0.8624

Details

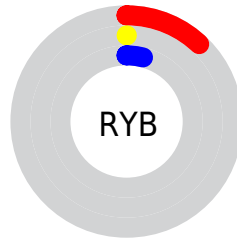
The YUV color **10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **20.7050, 0.6384, -18.1583**, and the grayscale version is **10.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **55.5720, -0.7750, 15.2844**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.2840, -0.6330, 16.4139**.

Distribution



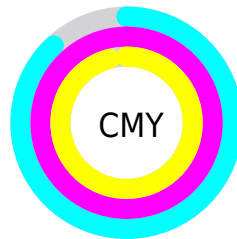
- Red (12%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (4%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (4%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (88%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583 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 10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 10.2950, -0.6384,
18.1583

■ 10.2950, -0.6384,
18.1583

■ 235.4690, -1.2172,
17.1287

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 55.5720, -0.7750,
15.2844

■ 79.0560, -1.5066,
16.6139

■ 102.7680, -1.3646,
17.7435


■ 128.0670, -1.5120,
18.3582


■ 154.3660, -1.6594,
18.9730


■ 181.3660, -1.6594,


18.9730


 208.6650, -1.8068,
19.5878


 10.2950, -0.6384,
18.1583

 12.2840, -0.6330,
16.4139

 14.2730, -0.6276,
14.6696

 16.3760, -0.1854,
12.8252

 18.3650, -0.1799,
11.0809

 20.9410, -0.4639,
8.8217

■ 22.9300, -0.4585,
7.0774

■ 24.9190, -0.4531,
5.3330

■ 27.0220, -0.0108,
3.4887

■ 29.0110, -0.0054,
1.7444

Harmonies

Analogous

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



11.3420, 4.7614, 12.8551



10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583



9.8560, -4.8590, 18.5433

Triad

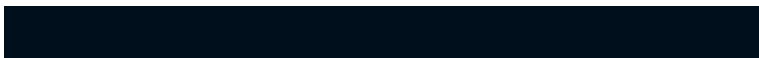
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583



8.8050, -4.3409, -7.7220



11.9970, 7.8895, -10.5214

Complementary

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



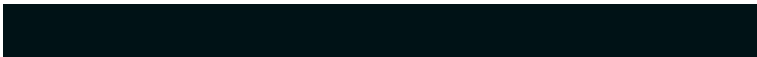
10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583



20.7050, 0.6384, -18.1583

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.



13.0740, 4.4005, -11.4659



10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583



9.9790, -4.9196, -8.7516

Square

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



10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583



9.7570, -4.8102, 2.8441



11.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661



9.8770, 9.9206, -8.6621

Rectangle

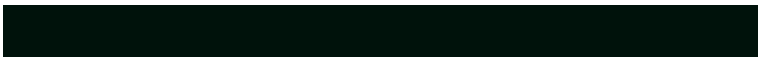
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



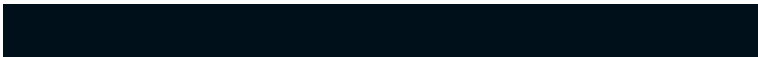
10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583



10.4210, -5.1376, 14.5398



11.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661



12.4700, 7.1633, -10.9362

Sweetspot

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



10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583



32.9300, -0.4585, 7.0774



10.1120, 10.2978, 10.4258



15.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



148.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583



13.6270, -0.8021, 24.0061



12.7910, -6.3060, 15.9693



14.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



26.2430, -1.5988, 46.2679



68.7330, -4.3054, 121.2602

Inverse Universe

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



10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583



13.6270, -0.8021, 24.0061



18.2090, 6.3060, -15.9693



14.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



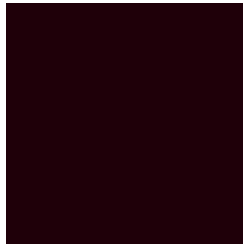
26.2430, -1.5988, 46.2679



68.7330, -4.3054, 121.2602

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

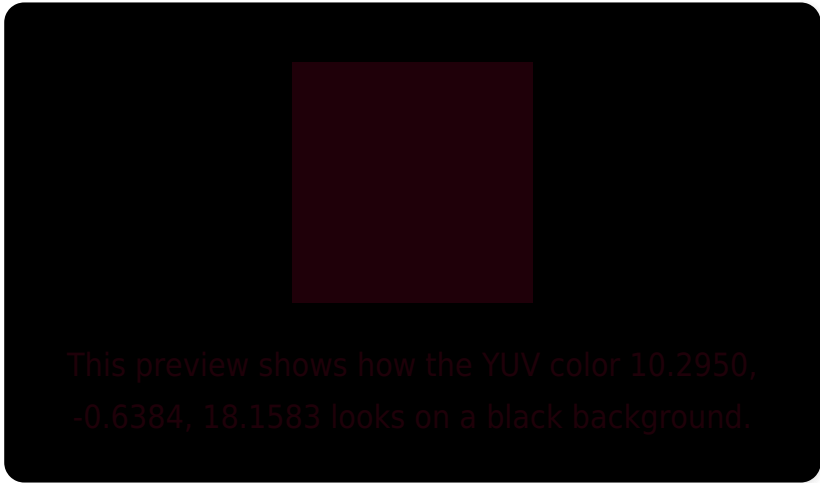
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

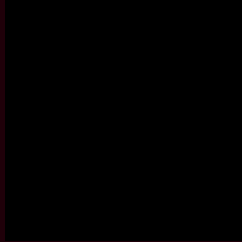
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583.

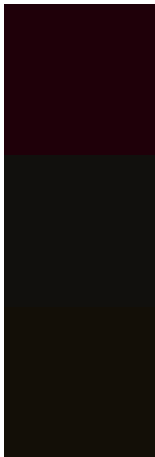


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 10.2950, -0.6384,

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

10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583

Protanopia

15.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147

Deuteranopia

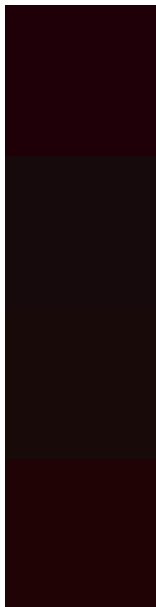
15.2840, -4.0840, 3.2589



Tritanopia

11.9590, -4.4168, 16.6990

Trichromacy



Original Color

10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583

Protanomaly

13.8160, -0.8953, 7.1774

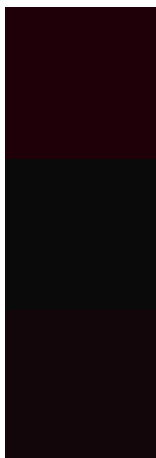
Deuteranomaly

13.6590, -2.7899, 8.1921

Tritanomaly

11.6000, -3.2538, 17.0138

Monochromacy



Original Color

10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583

Achromatopsia

10.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

10.0440, -0.0217, 6.9774

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583 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(31, 0, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 0, 9)  
}
```

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(31, 0, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 0, 9) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583 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(31, 0, 9) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 0, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(31, 0, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 0, 9); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 0, 9); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 0, 9) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 10.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 0, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 0,  
9) }
```

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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