

Converting Colors

YUV(17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(17.8190, -8.7848,
17.6987)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	260B00
RGB	38, 11, 0
RGB Percent	15%, 4%, 0%
CMY	0.8510, 0.9569, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 1.00, 0.85
HSL	17°, 100%, 7%
HSV	17°, 100%, 15%
XYZ	0.9190, 0.6514, 0.0773
YIQ	17.8190, 19.6230, 2.3030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

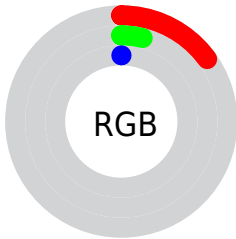
Format	Color
R_{YB}	38, 15, 0
Decimal	2493184
CIE Lab	5.88, 12.19, 9.04
CIE LCh	6, 15.177, 36.556
Yxy	0.6514, 0.5577, 0.3953
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280683264 (0xFF260B00)
YUV	17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987
Hunter-Lab	8.0710, 6.2005, 5.0819

Details

The YUV color **17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **20.1810, 8.7848, -17.6987**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.9870, -6.8956, 18.4284**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.0360, -7.9057, 15.7544**.

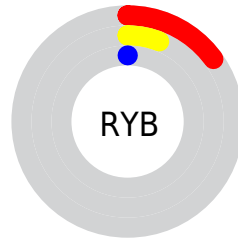
Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (4%)

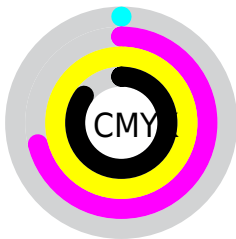
Blue (0%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (6%)

Blue (0%)

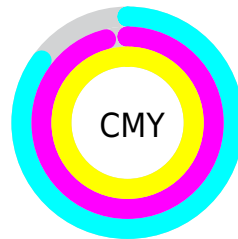


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (85%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (96%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987 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 17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.8190, -8.7848,
17.6987

■ 17.8190, -8.7848,
17.6987

■ 239.9540, -6.8793,
13.1953

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 61.9870, -6.8956,
18.4284

■ 85.4710, -7.6272,
19.7579

■ 110.0690, -7.9220,
20.9875


■ 135.6670, -8.2168,
22.2170


■ 161.8520, -8.8010,
22.9318


■ 189.1510, -8.9484,


23.5466


 216.7490, -9.2433,
24.7761


 17.8190, -8.7848,
17.6987

 20.0360, -7.9057,
15.7544

 21.6660, -6.7373,
14.3249

 23.7690, -6.2951,
12.4806

 25.9860, -5.4161,
10.5363

 28.2030, -4.5371,
8.5920

■ 29.8330, -3.3687,
7.1625

■ 32.0500, -2.4897,
5.2181

■ 34.1530, -2.0474,
3.3738

■ 35.7830, -0.8790,
1.9443

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.5830, -0.7804, 17.0287



17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987



18.6720, -9.2053, 12.5657

Triad

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



17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987



15.3590, -4.6140, -13.4698



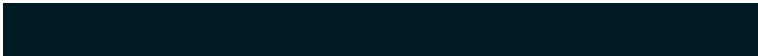
17.0940, 10.7997, -10.6064

Complementary

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



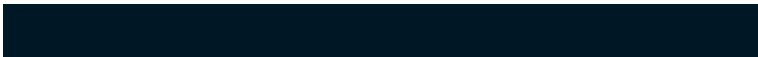
17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987



20.1810, 8.7848, -17.6987

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.



17.7190, 9.5055, -15.5396



17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987



17.6560, 1.6486, -15.4843

Square

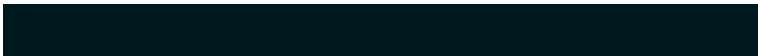
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987



16.4910, -8.1301, -5.6926



18.2090, 6.3060, -15.9693



19.6720, 7.5567, 2.9187

Rectangle

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



17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987



18.6390, -9.1890, 7.3326



18.2090, 6.3060, -15.9693



16.7730, 10.9579, -14.7099

Sweetspot

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



17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987



40.5340, -3.2213, 6.5477



14.4400, 6.1921, 20.6621



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.



17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987



22.5700, -11.1270, 22.3021



28.9720, -14.2832, 7.9176



17.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148



38.6060, -19.0328, 38.0565



98.2980, -48.4609, 97.0857

Inverse Universe

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



20.1810, 8.7848, -17.6987



25.4300, 11.1270, -22.3021



9.0280, 14.2832, -7.9176



16.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148



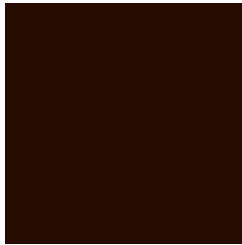
43.3940, 19.0328, -38.0565



111.2890, 48.1715, -97.6005

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

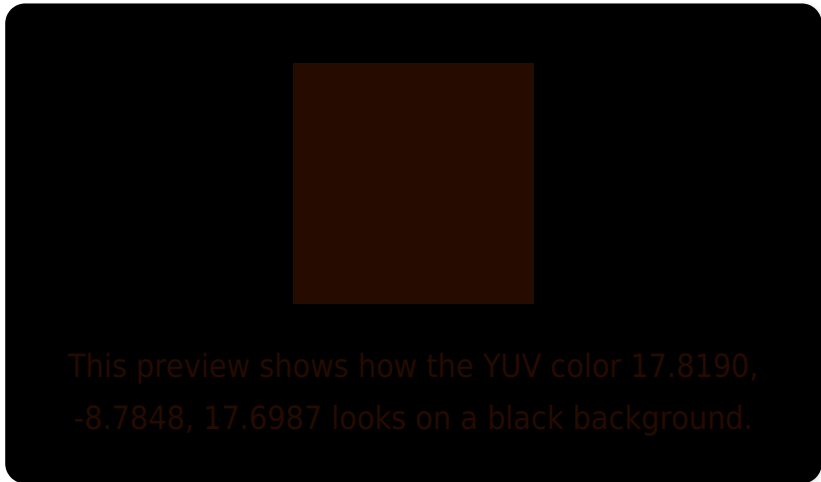
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

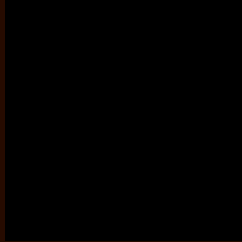
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987.

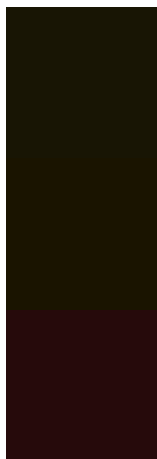


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 17.8190, -8.7848,

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

19.9590, -7.8678, 3.5440

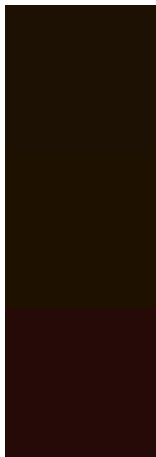
Deuteranopia

19.5140, -9.6204, 5.6882

Tritanopia

18.4860, -3.6906, 17.1138

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

18.9920, -7.8841, 8.7770

Deuteranomaly

18.9490, -9.3419, 9.6917

Tritanomaly

18.0300, -5.4378, 17.5137

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

18.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

17.5340, -3.2213, 6.5477

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987 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, 11, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 11, 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(38, 11, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 11, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987 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, 11, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 11, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 11, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 11, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 11, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 11, 0) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 17.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 11, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 11,  
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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