

# Converting Colors

YUV(21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(21.9300, -7.3605,  
-19.2326)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002407
RGB	0, 36, 7
RGB Percent	0%, 14%, 3%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8588, 0.9725
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.81, 0.86
HSL	132°, 100%, 7%
HSV	132°, 100%, 14%
XYZ	0.6692, 1.2771, 0.4122
YIQ	21.9300, -12.1470, -16.6510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

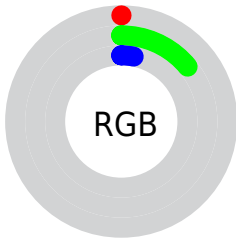
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 30, 36</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9223</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">11.11, -20.49, 13.27</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">11, 24.412, 147.082</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">1.2771, 0.2837, 0.5415</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4278199303 (0xFF002407)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">11.3009, -9.2059, 5.7478</a>

# Details

The YUV color **21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **14.0700, 7.3605, 19.2326**, and the grayscale version is **22.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **66.6310, -7.2131, -19.8474**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **23.4680, -6.6397, -17.0734**.

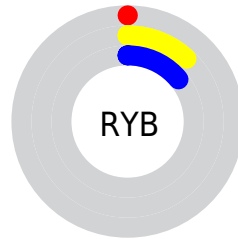
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (14%)

Blue (3%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Blue (14%)

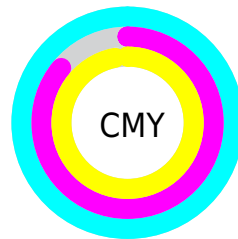


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (81%)

Black (86%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (97%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326 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 21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 21.9300, -7.3605,  
-19.2326

■ 21.9300, -7.3605,  
-19.2326

■ 243.7070, -5.7716,  
-15.5290

■ 4.6960, -2.3151,  
-4.1184

■ 66.6310, -7.2131,  
-19.8474

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 91.1040, -7.9393,  
-20.2622

■ 115.5770, -8.6655,  
-20.6770


■ 141.4630, -9.1023,  
-20.5771


■ 168.0500, -9.3916,  
-21.0918


■ 195.3380, -9.5336,


-22.2214


 223.2240, -9.9704,  
-22.1214


 21.9300, -7.3605,  
-19.2326

 23.4680, -6.6397,  
-17.0734

 24.7070, -5.7716,  
-15.5290

 26.2450, -5.0508,  
-13.3699

 27.4840, -4.1826,  
-11.8255

 29.0220, -3.4618,  
-9.6663

■ 30.4460, -3.1779,  
-7.4071

■ 31.6850, -2.3097,  
-5.8627

■ 33.2230, -1.5889,  
-3.7036

■ 34.4620, -0.7208,  
-2.1592

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



26.8460, -13.2351, -1.6189



21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326



24.7970, 1.0861, -21.7470

# Triad

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



21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326



25.9660, 18.2578, -22.7722



27.4550, -6.6333, 27.6650

# Complementary

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



21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326



14.0700, 7.3605, 19.2326

# 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.



28.0340, 1.9552, 26.2802



21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326



29.8760, 14.8511, -3.3993

# Square

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



21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326



27.6300, 14.4794, -24.2315



30.3900, 8.6817, 15.4440



27.8750, -13.7424, 21.1576

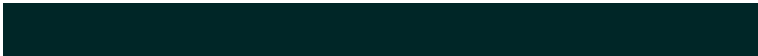


# Rectangle

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



21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326



26.7520, 6.0383, -23.4615



30.3900, 8.6817, 15.4440



27.6660, -3.2863, 27.4799

# Sweetspot

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



21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326



40.5600, -2.7411, -7.5071



29.8030, -14.6929, -0.7042



19.8100, -1.8783, -4.2184



150.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



23.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326



28.0280, -9.3808, -24.5806



23.9820, 0.5019, -21.0322



17.1740, -0.5788, -1.0296



49.9580, -16.7413, -43.8132



127.3570, -42.5740, -111.6921



# Inverse Universe

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



14.0700, 7.3605, 19.2326



17.9720, 9.3808, 24.5806



12.0180, -0.5019, 21.0322



16.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



32.0420, 16.7413, 43.8132



81.6430, 42.5740, 111.6921



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

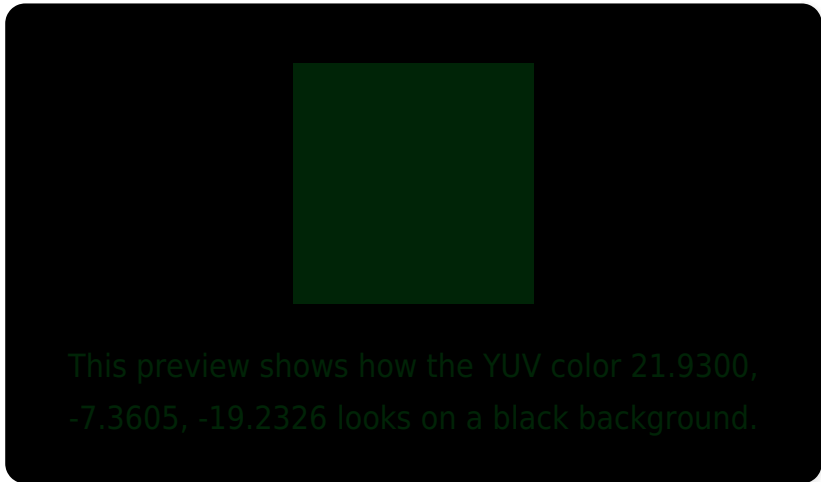
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

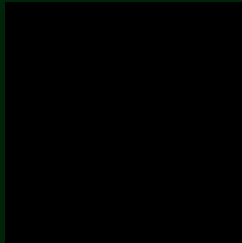
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 21.9300, -7.3605,

-19.2326.

# 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

21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326

### Protanopia

29.3460, -11.5096, 4.9586

### Deuteranopia

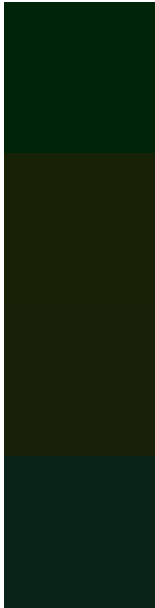
29.5250, -9.6258, 7.4326



## Tritanopia

28.5470, 3.6743, -11.8807

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326

## Protanomaly

26.6330, -10.1721, -4.0631

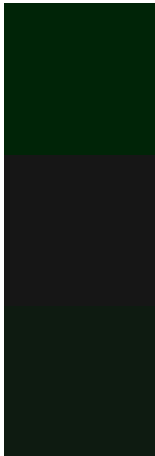
## Deuteranomaly

26.9860, -8.8671, -2.6187

## Tritanomaly

26.3850, -0.6828, -14.3696

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326

## Achromatopsia

22.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

21.9730, -2.4517, -6.9923

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326 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, 36, 7)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 36, 7)  
}
```

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, 36, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 36, 7) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326 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, 36, 7) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 36, 7) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 36, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 36, 7); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 36, 7); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 36, 7) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 36, 7) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 36,  
7) }
```

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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