

Converting Colors

YUV(30.0610, 10.8159,
-15.8395)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395)
contains.

YUV(30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(30.0610, 10.8159,
-15.8395)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0C2334
RGB	12, 35, 52
RGB Percent	5%, 14%, 20%
CMY	0.9529, 0.8627, 0.7961
CMYK	0.77, 0.33, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	206°, 62%, 13%
HSV	206°, 77%, 20%
XYZ	1.3725, 1.5282, 3.4714
YIQ	30.0610, -19.1650, 0.4110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

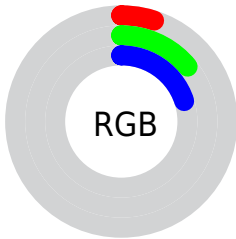
Format	Color
RYB	12, 27, 52
Decimal	795444
CIELab	12.79, -2.32, -13.79
CIELCh	13, 13.981, 260.445
Yxy	1.5282, 0.2154, 0.2398
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278985524 (0xFF0C2334)
YUV	30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395
Hunter-Lab	12.3619, -1.8152, -7.9964

Details

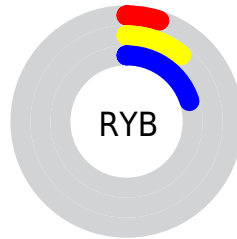
The YUV color **30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **33.9390, -10.8159, 15.8395**, and the grayscale version is **30.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75.3000, 11.6841, -14.2951**, and **0.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **27.3920, 12.1317, -17.8838**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **32.7300, 9.5001, -13.7952**.

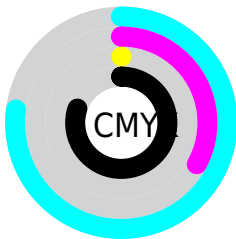
Distribution



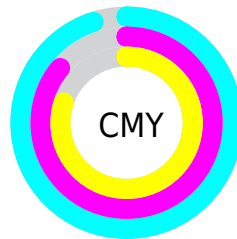
- Red (5%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395 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 30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 30.0610, 10.8159,
-15.8395

■ 30.0610, 10.8159,
-15.8395

■ 251.7110, 1.6215,
-6.7625

■ 11.1650, 9.7787,
-9.7917

■ 75.3000, 11.6841,
-14.2951

■ 0.3420, 1.3104,
-0.2999

■ 99.3000, 11.6841,
-14.2951

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 124.4140, 12.1209,
-14.3951

■ 150.2290, 12.7051,
-15.1098

■ 177.2290, 12.7051,
-15.1098

■ 205.0440, 13.2893,

-15.8246

■ 232.4740, 11.1053,
-15.3247

■ 30.0610, 10.8159,
-15.8395

■ 30.0610, 10.8159,
-15.8395

■ 27.3920, 12.1317,
-17.8838

■ 32.7300, 9.5001,
-13.7952

■ 24.7230, 13.4476,
-19.9281

■ 35.3990, 8.1843,
-11.7509

■ 23.5380, 14.0318,
-20.6428

■ 38.9540, 6.4317,
-9.6067

■ 41.6230, 5.1159,
-7.5624

■ 44.2920, 3.8000,
-5.5181

■ 46.9610, 2.4842,
-3.4738

■ 49.6300, 1.1684,
-1.4295

■ 53.1850, -0.5842,
0.7148

■ 55.8540, -1.9000,
2.7590

Harmonies

Analogous

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



27.1910, 10.2588, -23.8465



30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395



33.2690, 8.7414, -3.7439

Triad

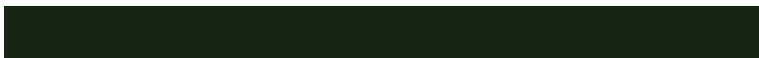
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395



33.8880, -3.3958, 15.8842



30.5770, -5.2145, -7.5220

Complementary

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



30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395



33.9390, -10.8159, 15.8395

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.



32.0080, -8.8779, 0.8700



30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395



33.1390, -7.4635, 13.9101

Square

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



30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395



34.4300, 1.2670, 13.6549



32.1230, -9.9206, 8.6621



28.1180, 0.9278, -17.6435

Rectangle

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



30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395



33.8570, 6.9725, 3.6334



32.1230, -9.9206, 8.6621



30.6590, -6.2409, -4.9629

Sweetspot

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



30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395



60.1070, 4.3842, -6.2328



37.4180, -4.1501, -22.2916



30.0750, 2.9210, -3.5738



163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395



34.3140, 17.1002, -24.8314



18.3210, 16.6037, -5.5435



23.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147



40.0830, 24.1161, -35.1528



98.1130, 58.6113, -86.0451

Inverse Universe

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



26.5820, 4.1501, 22.2916



28.9410, 6.4381, 35.1317



45.6790, -16.6037, 5.5435



24.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



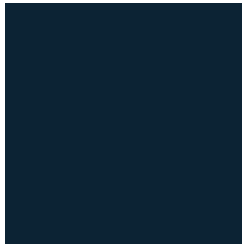
32.4250, 9.1575, 49.6163



79.1330, 22.6124, 120.9094

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

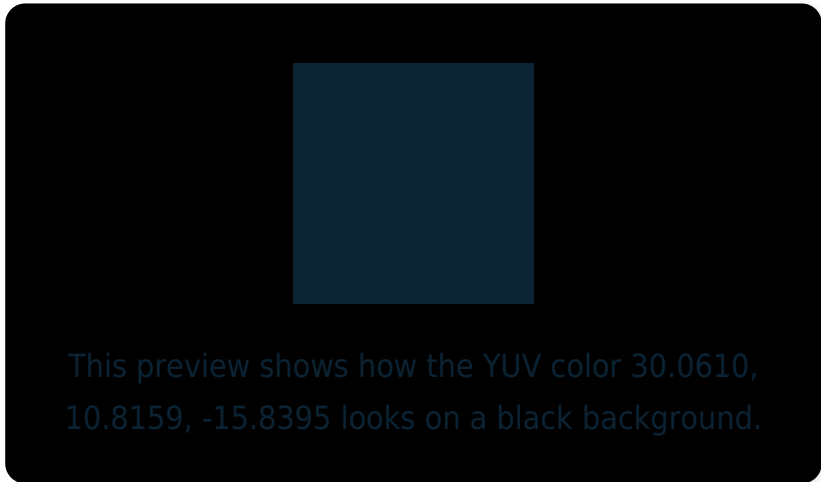
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

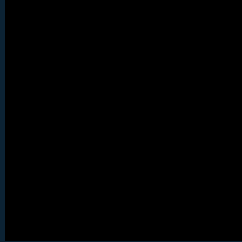
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 30.0610, 10.8159,

-15.8395.

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

30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395

Protanopia

33.1440, 8.3100, -5.3883

Deuteranopia

32.1760, 9.7732, -8.0474



Tritanopia

26.2790, 6.7645, -23.0467

Trichromacy



Original Color

30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395

Protanomaly

32.3500, 9.1945, -9.0769

Deuteranomaly

31.5670, 10.0735, -11.0213

Tritanomaly

27.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727

Monochromacy



Original Color

30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395

Achromatopsia

30.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

29.9930, 3.9475, -6.1329

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395 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, 35, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(12, 35, 52)  
}
```

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, 35, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(12, 35, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395 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, 35, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(12, 35, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(12, 35, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(12, 35, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 35, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 35, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 30.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(12, 35, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(12, 35,  
52) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor