

Converting Colors

YUV(16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(16.9620, -2.4463,
-8.7367)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	07170C
RGB	7, 23, 12
RGB Percent	3%, 9%, 5%
CMY	0.9725, 0.9098, 0.9529
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.48, 0.91
HSL	139°, 53%, 6%
HSV	139°, 70%, 9%
XYZ	0.4604, 0.6845, 0.4557
YIQ	16.9620, -6.0050, -6.8130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

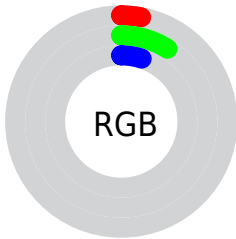
Format	Color
R_{YB}	7, 19, 23
Decimal	464652
CIE _{Lab}	6.18, -7.79, 4.14
CIE _{LCh}	6, 8.825, 152.003
Yxy	0.6845, 0.2876, 0.4277
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278654732 (0xFF07170C)
YUV	16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367
Hunter-Lab	8.2735, -4.5460, 2.5259

Details

The YUV color **16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **13.0380, 2.4463, 8.7367**, and the grayscale version is **17.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.9730, -2.4517, -6.9923**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.1360, -3.0250, -9.7663**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.7880, -1.8675, -7.7071**.

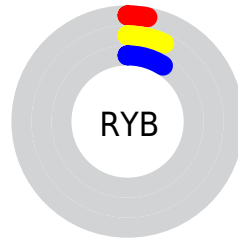
Distribution



Red (3%)

Green (9%)

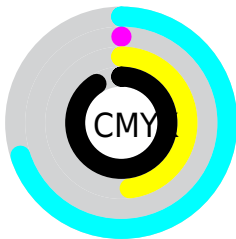
Blue (5%)



Red (3%)

Yellow (7%)

Blue (9%)

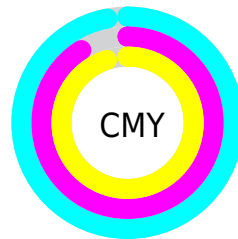


Cyan (70%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (91%)



Cyan (97%)

Magenta (91%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367 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 16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.9620, -2.4463,
-8.7367

■ 16.9620, -2.4463,
-8.7367

■ 241.5490, -2.7357,
-9.2515

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 59.9730, -2.4517,
-6.9923

■ 83.2610, -2.5937,
-8.1219

■ 107.2610, -2.5937,
-8.1219

■ 132.8480, -2.8831,
-8.6367

■ 158.8480, -2.8831,
-8.6367

■ 185.8480, -2.8831,

-8.6367

■ 213.4350, -3.1725,
-9.1515

■ 16.9620, -2.4463,
-8.7367

■ 16.9620, -2.4463,
-8.7367

■ 16.1360, -3.0250,
-9.7663

■ 17.7880, -1.8675,
-7.7071

■ 15.1250, -3.0196,
-11.5106

■ 18.7990, -1.8729,
-5.9627

■ 14.2990, -3.5984,
-12.5402

■ 19.6250, -1.2941,
-4.9331

■ 20.3370, -1.1521,
-3.8035

■ 21.4620, -0.7208,
-2.1592

■ 22.1740, -0.5788,
-1.0296

■ 23.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 23.8260, 0.5788,
1.0296

■ 24.8370, 0.5734,
2.7740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.8660, -6.8359, -0.7595



16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367



16.3680, 1.7906, -14.3547

Triad

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



16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367



18.8620, 5.9840, -6.0180



19.6270, -4.2531, 10.8511

Complementary

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



16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367



13.0380, 2.4463, 8.7367

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.



20.2400, -0.6113, 9.4365



16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367



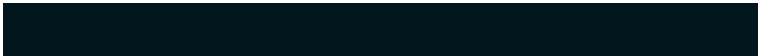
20.5640, 4.6519, 1.2594

Square

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



16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367



16.9320, 6.4425, -13.0954



20.7280, 2.5991, 6.3775



19.4050, -7.5947, 9.2918

Rectangle

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



16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367



16.8240, 3.5378, -14.7546



20.7280, 2.5991, 6.3775



19.9690, -2.9427, 10.5512

Sweetspot

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



16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367



28.3370, -1.1521, -3.8035



19.6810, -6.2517, -1.4742



13.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



143.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



15.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

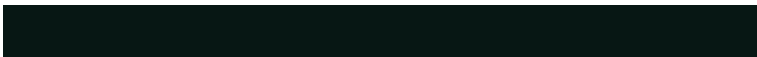
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367



21.1740, -4.0298, -14.1846



17.8740, 1.0481, -9.5365



12.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296



47.9350, -11.8000, -42.0390



127.0440, -31.0807, -111.4176

Inverse Universe

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



13.0380, 2.4463, 8.7367



14.8260, 4.0298, 14.1846



12.1260, -1.0481, 9.5365



11.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



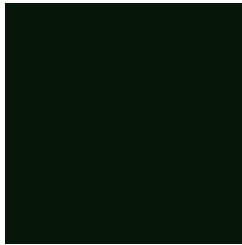
29.0650, 11.8000, 42.0390



76.9560, 31.0807, 111.4176

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

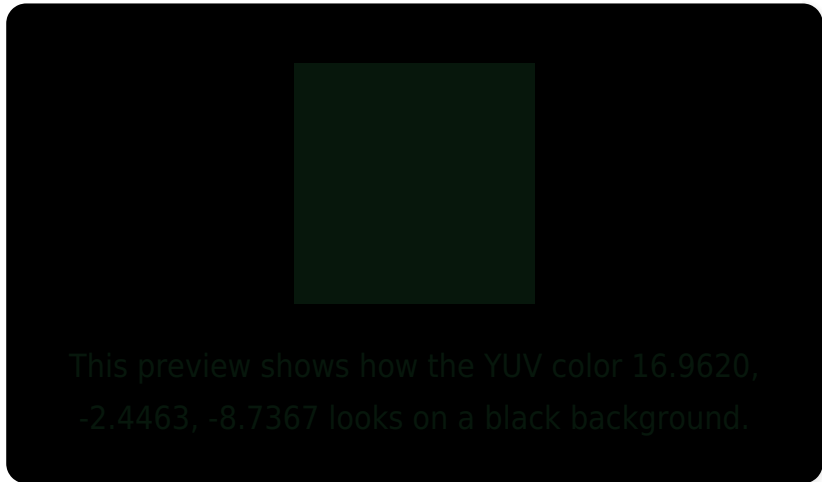
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

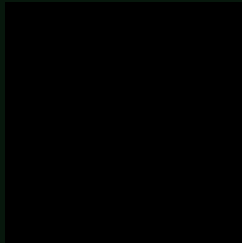
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367.

-8.7367.

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

16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367

Protanopia

19.5720, -4.2260, 2.1294

Deuteranopia

19.8110, -3.3578, 3.6738



Tritanopia

18.8250, 2.0583, -6.8625

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367

Protanomaly

18.6640, -3.7784, -1.4593

Deuteranomaly

18.6040, -2.7628, -0.5297

Tritanomaly

18.0700, 0.4585, -7.0774

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367

Achromatopsia

17.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

16.7500, -0.8628, -3.2887

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367 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(7, 23, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 23, 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(7, 23, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 23, 12) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367 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(7, 23, 12) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 23, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(7, 23, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 23, 12); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 23, 12); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 23, 12) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 16.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 23, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 23,  
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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