

Converting Colors

YUV(16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(16.2860, -7.0430,
19.0432)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	260802
RGB	38, 8, 2
RGB Percent	15%, 3%, 1%
CMY	0.8510, 0.9686, 0.9922
CMYK	0.00, 0.79, 0.95, 0.85
HSL	10°, 90%, 8%
HSV	10°, 95%, 15%
XYZ	0.8971, 0.5901, 0.1241
YIQ	16.2860, 19.8060, 4.4940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

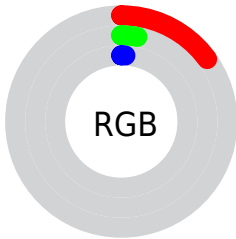
Format	Color
R_{YB}	38, 9, 2
Decimal	2492418
CIE Lab	5.33, 13.73, 7.42
CIE LCh	5, 15.601, 28.383
Yxy	0.5901, 0.5568, 0.3662
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280682498 (0xFF260802)
YUV	16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432
Hunter-Lab	7.6819, 7.4025, 4.4199

Details

The YUV color **16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **23.7140, 7.0430, -19.0432**, and the grayscale version is **16.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.9270, -5.8800, 19.3580**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.8840, -7.3378, 20.2727**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.5030, -6.1640, 17.0989**.

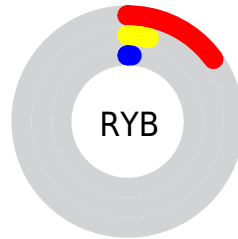
Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (3%)

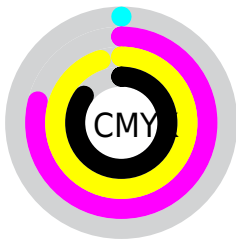
Blue (1%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (4%)

Blue (1%)

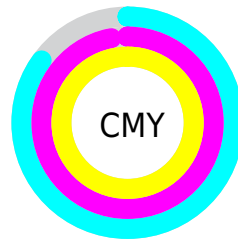


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (85%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (97%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432 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 16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.2860, -7.0430,
19.0432

■ 16.2860, -7.0430,
19.0432

■ 238.4210, -5.1376,
14.5398

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 60.9270, -5.8800,
19.3580

■ 84.5250, -6.1748,
20.5876


■ 109.1230, -6.4696,
21.8171


■ 134.6070, -7.2013,
23.1467


■ 160.9060, -7.3487,
23.7614


■ 187.5040, -7.6435,


24.9910


 215.8030, -7.7909,
25.6058


 16.2860, -7.0430,
19.0432


 16.2860, -7.0430,
19.0432


 14.8840, -7.3378,
20.2727

 18.5030, -6.1640,
17.0989

 20.7200, -5.2850,
15.1546

 23.4100, -5.1321,
12.7954

 25.6270, -4.2531,
10.8511

 27.8440, -3.3741,
8.9068

■ 30.0610, -2.4951,
6.9625

■ 32.2780, -1.6161,
5.0182

■ 34.3810, -1.1738,
3.1739

■ 37.1850, -0.5842,
0.7148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.3380, 0.8194, 17.2436



16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432



16.9110, -8.3371, 14.1101

Triad

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



16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432



13.5010, -6.6560, -11.8404



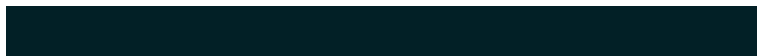
15.4850, 11.0999, -13.5803

Complementary

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



16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432



23.7140, 7.0430, -19.0432

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.



16.9040, 8.9213, -14.8248



16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432



16.4990, -0.2460, -14.4696

Square

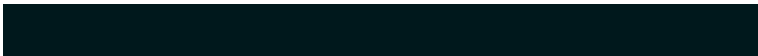
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432



15.6160, -7.6987, -4.0482



17.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546



18.2910, 8.7305, -0.2552

Rectangle

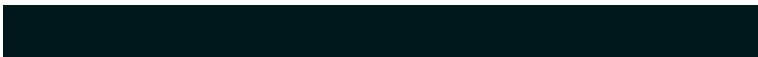
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432



17.1770, -8.4683, 9.4918



17.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546



16.0720, 10.8105, -14.0951

Sweetspot

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



16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432



40.0610, -2.4951, 6.9625



16.1840, 7.7973, 19.1326



20.2780, -1.6161, 5.0182



153.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



26.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432



19.0480, -9.3907, 25.3909



26.8520, -12.2520, 9.7768



16.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



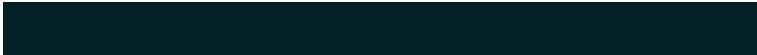
32.7360, -16.1388, 43.2045



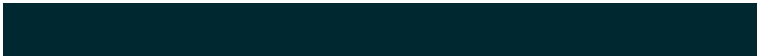
83.0360, -40.9367, 110.4704

Inverse Universe

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



23.7140, 7.0430, -19.0432



28.9520, 9.3907, -25.3909



13.1480, 12.2520, -9.7768



17.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



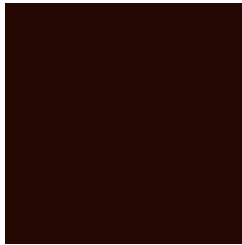
49.2640, 16.1388, -43.2045



125.9640, 40.9367, -110.4704

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

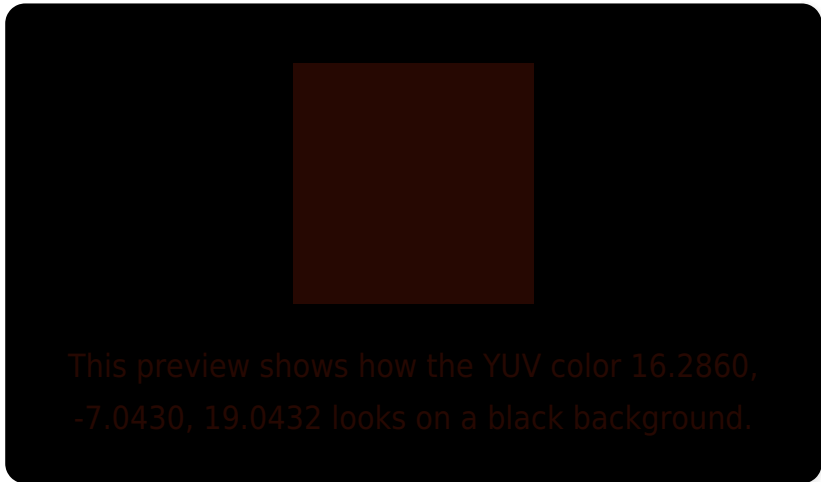
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

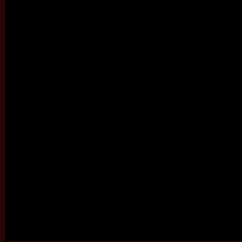
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432.

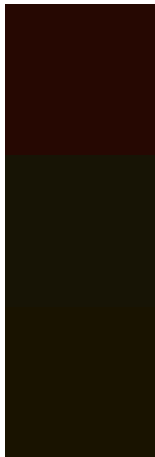


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 16.2860, -7.0430,

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

16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432

Protanopia

19.1870, -6.9942, 3.3440

Deuteranopia

18.6280, -9.1836, 5.5882



Tritanopia

16.8560, -4.8590, 18.5433

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432

Protanomaly

18.2200, -7.0105, 8.5771

Deuteranomaly

17.8890, -8.3263, 10.6213

Tritanomaly

16.6280, -5.7326, 18.7432

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432

Achromatopsia

16.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

16.0610, -2.4951, 6.9625

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432 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(38, 8, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 8, 2)  
}
```

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(38, 8, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 8, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432 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(38, 8, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 8, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 8, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 8, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 8, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 8, 2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 16.2860, -7.0430, 19.0432 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 8, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 8,  
2) }
```

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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