

Converting Colors

YUV(17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(17.6730, -0.8248,
-15.4992)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | 001B10 |
| RGB | 0, 27, 16 |
| RGB Percent | 0%, 11%, 6% |
| CMY | 1.0000, 0.8941, 0.9373 |
| CMYK | 1.00, 0.00, 0.41, 0.89 |
| HSL | 156°, 100%, 5% |
| HSV | 156°, 100%, 11% |
| XYZ | 0.4855, 0.8213, 0.6231 |
| YIQ | 17.6730, -12.5610, -9.1450 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| RYB | 0, 17, 27 |
| Decimal | 6928 |
| CIELab | 7.42, -12.09, 3.88 |
| CIELCh | 7, 12.697, 162.218 |
| Yxy | 0.8213, 0.2515, 0.4256 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4278197008 (0xFF001B10) |
| YUV | 17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992 |
| Hunter-Lab | 9.0624, -6.2973, 2.2668 |

Details

The YUV color **17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **9.3270, 0.8248, 15.4992**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.5700, -1.2670, -13.6549**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.6840, -0.8302, -13.7549**.

Distribution



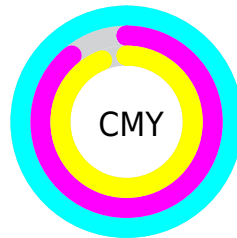
- Red (0%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (6%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (89%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992 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 17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.6730, -0.8248,
-15.4992

■ 17.6730, -0.8248,
-15.4992

■ 243.7330, -1.8404,
-16.4288

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 61.5700, -1.2670,
-13.6549

■ 84.4560, -1.7038,
-13.5549

■ 109.1570, -1.5564,
-14.1697

■ 134.7440, -1.8458,
-14.6845

■ 160.4450, -1.6984,
-15.2993

■ 188.0320, -1.9878,

-15.8141

■ 215.6190, -2.2772,
-16.3289

■ 17.6730, -0.8248,
-15.4992

■ 18.6840, -0.8302,
-13.7549

■ 19.3960, -0.6882,
-12.6253

■ 20.4070, -0.6937,
-10.8809

■ 21.4180, -0.6991,
-9.1366

■ 22.4290, -0.7045,
-7.3922

■ 23.2550, -0.1257,
-6.3626

■ 24.2660, -0.1311,
-4.6183

■ 25.2770, -0.1366,
-2.8739

■ 25.9890, 0.0054,
-1.7444

Harmonies

Analogous

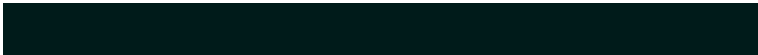
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



19.6160, -7.6987, -4.0482



17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992



18.8130, 3.5432, -16.4990

Triad

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



17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992



21.8450, 8.4574, -6.0031



22.1390, -7.4635, 13.9101

Complementary

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



17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992



9.3270, 0.8248, 15.4992

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.



22.3330, -1.6432, 13.7400



17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992



23.5150, 5.6621, 3.9333

Square

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



17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992



19.0070, 9.3635, -16.6691



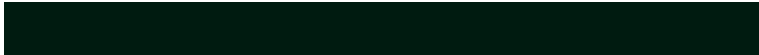
23.0490, 2.4408, 10.4810



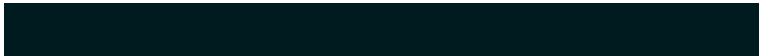
21.6070, -10.6523, 9.9917

Rectangle

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



17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992



19.3830, 5.7272, -16.9989



23.0490, 2.4408, 10.4810



22.0080, -5.4269, 14.0250

Sweetspot

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



17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992



32.1410, -0.5625, -6.2627



19.1380, -9.4350, -7.1370



15.5650, -0.2785, -4.0035



145.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



18.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

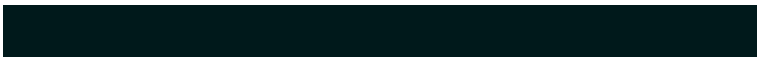
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992



23.5260, -1.2453, -20.6323



17.7530, 4.5588, -15.5694



12.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296



50.3290, -2.6272, -44.1385



133.5420, -6.1832, -117.1163

Inverse Universe

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



9.3270, 0.8248, 15.4992



12.4740, 1.2453, 20.6323



9.2470, -4.5588, 15.5694



11.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



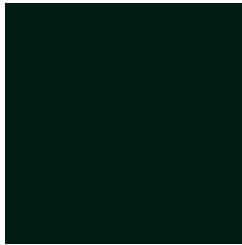
26.5570, 2.1904, 44.2385



70.4580, 6.1832, 117.1163

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

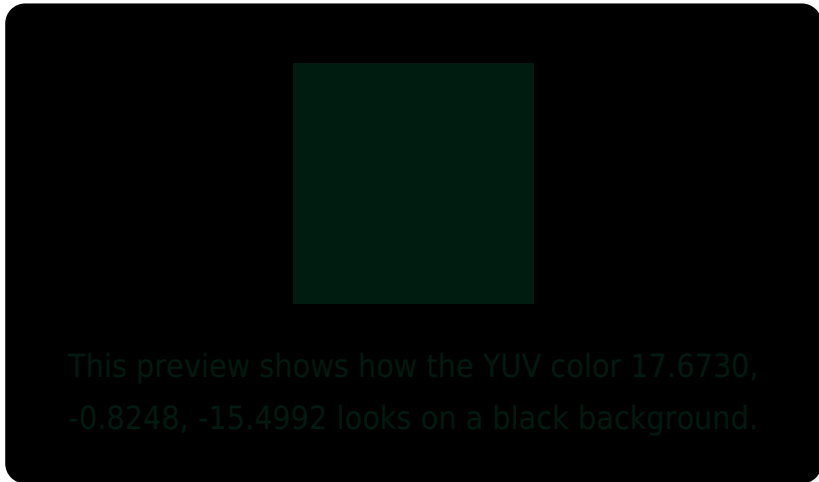
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

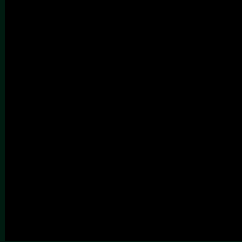
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 17.6730, -0.8248,

-15.4992.

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

17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992

Protanopia

22.9850, -3.9366, 2.6442

Deuteranopia

23.2240, -3.0684, 4.1886



Tritanopia

21.4440, 3.2321, -10.0364

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992

Protanomaly

20.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036

Deuteranomaly

21.4080, -2.1731, -2.9888

Tritanomaly

19.7920, 2.0745, -12.0956

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992

Achromatopsia

18.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

17.5540, -0.2731, -5.7479

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992 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(0, 27, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 27, 16)  
}
```

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(0, 27, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 27, 16) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992 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(0, 27, 16) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 27, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 27, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 27, 16); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 27, 16); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 27, 16) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 17.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 27, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 27,  
16) }
```

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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