

# Converting Colors

YUV(24.7080, -10.7020,  
-20.7919)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(24.7080, -10.7020,  
-20.7919)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	012903
RGB	1, 41, 3
RGB Percent	0%, 16%, 1%
CMY	0.9961, 0.8392, 0.9882
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.93, 0.84
HSL	123°, 95%, 8%
HSV	123°, 98%, 16%
XYZ	0.8219, 1.5989, 0.3514
YIQ	24.7080, -11.6420, -20.2980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

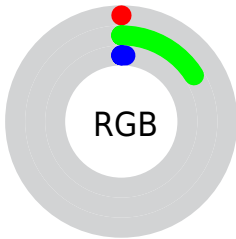
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	1, 39, 41
Decimal	76035
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	13.22, -23.33, 17.77
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	13, 29.328, 142.701
Yxy	1.5989, 0.2965, 0.5768
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278266115 (0xFF012903)
YUV	24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919
Hunter-Lab	12.6448, -10.5261, 7.2034

# Details

The YUV color **24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **17.2920, 10.7020, 20.7919**, and the grayscale version is **25.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **70.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **24.2950, -10.9914, -21.3067**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **26.3600, -9.5445, -18.7327**.

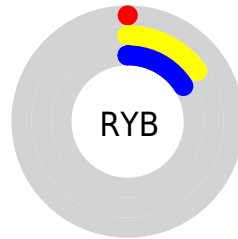
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (16%)

Blue (1%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (16%)

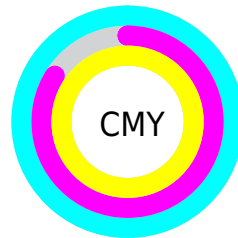


Cyan (98%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (84%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919 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 24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 24.7080, -10.7020,  
-20.7919

■ 24.7080, -10.7020,  
-20.7919

■ 244.5610, -7.6716,  
-12.7700

■ 11.1530, -5.4984,  
-9.7812

■ 70.7080, -10.7020,  
-20.7919

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 95.1810, -11.4282,  
-21.2067


■ 119.7680,  
-11.7176, -21.7215


■ 146.2410,  
-12.4438, -22.1364


■ 172.7140,  
-13.1700, -22.5512


■ 200.3010,


-13.4594, -23.0660


 228.3010,  
-13.4594, -23.0660


 24.7080, -10.7020,  
-20.7919


 24.7080, -10.7020,  
-20.7919


 24.2950, -10.9914,  
-21.3067

 26.3600, -9.5445,  
-18.7327

 28.0120, -8.3869,  
-16.6735

 29.6640, -7.2294,  
-14.6143

 31.3160, -6.0718,  
-12.5551

 33.1530, -5.4984,  
-9.7812

■ 34.8050, -4.3409,  
-7.7220

■ 36.4570, -3.1833,  
-5.6628

■ 38.1090, -2.0257,  
-3.6036

■ 39.7610, -0.8682,  
-1.5444

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



30.3900, -14.9823, -1.2190



24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919



28.4330, -0.2135, -24.9357

# Triad

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



24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919



30.8560, 21.7630, -27.0607



30.4280, -5.6340, 33.8276

# Complementary

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



24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919



17.2920, 10.7020, 20.7919

# 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.



31.0500, 4.4124, 31.5282



24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919



32.6840, 19.3828, -10.2469

# Square

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



24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919



32.1780, 16.6742, -28.2201



34.9000, 11.8813, 15.8737



31.4520, -15.5058, 26.7906



# Rectangle

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



24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919



30.0290, 5.9017, -26.3354



34.9000, 11.8813, 15.8737



30.3510, -2.1450, 34.7722

# Sweetspot

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



24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919



47.5060, -4.1935, -8.3368



35.8420, -17.1771, 2.7696



23.9840, -2.4571, -5.2480



156.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



28.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919



32.0400, -14.3167, -28.0991



26.9880, -1.9661, -22.7915



19.1740, -0.5788, -1.0296



49.7640, -22.5617, -43.6430



125.6980, -56.5461, -110.2371



# Inverse Universe

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



17.2920, 10.7020, 20.7919



21.9600, 14.3167, 28.0991



15.0120, 1.9661, 22.7915



18.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



34.2360, 22.5617, 43.6430



86.3020, 56.5461, 110.2371



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

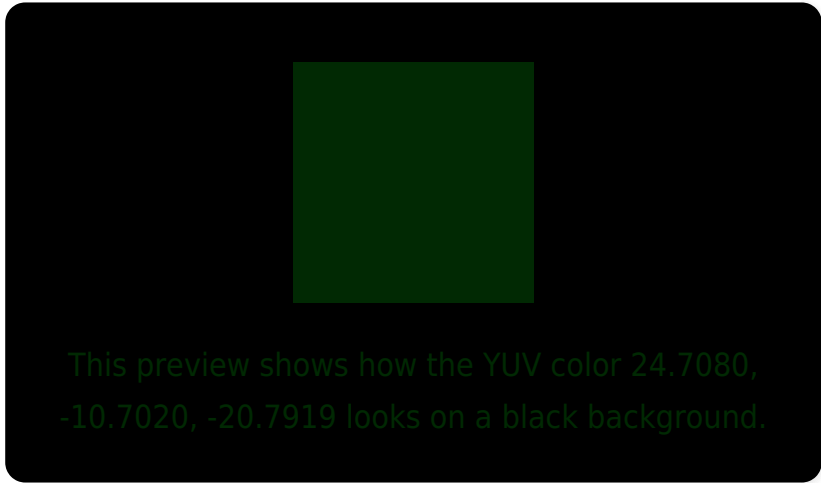
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

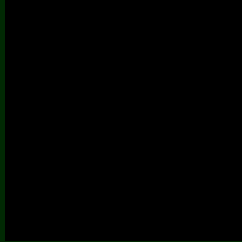
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 24.7080, -10.7020,

-20.7919.

# 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

24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919

### Protanopia

32.5050, -16.0250, 6.5731

### Deuteranopia

33.5530, -12.1046, 9.1620



## Tritanopia

32.0630, 4.4059, -13.2103

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919

## Protanomaly

29.6070, -14.1033, -3.1633

## Deuteranomaly

30.3020, -11.4879, -2.0189

## Tritanomaly

29.2600, -1.1142, -16.0140

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919

## Achromatopsia

25.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

24.9190, -3.9041, -7.8220

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919 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(1, 41, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 41, 3)  
}
```

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(1, 41, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 41, 3) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919 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(1, 41, 3) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 41, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 41, 3)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 41, 3); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 41, 3); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 41, 3) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 24.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 41, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 41,  
3) }
```

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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