

Converting Colors

YUV(12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(12.4930, 9.1240,
13.5996)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C011F
RGB	28, 1, 31
RGB Percent	11%, 0%, 12%
CMY	0.8902, 0.9961, 0.8784
CMYK	0.10, 0.97, 0.00, 0.88
HSL	294°, 94%, 6%
HSV	294°, 97%, 12%
XYZ	0.7371, 0.3675, 1.3284
YIQ	12.4930, 6.4620, 15.0540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

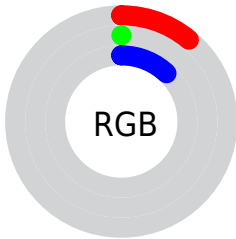
Format	Color
RYB	28, 1, 31
Decimal	1835295
CIELab	3.32, 15.88, -12.73
CIELCh	3, 20.357, 321.285
Yxy	0.3675, 0.3029, 0.1511
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280025375 (0xFF1C011F)
YUV	12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996
Hunter-Lab	6.0623, 11.0934, -8.7484

Details

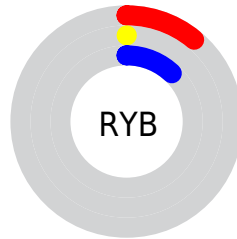
The YUV color **12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **19.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996**, and the grayscale version is **12.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **57.6560, 8.5506, 10.8257**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.9060, 9.4133, 14.1144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **14.2540, 8.2558, 12.0552**.

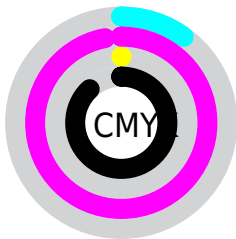
Distribution



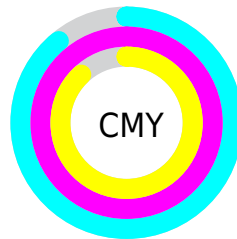
- Red (11%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (88%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996 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 12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 12.4930, 9.1240,
13.5996

■ 12.4930, 9.1240,
13.5996

■ 238.5640, 8.1029,
14.4144

■ 0.3420, 1.3104,
-0.2999

■ 57.6560, 8.5506,
10.8257

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 80.4820, 9.1294,
11.8553

■ 104.8950, 9.4188,
12.3701

■ 130.1940, 9.2714,
12.9849

■ 156.6070, 9.5607,
13.4997

■ 183.1340, 10.2869,

13.9145

■ 210.5470, 10.5763,
14.4293

■ 12.4930, 9.1240,
13.5996

■ 12.4930, 9.1240,
13.5996

■ 11.9060, 9.4133,
14.1144

■ 14.2540, 8.2558,
12.0552

■ 16.3140, 7.2402,
11.1256

■ 18.0750, 6.3720,
9.5812

■ 19.8360, 5.5039,
8.0368

■ 21.8960, 4.4883,
7.1072

■ 24.2440, 3.3307,
5.0480

■ 26.0050, 2.4625,
3.5036

■ 27.7660, 1.5944,
1.9592

■ 29.8260, 0.5788,
1.0296

Harmonies

Analogous

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



10.9360, 13.8356, -4.3289



12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996



13.1150, 2.4083, 20.9471

Triad

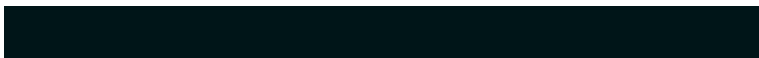
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996



11.8610, -5.8475, 8.8919



15.0630, 4.4059, -13.2103

Complementary

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



12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996



19.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996

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.



12.1960, -4.0406, -10.6959



12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996



9.3920, -4.6303, -8.2368

Square

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



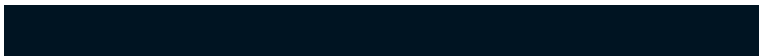
12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996



11.3400, -5.5906, 19.8728



11.7400, -5.7878, -10.2960



15.6160, 9.0633, -13.6952

Rectangle

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



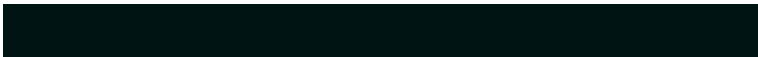
12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996



12.3020, -4.5859, 24.2911



11.7400, -5.7878, -10.2960



13.9060, 2.5113, -12.1956

Sweetspot

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



12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996



33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628



6.1810, 12.2358, -4.5437



15.8910, 2.0257, 3.6036



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.



12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996



15.7370, 12.4547, 18.6477



12.0220, 3.4402, 16.6437



14.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148



30.2350, 24.0411, 35.7509



79.2120, 62.9995, 93.6531

Inverse Universe

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



10.3120, -3.1118, 18.1434



12.7150, -4.2965, 24.8059



19.9780, -3.4402, -16.6437



14.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



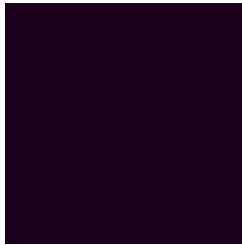
24.5330, -8.1508, 47.7676



64.2870, -21.3405, 125.1593

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

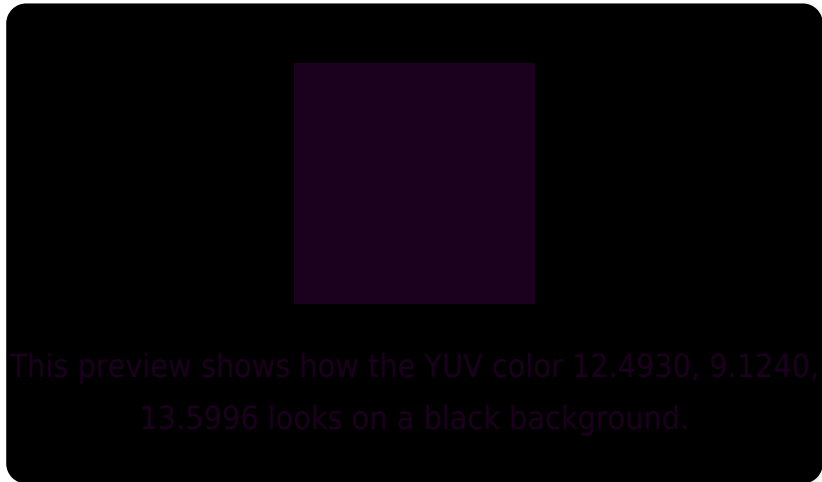
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

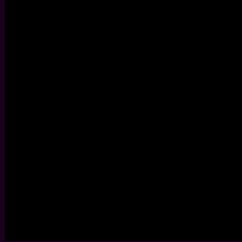
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 12.4930, 9.1240,

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

12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996

Protanopia

13.2680, 10.2209, -11.6360

Deuteranopia

14.7800, 7.0105, -8.5771



Tritanopia

16.3000, -1.6269, 8.5069

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996

Protanomaly

13.2090, 9.7570, -2.8143

Deuteranomaly

13.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700

Tritanomaly

15.0490, 2.4408, 10.4810

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996

Achromatopsia

12.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

12.2440, 3.3307, 5.0480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996 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(28, 1, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 1, 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(28, 1, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 1, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996 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(28, 1, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 1, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 1, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 1, 31); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 1, 31); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 1, 31) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 12.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 1, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 1,  
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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