

# Converting Colors

YUV(28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994)  
contains.

<b>YUV(28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(28.7610, -4.3192,  
-14.6994)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0C2714
RGB	12, 39, 20
RGB Percent	5%, 15%, 8%
CMY	0.9529, 0.8471, 0.9216
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.49, 0.85
HSL	138°, 53%, 10%
HSV	138°, 69%, 15%
XYZ	1.0034, 1.5797, 0.9138
YIQ	28.7610, -9.9930, -11.6330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

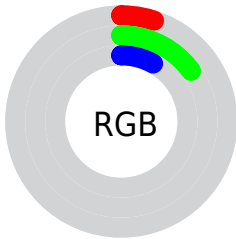
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	12, 33, 39
Decimal	796436
CIE Lab	13.11, -15.77, 9.53
CIE LCh	13, 18.425, 148.870
Yxy	1.5797, 0.2869, 0.4517
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278986516 (0xFF0C2714)
YUV	28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994
Hunter-Lab	12.5686, -7.7447, 4.4872

# Details

The YUV color **28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **22.2390, 4.3192, 14.6994**, and the grayscale version is **29.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.1200, -5.4822, -15.0142**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **27.2230, -5.0399, -16.8586**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.2990, -3.5984, -12.5402**.

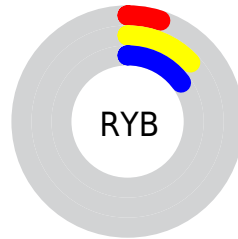
# Distribution



Red (5%)

Green (15%)

Blue (8%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (15%)

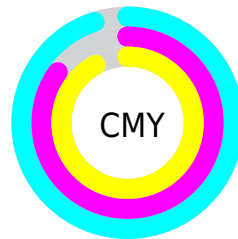


Cyan (69%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (49%)

Black (85%)



Cyan (95%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994 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 28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 28.7610, -4.3192,  
-14.6994

■ 28.7610, -4.3192,  
-14.6994

■ 249.0760, -2.0095,  
-8.8367

■ 11.1530, -5.4984,  
-9.7812

■ 73.1200, -5.4822,  
-15.0142

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 97.7070, -5.7716,  
-15.5290

■ 122.2940, -6.0609,  
-16.0438

■ 148.1800, -6.4977,  
-15.9439

■ 174.8810, -6.3503,  
-16.5586

■ 202.4680, -6.6397,

-17.0734

■ 230.9410, -7.3659,  
-17.4883

■ 28.7610, -4.3192,  
-14.6994

■ 28.7610, -4.3192,  
-14.6994

■ 27.2230, -5.0399,  
-16.8586

■ 30.2990, -3.5984,  
-12.5402

■ 25.7990, -5.3239,  
-19.1177

■ 31.7230, -3.3144,  
-10.2811

■ 24.2610, -6.0447,  
-21.2769

■ 33.2610, -2.5937,  
-8.1219

■ 34.7990, -1.8729,  
-5.9627

■ 36.3370, -1.1521,  
-3.8035

■ 37.4620, -0.7208,  
-2.1592

■ 39.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 40.5380, 0.7208,  
2.1592

■ 42.0760, 1.4415,  
4.3183

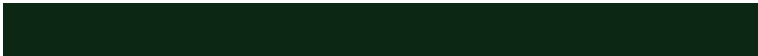
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



31.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189



28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994



27.2420, 2.8387, -23.8912

# Triad

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



28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994



29.3640, 14.6105, -19.6132



33.6390, -5.7380, 20.4876

# Complementary

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



28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994



22.2390, 4.3192, 14.6994

# 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.



34.5340, 0.2297, 19.7027



28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994



34.7470, 10.4777, -0.6551

# Square

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



28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994



28.5760, 13.0270, -25.0612



35.2710, 5.7824, 12.0403



33.0100, -11.8369, 16.6542

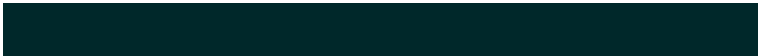


# Rectangle

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



28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994



28.2680, 6.7699, -24.7910



35.2710, 5.7824, 12.0403



33.8070, -3.8489, 21.2173

# Sweetspot

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



28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994



46.7990, -1.8729, -5.9627



33.5300, -10.6143, -2.2188



23.3370, -1.1521, -3.8035



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.



28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994



35.0220, -6.9128, -22.8213



30.2430, 1.3592, -15.9991



19.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296



52.1580, -13.3889, -45.7426



131.6260, -33.8326, -115.4360



# Inverse Universe

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



22.2390, 4.3192, 14.6994



24.8640, 6.4760, 22.9213



20.7570, -1.3592, 15.9991



18.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



31.8420, 13.3889, 45.7426



80.3740, 33.8326, 115.4360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

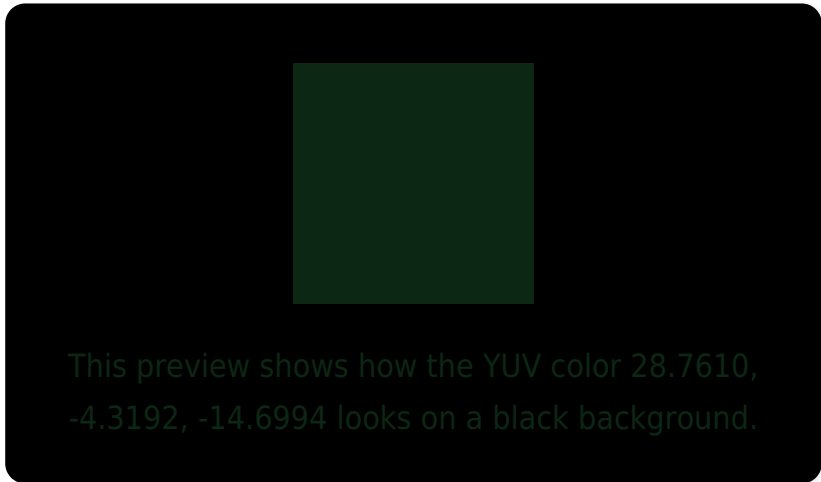
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

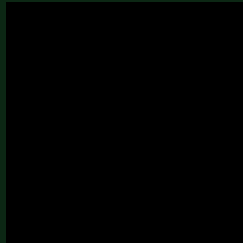
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 28.7610, -4.3192,

-14.6994.

# 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

28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994

### Protanopia

33.0730, -7.4310, 3.4440

### Deuteranopia

33.5510, -5.6946, 6.5328



## Tritanopia

31.9600, 3.9637, -11.3659

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994

## Protanomaly

31.6700, -6.2463, -3.2186

## Deuteranomaly

31.9090, -5.3781, -1.6742

## Tritanomaly

30.8520, 1.0590, -13.0252

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994

## Achromatopsia

29.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

29.2120, -1.5835, -5.4479

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994 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(12, 39, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(12, 39, 20)  
}
```

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(12, 39, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(12, 39, 20) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994 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(12, 39, 20) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(12, 39, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(12, 39, 20)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(12, 39, 20); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 39, 20);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 39, 20)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 28.7610, -4.3192, -14.6994 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(12, 39, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(12, 39,  
20) }
```

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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