

Converting Colors

YUV(23.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(23.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(23.2010, -5.0291,
-20.3473)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00250D
RGB	0, 37, 13
RGB Percent	0%, 15%, 5%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8549, 0.9490
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.65, 0.85
HSL	141°, 100%, 7%
HSV	141°, 100%, 15%
XYZ	0.7342, 1.3522, 0.6031
YIQ	23.2010, -14.3480, -15.3080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

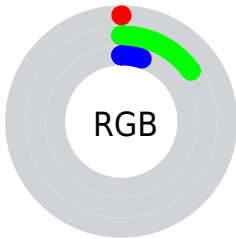
Format	Color
RYB	0, 27, 37
Decimal	9485
CIELab	11.64, -20.08, 11.44
CIELCh	12, 23.106, 150.336
Yxy	1.3522, 0.2730, 0.5028
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278199565 (0xFF00250D)
YUV	23.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473
Hunter-Lab	11.6284, -9.0792, 5.0650

Details

The YUV color **23.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **13.7990, 5.0291, 20.3473**, and the grayscale version is **23.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **67.9730, -5.9027, -20.1473**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **24.6250, -4.7451, -18.0881**.

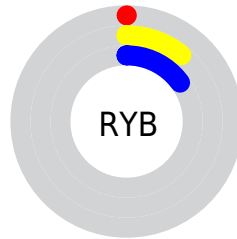
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (15%)

Blue (5%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Blue (15%)

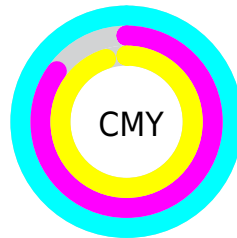


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (65%)

Black (85%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 23.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473 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 23.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 23.2010, -5.0291,
-20.3473

■ 23.2010, -5.0291,
-20.3473

■ 244.5760, -3.7350,
-15.4142

■ 6.4570, -3.1833,
-5.6628

■ 67.9730, -5.9027,
-20.1473

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 92.4460, -6.6289,
-20.5621

■ 117.0330, -6.9183,
-21.0769

■ 142.6200, -7.2077,
-21.5917

■ 169.2070, -7.4971,
-22.1065

■ 196.7940, -7.7864,

-22.6213

■ 225.2670, -8.5126,
-23.0362

■ 23.2010, -5.0291,
-20.3473

■ 24.6250, -4.7451,
-18.0881

■ 25.8640, -3.8770,
-16.5437

■ 27.2880, -3.5930,
-14.2846

■ 28.8260, -2.8722,
-12.1254

■ 30.2500, -2.5882,
-9.8663

■ 31.3750, -2.1569,
-8.2219

■ 32.9130, -1.4361,
-6.0627

■ 34.3370, -1.1521,
-3.8035

■ 35.5760, -0.2840,
-2.2592

Harmonies

Analogous

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



27.4330, -13.5245, -2.1337



23.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473



25.7260, 2.1071, -22.5617

Triad

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



23.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473



26.4390, 17.5316, -23.1870



28.9170, -7.3541, 25.5058

Complementary

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



23.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473



13.7990, 5.0291, 20.3473

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.



29.6810, 0.6503, 24.8358



23.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473



31.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254

Square

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



23.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473



27.7440, 14.9162, -24.3315



31.4610, 7.6607, 16.2587



29.6360, -14.6105, 19.6132

Rectangle

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



23.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473



26.9800, 6.9119, -23.6615



31.4610, 7.6607, 16.2587



29.4270, -4.1545, 25.9355

Sweetspot

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



23.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473



42.7880, -1.8675, -7.7071



28.8950, -14.2452, -4.2929



22.3260, -1.1467, -5.5479



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.



23.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473



30.1140, -6.4652, -26.4100



25.2530, 2.8333, -22.1469



17.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296



51.4400, -11.0629, -45.1129



131.0050, -28.5965, -114.8914

Inverse Universe

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



13.7990, 5.0291, 20.3473



17.8860, 6.4652, 26.4100



11.7470, -2.8333, 22.1469



16.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



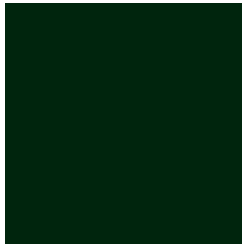
30.5600, 11.0629, 45.1129



77.9950, 28.5965, 114.8914

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 23.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

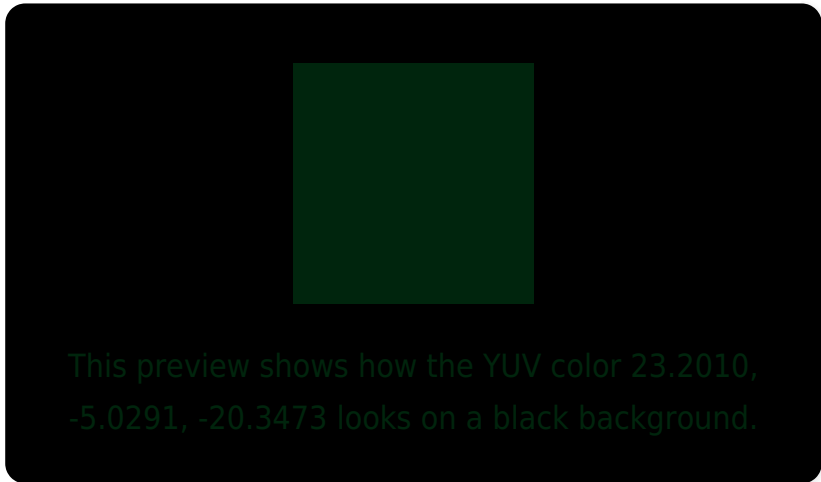
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

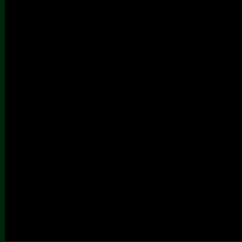
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 23.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 23.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473.

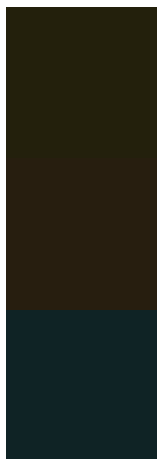


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 23.2010, -5.0291,

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

30.6170, -9.1782, 3.8439

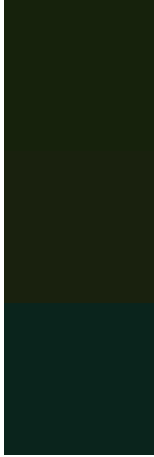
Deuteranopia

30.9810, -7.8786, 7.0327

Tritanopia

29.2480, 3.8217, -12.4955

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

27.9040, -7.8407, -5.1778

Deuteranomaly

28.4420, -7.1199, -3.0186

Tritanomaly

27.3140, 0.3382, -15.1844

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

23.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

23.0870, -2.0149, -7.0923

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 23.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473 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, 37, 13)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 37, 13)  
}
```

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, 37, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 37, 13) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 23.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473 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, 37, 13) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 37, 13) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 37, 13)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 37, 13); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 37, 13); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 37, 13) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 23.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 37, 13) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 37,  
13) }
```

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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