

Converting Colors

YUV(28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(28.2100, -11.9355,
1.5698)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E2004
RGB	30, 32, 4
RGB Percent	12%, 13%, 2%
CMY	0.8824, 0.8745, 0.9843
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.88, 0.87
HSL	64°, 78%, 7%
HSV	64°, 88%, 13%
XYZ	1.0738, 1.3178, 0.3126
YIQ	28.2100, 7.7960, -9.1320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

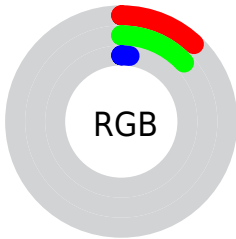
Format	Color
RYB	4, 32, 6
Decimal	1974276
CIELab	11.40, -5.91, 15.18
CIELCh	11, 16.291, 111.258
Yxy	1.3178, 0.3971, 0.4873
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280164356 (0xFF1E2004)
YUV	28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698
Hunter-Lab	11.4796, -3.3917, 6.4210

Details

The YUV color **28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **7.7900, 11.9355, -1.5698**, and the grayscale version is **28.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.4380, -11.0619, 1.3699**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **27.8680, -13.2459, 1.8698**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **28.5520, -10.6251, 1.2699**.

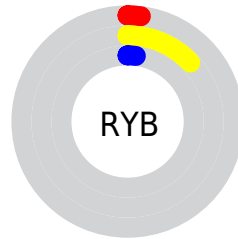
Distribution



Red (12%)

Green (13%)

Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (2%)

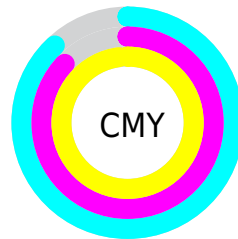


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (88%)

Black (87%)



Cyan (88%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698 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 28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 28.2100, -11.9355,
1.5698

■ 28.2100, -11.9355,
1.5698

■ 252.0360,
-11.3567, 2.5994

■ 5.2830, -2.6045,
-4.6332

■ 72.4380, -11.0619,
1.3699

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 96.3240, -11.4987,
1.4699

■ 121.0960,
-12.3723, 1.6698

■ 146.6830,
-12.6617, 1.1550

■ 172.9820,
-12.8091, 1.7698

■ 200.8680,

-13.2459, 1.8698

■ 228.7540,
-13.6827, 1.9697

■ 28.2100, -11.9355,
1.5698

■ 28.2100, -11.9355,
1.5698

■ 27.8680, -13.2459,
1.8698

■ 28.5520, -10.6251,
1.2699

■ 27.7540, -13.6827,
1.9697

■ 28.8940, -9.3147,
0.9700

■ 29.6490, -7.7150,
1.1848

■ 29.9910, -6.4046,
0.8849

■ 30.3330, -5.0942,
0.5850

■ 30.6750, -3.7838,
0.2850

■ 31.3160, -2.6208,
0.5999

■ 31.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 32.1140, 0.4368,
-0.1000

Harmonies

Analogous

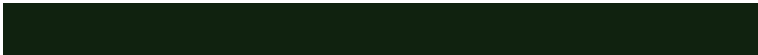
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



28.9230, -13.2730, 10.5915



28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698



26.4520, -5.6458, -9.1664

Triad

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



28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698



25.9030, 10.4008, -22.7169



30.8540, 1.5510, 15.9140

Complementary

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



28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698



7.7900, 11.9355, -1.5698

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.



31.3630, 6.2300, 8.4516



28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698



25.3100, 13.1582, -20.4429

Square

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



28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698



25.4640, 6.1802, -22.3319



30.6110, 10.0518, -4.0438



30.1980, -3.5486, 18.2434

Rectangle

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



28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698



24.6620, -0.8194, -17.2436



30.6110, 10.0518, -4.0438



31.2990, 3.3036, 13.7698

Sweetspot

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



28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698



39.4470, -4.6574, 0.4850



13.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842



19.3160, -2.6208, 0.5999



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.



28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698



35.4290, -17.4665, 2.2548



24.0240, -9.8718, -7.0370



14.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



68.2000, -33.6226, 4.2096



178.9170, -88.2061, 11.4738

Inverse Universe

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



7.7900, 11.9355, -1.5698



5.5710, 17.4665, -2.2548



11.9760, 9.8718, 7.0370



14.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000



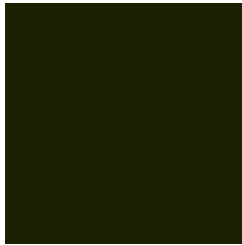
10.8000, 33.6226, -4.2096



28.0830, 88.2061, -11.4738

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

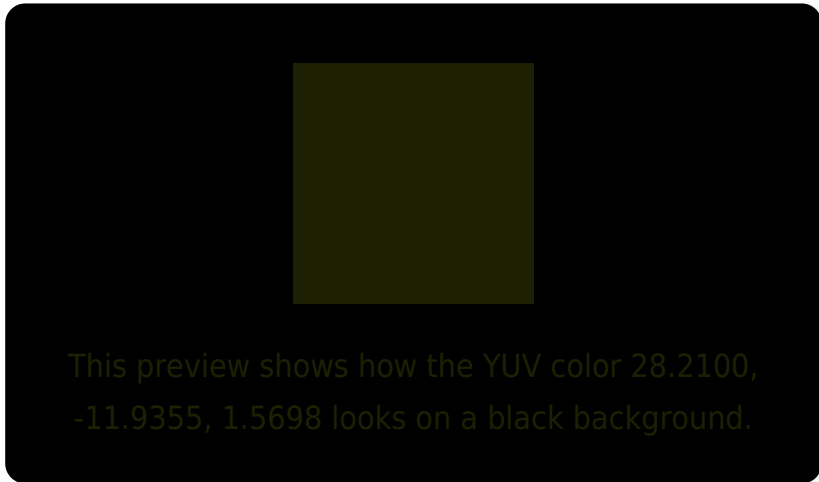
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

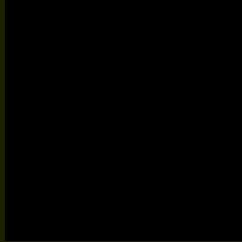
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

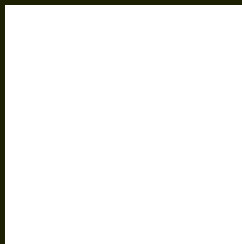
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698.



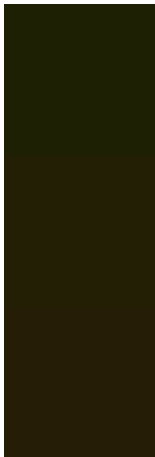
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 28.2100, -11.9355,

1.5698.

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

28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698

Protanopia

28.8190, -12.2358, 4.5437

Deuteranopia

29.0690, -11.3730, 7.8325



Tritanopia

30.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296

Trichromacy



Original Color

28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698

Protanomaly

28.5200, -12.0884, 3.9290

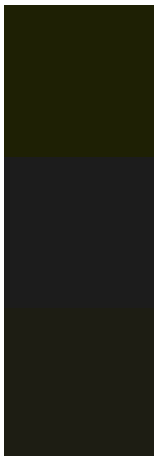
Deuteranomaly

28.6450, -11.6570, 5.5733

Tritanomaly

29.9740, -3.9312, 0.8998

Monochromacy



Original Color

28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698

Achromatopsia

28.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

27.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698 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(30, 32, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 32, 4)  
}
```

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(30, 32, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 32, 4) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698 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(30, 32, 4) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 32, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 32, 4)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 32, 4); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 32, 4); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 32, 4) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 28.2100, -11.9355, 1.5698 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 32, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 32,  
4) }
```

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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