

Converting Colors

YUV(15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(15.1930, -6.0111,
14.7397)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	200903
RGB	32, 9, 3
RGB Percent	13%, 4%, 1%
CMY	0.8745, 0.9647, 0.9882
CMYK	0.00, 0.72, 0.91, 0.87
HSL	12°, 83%, 7%
HSV	12°, 91%, 13%
XYZ	0.7098, 0.5090, 0.1470
YIQ	15.1930, 15.6340, 3.0100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

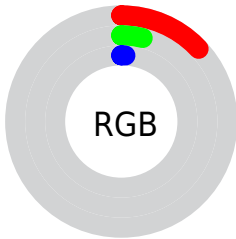
Format	Color
RYB	32, 11, 3
Decimal	2099459
CIELab	4.60, 9.26, 5.83
CIELCh	5, 10.937, 32.181
Yxy	0.5090, 0.5197, 0.3727
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280289539 (0xFF200903)
YUV	15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397
Hunter-Lab	7.1346, 5.2726, 3.7727

Details

The YUV color **15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **19.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397**, and the grayscale version is **15.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.2360, -4.5533, 13.8250**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.6770, -6.7428, 16.0693**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.2960, -5.5689, 12.8954**.

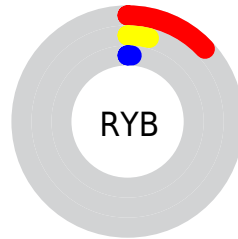
Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (4%)

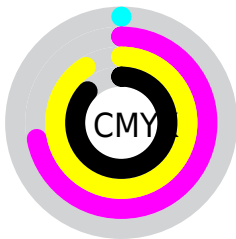
Blue (1%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (4%)

Blue (1%)

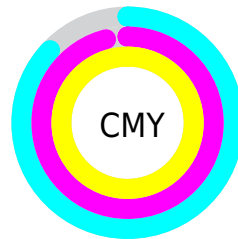


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (87%)



Cyan (87%)

Magenta (96%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397 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 15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.1930, -6.0111,
14.7397

■ 15.1930, -6.0111,
14.7397

■ 239.1220, -4.9901,
13.9250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 59.2360, -4.5533,
13.8250

■ 82.4210, -5.1376,
14.5398

■ 106.7200, -5.2850,
15.1546

■ 132.3180, -5.5798,
16.3841

■ 158.3180, -5.5798,
16.3841

■ 184.9160, -5.8746,

17.6137

■ 212.9160, -5.8746,
17.6137

■ 15.1930, -6.0111,
14.7397

■ 15.1930, -6.0111,
14.7397

■ 13.6770, -6.7428,
16.0693

■ 17.2960, -5.5689,
12.8954

■ 18.8120, -4.8373,
11.5659

■ 21.0290, -3.9583,
9.6216

■ 22.5450, -3.2267,
8.2920

■ 24.6480, -2.7845,
6.4477

■ 26.1640, -2.0529,
5.1182

■ 28.2670, -1.6106,
3.2738

■ 29.8970, -0.4422,
1.8443

■ 32.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.6750, -0.3328, 13.4400



15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397



15.4160, -7.6001, 11.0362

Triad

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



15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397



12.1960, -4.0406, -10.6959



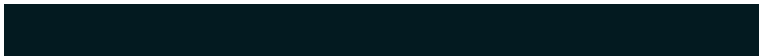
14.4210, 8.1734, -8.2622

Complementary

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



15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397



19.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397

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.



14.4590, 7.1687, -12.6805



15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397



14.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104

Square

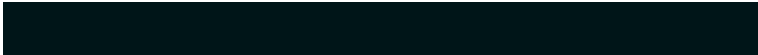
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397



13.8550, -6.8305, -2.5038



15.0630, 4.4059, -13.2103



16.6180, 6.1043, 2.0890

Rectangle

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



15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397



15.3940, -7.5892, 7.5475



15.0630, 4.4059, -13.2103



13.5130, 8.6211, -11.8509

Sweetspot

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



15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397



34.4630, -2.2003, 5.7329



14.2930, 5.7716, 15.5290



16.3810, -1.1738, 3.1739



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.



15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397



16.9550, -8.3588, 21.0875



23.4110, -10.0626, 7.5326



14.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



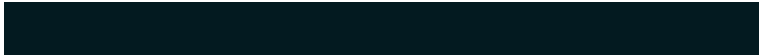
33.0130, -16.2754, 40.3306



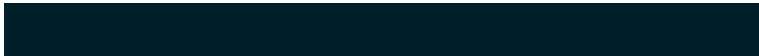
87.1340, -42.9571, 105.1225

Inverse Universe

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



19.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397



23.4580, 8.6482, -20.5727



11.5890, 10.0626, -7.5326



14.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



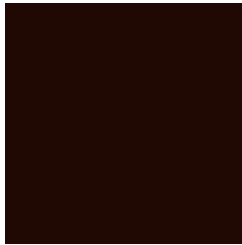
45.9870, 16.2754, -40.3306



119.8660, 42.9571, -105.1225

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

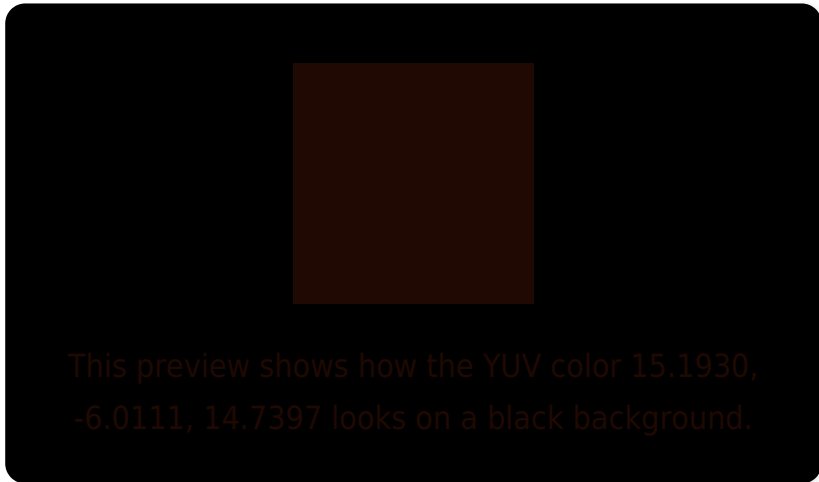
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

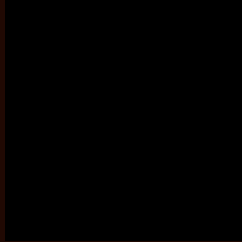
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 15.1930, -6.0111,

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

15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397

Protanopia

17.1160, -5.9732, 2.5293

Deuteranopia

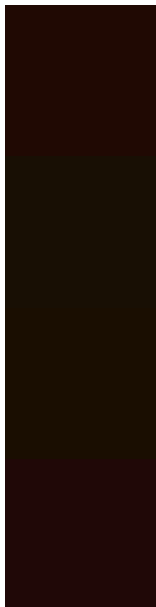
16.5570, -8.1626, 4.7735



Tritanopia

15.2900, -3.1010, 14.6547

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397

Protanomaly

16.4370, -6.1314, 6.6328

Deuteranomaly

16.1060, -7.4473, 8.6770

Tritanomaly

15.0620, -3.9746, 14.8546

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397

Achromatopsia

15.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

15.1640, -2.0529, 5.1182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397 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(32, 9, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 9, 3)  
}
```

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(32, 9, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 9, 3) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397 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(32, 9, 3) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 9, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(32, 9, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 9, 3); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 9, 3); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 9, 3) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 15.1930, -6.0111, 14.7397 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 9, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 9,  
3) }
```

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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