

# Converting Colors

YUV(16.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(16.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(16.9330, -8.3480,  
17.5988)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	250A00
RGB	37, 10, 0
RGB Percent	15%, 4%, 0%
CMY	0.8549, 0.9608, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 1.00, 0.85
HSL	16°, 100%, 7%
HSV	16°, 100%, 15%
XYZ	0.8715, 0.6104, 0.0719
YIQ	16.9330, 19.3020, 2.6140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

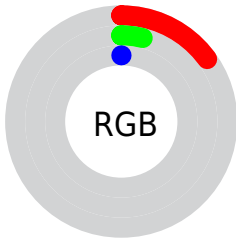
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	37, 14, 0
Decimal	2427392
CIE Lab	5.51, 11.92, 8.48
CIE LCh	6, 14.628, 35.422
Yxy	0.6104, 0.5609, 0.3928
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280617472 (0xFF250A00)
YUV	16.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988
Hunter-Lab	7.8128, 6.2387, 4.9234

# Details

The YUV color **16.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **20.0670, 8.3480, -17.5988**, and the grayscale version is **17.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.1010, -6.4588, 18.3284**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.1500, -7.4689, 15.6545**.

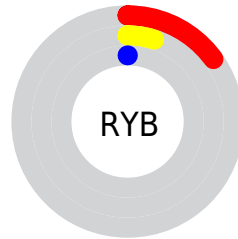
# Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (4%)

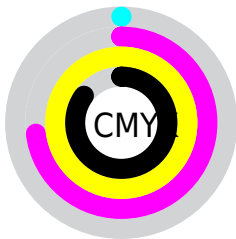
Blue (0%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (5%)

Blue (0%)

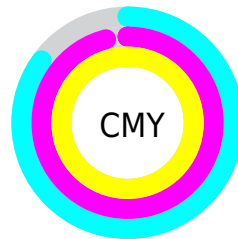


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (85%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (96%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 16.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988 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 16.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 16.9330, -8.3480,  
17.5988

■ 16.9330, -8.3480,  
17.5988

■ 239.3670, -6.5899,  
13.7101

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.1010, -6.4588,  
18.3284

■ 84.6990, -6.7536,  
19.5580

■ 108.8840, -7.3378,  
20.2727

■ 134.4820, -7.6326,  
21.5023

■ 160.6670, -8.2168,  
22.2170

■ 187.9660, -8.3642,

22.8318

■ 216.1510, -8.9484,  
23.5466

■ 16.9330, -8.3480,  
17.5988

■ 19.1500, -7.4689,  
15.6545

■ 20.6660, -6.7373,  
14.3249

■ 22.8830, -5.8583,  
12.3806

■ 25.1000, -4.9793,  
10.4363

■ 27.3170, -4.1003,  
8.4920

■ 28.8330, -3.3687,  
7.1625

■ 31.0500, -2.4896,  
5.2182

■ 33.2670, -1.6106,  
3.2738

■ 34.7830, -0.8790,  
1.9443

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



18.1700, -1.0698, 16.5139



16.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988



17.7860, -8.7685, 12.4657

# Triad

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



16.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988



14.6580, -4.7614, -12.8551



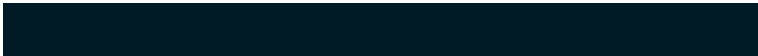
16.5670, 10.0735, -11.0213

# Complementary

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



16.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988



20.0670, 8.3480, -17.5988

# 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.



17.0180, 9.3581, -14.9248



16.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988



16.9550, 1.5012, -14.8695

# Square

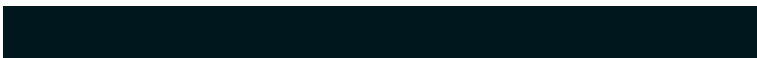
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



16.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988



15.6050, -7.6933, -5.7926



17.3940, 5.7218, -15.2545



18.6720, 7.5567, 2.9187



# Rectangle

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



16.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988



17.7530, -8.7522, 7.2326



17.3940, 5.7218, -15.2545



15.9580, 10.3737, -13.9952

# Sweetspot

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



16.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988



40.5340, -3.2213, 6.5477



14.1410, 6.3395, 20.0473



20.7510, -2.3422, 4.6034



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.



16.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988



21.9830, -10.8376, 22.8169



27.4990, -13.5570, 8.3324



17.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148



37.4320, -18.4540, 39.0861

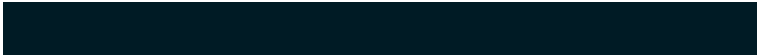


95.9500, -47.3033, 99.1449



# Inverse Universe

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



20.0670, 8.3480, -17.5988



26.0170, 10.8376, -22.8169



9.5010, 13.5570, -8.3324



16.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148



44.5680, 18.4540, -39.0861

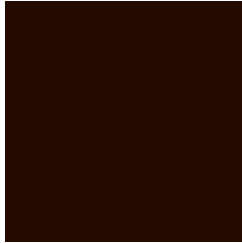


113.6370, 47.0140, -99.6596



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 16.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

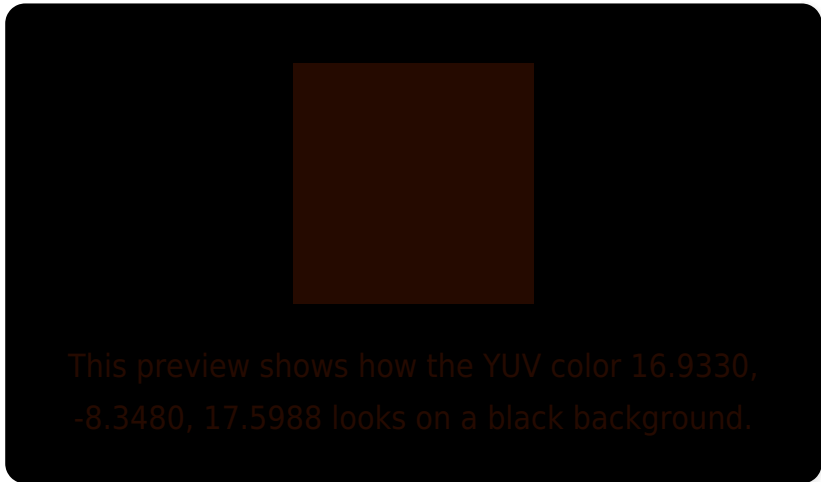
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

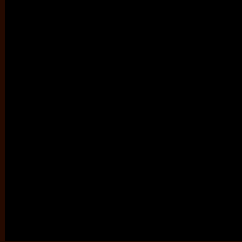
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 16.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 16.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988.



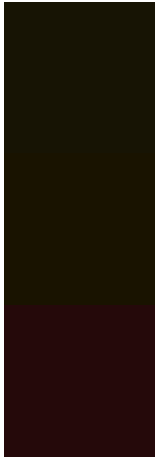
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 16.9330, -8.3480,



# 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



### Protanopia

19.0730, -7.4310, 3.4440

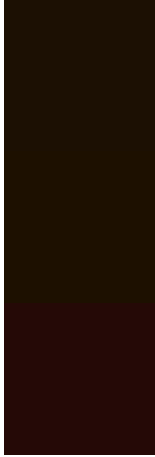
### Deuteranopia

18.6280, -9.1836, 5.5882

### Tritanopia

17.4860, -3.6906, 17.1138

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

18.1060, -7.4473, 8.6770

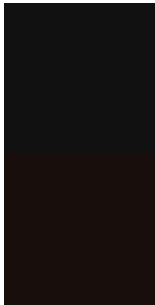
## Deuteranomaly

18.0630, -8.9051, 9.5917

## Tritanomaly

17.0300, -5.4378, 17.5137

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

17.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

16.6480, -2.7845, 6.4477

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 16.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988 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(37, 10, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 10, 0)  
}
```

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(37, 10, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 10, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 16.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988 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(37, 10, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 10, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 10, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 10, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 10, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 10, 0) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 16.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 10, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 10,  
0) }
```

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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