

Converting Colors

YUV(18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(18.7500, -4.3137,
-16.4438)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	001E0A
RGB	0, 30, 10
RGB Percent	0%, 12%, 4%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8824, 0.9608
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.67, 0.88
HSL	140°, 100%, 6%
HSV	140°, 100%, 12%
XYZ	0.5191, 0.9505, 0.4433
YIQ	18.7500, -11.4600, -12.5800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

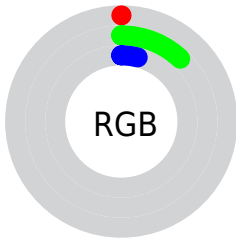
Format	Color
RYB	0, 23, 30
Decimal	7690
CIELab	8.57, -15.68, 8.44
CIELCh	9, 17.811, 151.718
Yxy	0.9505, 0.2714, 0.4969
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278197770 (0xFF001E0A)
YUV	18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438
Hunter-Lab	9.7492, -7.5574, 4.1287

Details

The YUV color **18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **11.2500, 4.3137, 16.4438**, and the grayscale version is **19.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **63.0490, -4.4612, -15.8290**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.8750, -3.8824, -14.7994**.

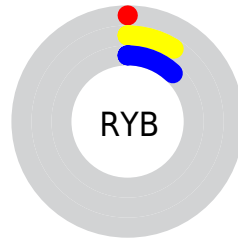
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (12%)

Blue (4%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Blue (12%)

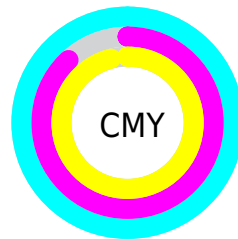


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (67%)

Black (88%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (88%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438 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 18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 18.7500, -4.3137,
-16.4438

■ 18.7500, -4.3137,
-16.4438

■ 243.6360, -4.7505,
-16.3438

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 63.0490, -4.4612,
-15.8290

■ 86.6360, -4.7505,
-16.3438

■ 110.6360, -4.7505,
-16.3438

■ 136.2230, -5.0399,
-16.8586

■ 162.8100, -5.3293,
-17.3734

■ 189.6960, -5.7661,

-17.2734

■ 217.9840, -5.9081,
-18.4030

■ 18.7500, -4.3137,
-16.4438

■ 19.8750, -3.8824,
-14.7994

■ 21.0000, -3.4510,
-13.1550

■ 22.1250, -3.0196,
-11.5106

■ 23.2500, -2.5882,
-9.8663

■ 24.3750, -2.1569,
-8.2219

■ 25.5000, -1.7255,
-6.5775

■ 26.6250, -1.2941,
-4.9331

■ 27.7500, -0.8628,
-3.2887

■ 28.8750, -0.4314,
-1.6444

Harmonies

Analogous

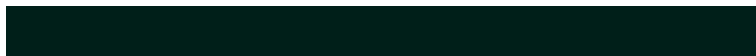
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



22.4160, -11.0511, -2.1188



18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438



21.0470, 1.9488, -18.4582

Triad

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



18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438



21.0330, 13.2947, -17.5689



23.5850, -7.1904, 19.6580

Complementary

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



18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438



11.2500, 4.3137, 16.4438

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.



24.7080, -0.3490, 18.6731



18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438



25.2310, 9.7461, 0.6744

Square

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



18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438



22.1530, 11.2636, -19.4282



25.4560, 5.1982, 12.7551



23.9990, -11.8315, 14.9099

Rectangle

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



18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438



21.9590, 5.4432, -19.2580



25.4560, 5.1982, 12.7551



23.6820, -4.2802, 19.5729

Sweetspot

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



18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438



33.9130, -1.4361, -6.0627



23.5900, -11.6299, -3.1484



17.4510, -0.7153, -3.9035



148.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438



23.7880, -5.3185, -20.8621



20.4600, 2.2382, -17.9434



14.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148



49.3370, -11.5051, -43.2685



129.3750, -29.7649, -113.4619

Inverse Universe

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



11.2500, 4.3137, 16.4438



14.3260, 5.7553, 20.7621



9.5400, -2.2382, 17.9434



14.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148



29.6630, 11.5051, 43.2685



77.6250, 29.7649, 113.4619

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

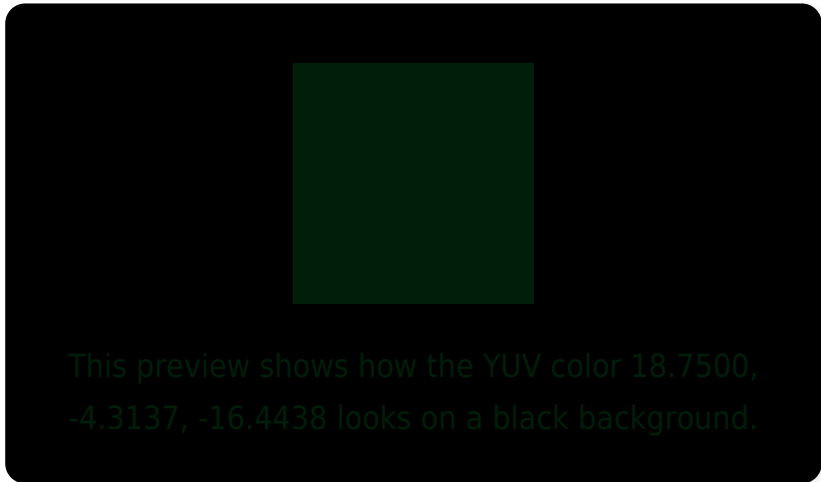
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

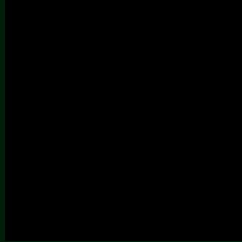
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438.



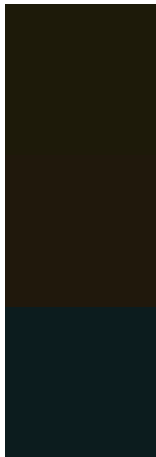
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438.

-16.4438.

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

24.9590, -7.8678, 3.5440

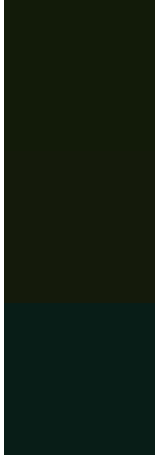
Deuteranopia

25.0240, -6.4208, 6.1180

Tritanopia

23.4440, 3.2321, -10.0364

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

22.2570, -6.5357, -3.7334

Deuteranomaly

22.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890

Tritanomaly

22.0370, 0.4748, -12.3104

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

19.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

18.9130, -1.4361, -6.0627

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438 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, 30, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 30, 10)  
}
```

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, 30, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 30, 10) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438 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, 30, 10) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 30, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 30, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 30, 10); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 30, 10); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 30, 10) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 18.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 30, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 30,  
10) }
```

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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