

# Converting Colors

YUV(15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(15.0730, -3.9800,  
16.5990)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	220707
RGB	34, 7, 7
RGB Percent	13%, 3%, 3%
CMY	0.8667, 0.9725, 0.9725
CMYK	0.00, 0.79, 0.79, 0.87
HSL	0°, 66%, 8%
HSV	0°, 79%, 13%
XYZ	0.7740, 0.5074, 0.2582
YIQ	15.0730, 16.0920, 5.7240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

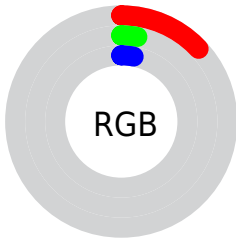
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">34, 7, 7</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">2230023</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">4.58, 11.95, 4.21</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">5, 12.672, 19.402</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">0.5074, 0.5028, 0.3296</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4280420103 (0xFF220707)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">7.1231, 6.9311, 2.8374</a>

# Details

The YUV color **15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **25.9270, 3.9800, -16.5990**, and the grayscale version is **15.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.7740, -3.8326, 15.9842**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.9700, -4.4222, 18.4433**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546**.

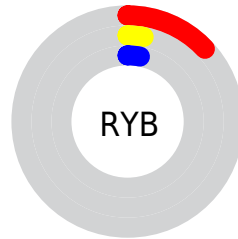
# Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (3%)

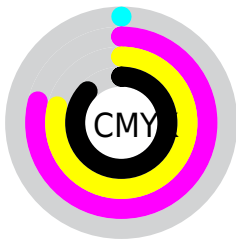
Blue (3%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (3%)

Blue (3%)

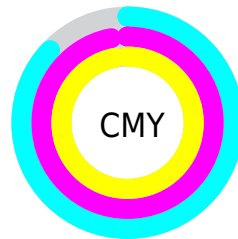


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (79%)

Black (87%)



Cyan (87%)

Magenta (97%)

Yellow (97%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990 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 15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 15.0730, -3.9800,  
16.5990

■ 15.0730, -3.9800,  
16.5990

■ 238.2900, -3.1010,  
14.6547

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 59.7740, -3.8326,  
15.9842

■ 82.4860, -3.6906,  
17.1138

■ 107.0840, -3.9854,  
18.3433


■ 132.3830, -4.1328,  
18.9581


■ 158.6820, -4.2802,  
19.5729


■ 185.8670, -4.8644,


20.2876


 213.2800, -4.5750,  
20.8024


 15.0730, -3.9800,  
16.5990


 15.0730, -3.9800,  
16.5990


 12.9700, -4.4222,  
18.4433


 17.1760, -3.5378,  
14.7546

 10.1660, -5.0118,  
20.9024

 19.9800, -2.9481,  
12.2955

 22.0830, -2.5059,  
10.4512

 24.8870, -1.9163,  
7.9921

 26.9900, -1.4741,  
6.1478

■ 29.0930, -1.0318,  
4.3034

■ 31.8970, -0.4422,  
1.8443

■ 34.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 36.8040, 0.5896,  
-2.4591

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



15.9570, 1.9932, 14.0697



15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990



15.4380, -7.6109, 14.5249

# Triad

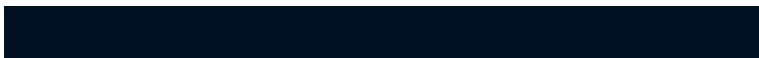
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990



12.0390, -5.9352, -9.6812



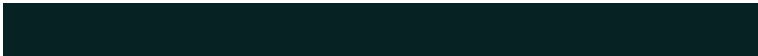
14.3280, 9.2053, -12.5657

# Complementary

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



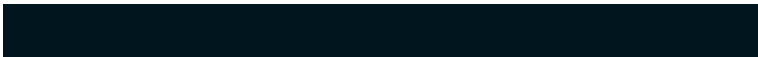
15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990



25.9270, 3.9800, -16.5990

# 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.



15.6330, 6.5899, -13.7101



15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990



14.0540, -1.9986, -12.3254

# Square

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



15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990



14.7520, -7.2727, -0.6595



15.4220, 3.2430, -13.5251



15.7530, 8.0098, -2.4144



# Rectangle

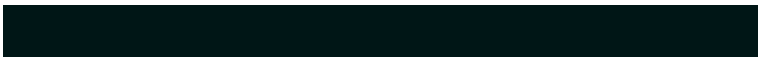
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990



15.4160, -7.6001, 11.0362



15.4220, 3.2430, -13.5251



14.8010, 8.4791, -12.9805

# Sweetspot

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



15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990



35.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478



18.1510, 7.8136, 13.8996



18.0930, -1.0318, 4.3034



150.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



23.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990



14.2590, -6.0437, 25.2059



23.2910, -8.0315, 9.3918



16.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



24.5180, -12.0874, 50.4117



62.4910, -30.8081, 128.4884



# Inverse Universe

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



25.9270, 3.9800, -16.5990



30.7410, 6.0437, -25.2059



18.2960, 7.7421, -9.9066



17.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



57.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117

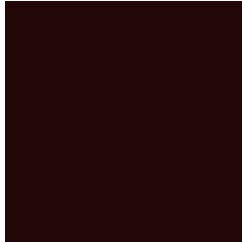


146.5090, 30.8081, -128.4884



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

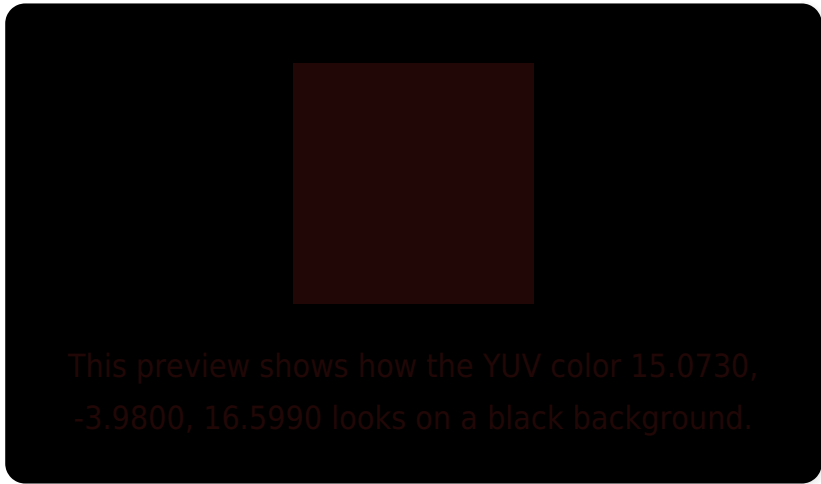
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

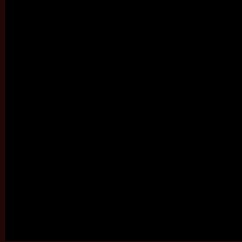
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 15.0730, -3.9800,



# 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

15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990

### Protanopia

17.6860, -3.7892, 2.0294

### Deuteranopia

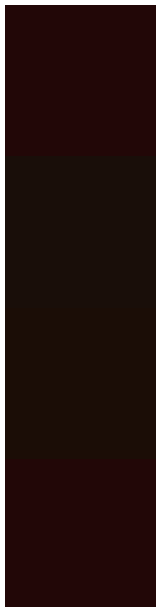
17.4260, -6.1260, 4.8884



## Tritanopia

15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990

## Protanomaly

16.7190, -3.8055, 7.2624

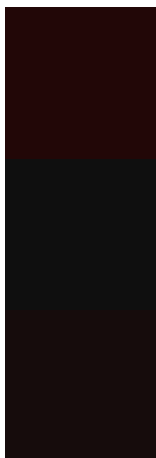
## Deuteranomaly

16.3880, -5.1213, 9.3067

## Tritanomaly

15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990

## Achromatopsia

15.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

14.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990 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(34, 7, 7)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 7, 7)  
}
```

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(34, 7, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 7, 7) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990 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(34, 7, 7) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 7, 7) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 7, 7)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 7, 7); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 7, 7); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 7, 7) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 15.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 7, 7) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 7,  
7) }
```

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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