

Converting Colors

YUV(15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(15.1220, -1.5391,
27.0800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E000C
RGB	46, 0, 12
RGB Percent	18%, 0%, 5%
CMY	0.8196, 1.0000, 0.9529
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.74, 0.82
HSL	344°, 100%, 9%
HSV	344°, 100%, 18%
XYZ	1.1931, 0.6074, 0.4022
YIQ	15.1220, 23.5640, 13.4840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

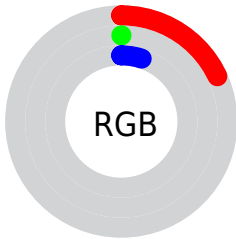
Format	Color
R_{YB}	46, 0, 12
Decimal	3014668
CIE _{Lab}	5.49, 23.59, 3.71
CIE _{LCh}	5, 23.877, 8.931
Yxy	0.6074, 0.5417, 0.2758
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281204748 (0xFF2E000C)
YUV	15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800
Hunter-Lab	7.7935, 13.6872, 2.3958

Details

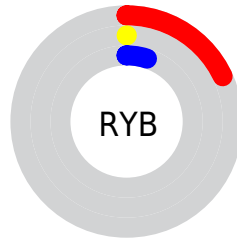
The YUV color **15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **30.8780, 1.5391, -27.0800**, and the grayscale version is **15.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.9050, -2.4182, 29.0243**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.3990, -1.6757, 24.2061**.

Distribution



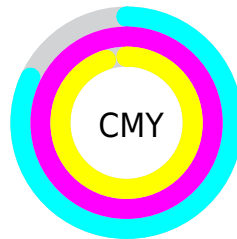
- Red (18%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (5%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (5%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Black (82%)





- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (95%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800 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 15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 15.1220, -1.5391,
27.0800


 15.1220, -1.5391,
27.0800


 235.8110, 0.0932,
16.8288


 3.2890, -1.6215,
6.7625


 60.9050, -2.4182,
29.0243

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 84.6880, -3.2972,
30.9686

 110.1720, -4.0288,
32.2982

 135.7700, -4.3236,
33.5277

 161.7810, -4.3290,
35.2721

 189.3790, -4.6238,

36.5016

■ 216.1830, -4.0342,
34.0425

■ 15.1220, -1.5391,
27.0800

■ 18.3990, -1.6757,
24.2061

■ 21.2030, -1.0861,
21.7470

■ 24.4800, -1.2226,
18.8730

■ 27.2840, -0.6330,
16.4139

■ 30.5610, -0.7696,
13.5400

■ 33.8380, -0.9061,
10.6661

■ 36.6420, -0.3165,
8.2070

■ 39.9190, -0.4531,
5.3330

■ 42.7230, 0.1366,
2.8739

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.5540, 6.6289, 20.5621



15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800



15.2050, -7.4961, 24.3762

Triad

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



15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800



14.0880, -6.9454, -12.3552



19.5600, 14.0209, -17.1541

Complementary

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



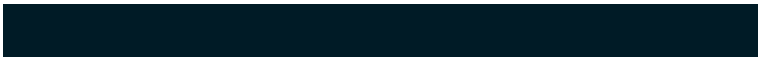
15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800



30.8780, 1.5391, -27.0800

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.



20.1810, 8.7848, -17.6987



15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800



15.8490, -7.8136, -13.8996

Square

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



15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800



16.8340, -8.2992, 1.8996



19.0580, 1.9434, -16.7139



16.1520, 16.1941, -14.1653

Rectangle

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



15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800



16.6450, -8.2060, 18.7283



19.0580, 1.9434, -16.7139



19.8050, 12.4211, -17.3690

Sweetspot

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



15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800



46.9520, -0.4693, 10.5661



15.4100, 15.0809, 16.3034



23.5170, -0.7479, 6.5626



158.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800



19.3510, -2.1450, 34.7722



20.2110, -9.9640, 22.6170



21.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



28.6350, -2.7781, 51.1861



70.3700, -7.0844, 125.9635

Inverse Universe

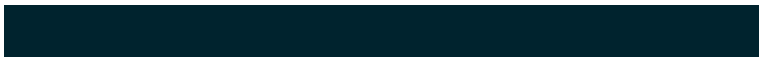
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800



19.3510, -2.1450, 34.7722



25.7890, 9.9640, -22.6170



21.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



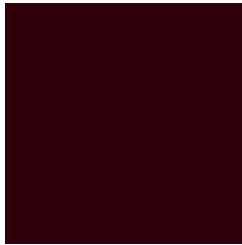
28.6350, -2.7781, 51.1861



70.3700, -7.0844, 125.9635

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

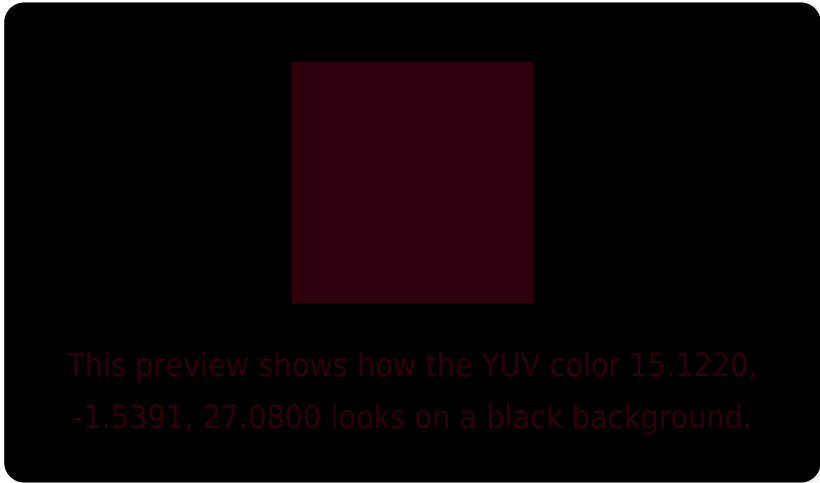
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

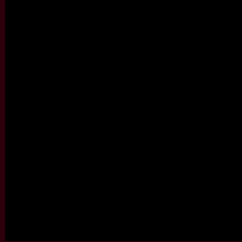
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 15.1220, -1.5391,

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

15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800

Protanopia

23.0280, -2.4788, 1.7294

Deuteranopia

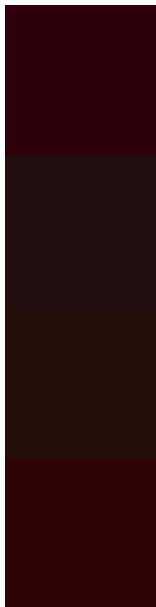
22.6110, -6.7102, 5.6032



Tritanopia

17.0310, -6.9173, 25.4058

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800

Protanomaly

20.4960, -2.2165, 10.9660

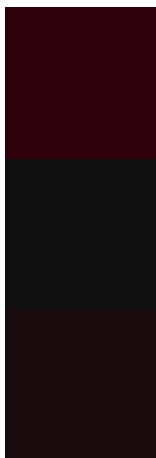
Deuteranomaly

19.8230, -4.8427, 13.3102

Tritanomaly

16.1990, -5.0281, 26.1355

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800

Achromatopsia

15.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

15.2400, -0.6113, 9.4365

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800 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(46, 0, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(46, 0, 12)  
}
```

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(46, 0, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 0, 12) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800 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(46, 0, 12) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 0, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 0, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 0, 12); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 0, 12); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 0, 12) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 15.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 0, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 0,  
12) }
```

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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