

Converting Colors

YUV(30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(30.1880, -11.9247,
-1.9189)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | 1C2406 |
| RGB | 28, 36, 6 |
| RGB Percent | 11%, 14%, 2% |
| CMY | 0.8902, 0.8588, 0.9765 |
| CMYK | 0.22, 0.00, 0.83, 0.86 |
| HSL | 76°, 71%, 8% |
| HSV | 76°, 83%, 14% |
| XYZ | 1.1426, 1.5218, 0.4058 |
| YIQ | 30.1880, 4.8620, -11.0260 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

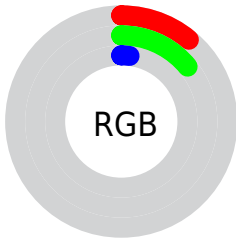
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| RYB | 6, 36, 14 |
| Decimal | 1844230 |
| CIELab | 12.75, -9.36, 16.17 |
| CIElCh | 13, 18.687, 120.073 |
| Yxy | 1.5218, 0.3722, 0.4957 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4280034310 (0xFF1C2406) |
| YUV | 30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189 |
| Hunter-Lab | 12.3360, -5.0543, 6.6848 |

Details

The YUV color **30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **11.8120, 11.9247, 1.9189**, and the grayscale version is **30.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.8890, -11.7773, -2.5337**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.4330, -13.5245, -2.1337**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.9430, -10.3249, -1.7040**.

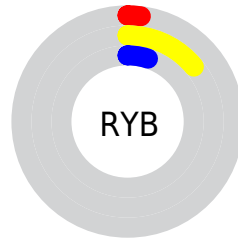
Distribution



Red (11%)

Green (14%)

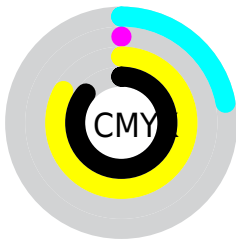
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (14%)

Blue (5%)

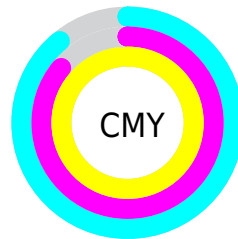


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (83%)

Black (86%)



Cyan (89%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189 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 30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 30.1880, -11.9247,
-1.9189

■ 30.1880, -11.9247,
-1.9189

■ 252.2640,
-10.4832, 2.3995

■ 9.3920, -4.6303,
-8.2368

■ 74.8890, -11.7773,
-2.5337

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 98.7750, -12.2141,
-2.4337

■ 123.3620,
-12.5035, -2.9485

■ 149.2480,
-12.9403, -2.8485

■ 176.1340,
-13.3771, -2.7485

■ 203.3190,

-13.9613, -2.0338

■ 231.9060,
-14.2507, -2.5486

■ 30.1880, -11.9247,
-1.9189

■ 30.1880, -11.9247,
-1.9189

■ 29.4330, -13.5245,
-2.1337

■ 30.9430, -10.3249,
-1.7040

■ 28.9060, -14.2507,
-2.5486

■ 31.5840, -9.1619,
-1.3892

■ 32.3390, -7.5621,
-1.1743

■ 32.9800, -6.3991,
-0.8595

■ 33.7350, -4.7994,
-0.6446

■ 34.4900, -3.1996,
-0.4297

■ 35.1310, -2.0366,
-0.1149

■ 35.8860, -0.4368,
0.1000

■ 36.5270, 0.7262,
0.4148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



31.0430, -15.3042, 8.7323



30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189



27.5760, -3.7350, -15.4142

Triad

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



30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189



28.5760, 13.0270, -25.0612



33.5340, 0.2297, 19.7027

Complementary

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



30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189



11.8120, 11.9247, 1.9189

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.



34.5700, 5.6350, 12.6551



30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189



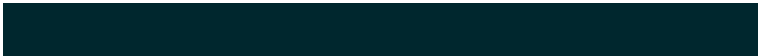
28.4780, 15.0473, -19.7132

Square

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



30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189



28.1370, 8.8065, -24.6761



34.0460, 10.3303, -0.0403



32.6390, -5.7380, 20.4876

Rectangle

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



30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189



26.0850, 0.9441, -22.8765



34.0460, 10.3303, -0.0403



33.6910, 2.1243, 18.6880

Sweetspot

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



30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189



43.7350, -4.7994, -0.6446



19.6660, -6.7373, 14.3249



21.6040, -2.7628, -0.5297



150.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



23.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189



37.1680, -18.3238, -2.7783



25.7030, -9.7136, -11.1405



17.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148



66.0740, -32.5745, -5.3269



168.4300, -83.0360, -13.5321

Inverse Universe

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



11.8120, 11.9247, 1.9189



8.8320, 18.3238, 2.7783



16.2970, 9.7136, 11.1405



16.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148



15.9260, 32.5745, 5.3269



40.5700, 83.0360, 13.5321

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

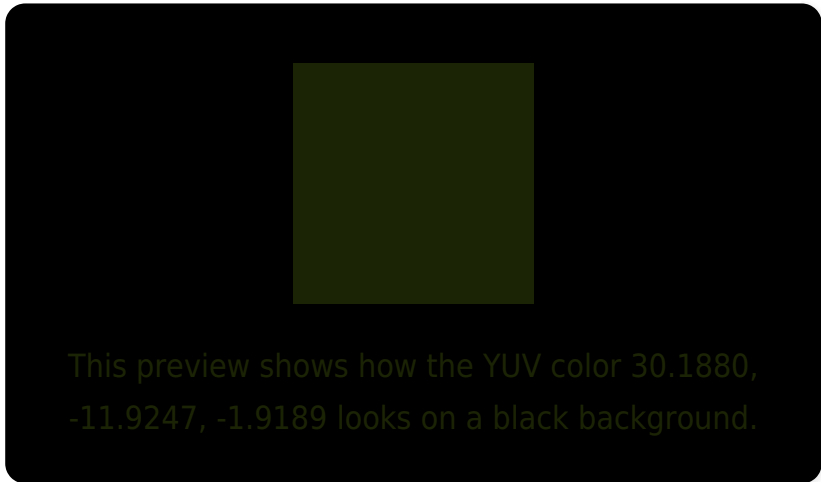
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

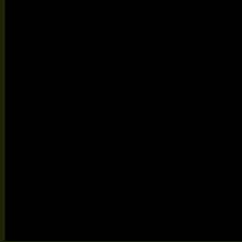
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189.



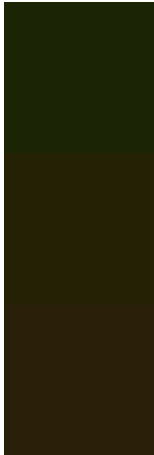
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189.

-1.9189.

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

30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189

Protanopia

31.0040, -12.8200, 5.2585

Deuteranopia

31.7810, -11.2310, 8.9621



Tritanopia

33.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443

Trichromacy



Original Color

30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189

Protanomaly

30.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994

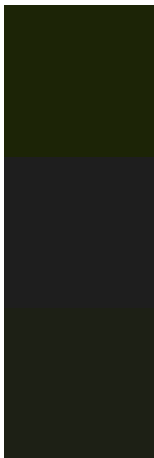
Deuteranomaly

31.3460, -11.5096, 4.9586

Tritanomaly

32.3650, -3.6309, -2.0741

Monochromacy



Original Color

30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189

Achromatopsia

30.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

29.8490, -4.3626, -0.7446

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189 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(28, 36, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 36, 6)  
}
```

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(28, 36, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 36, 6) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189 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(28, 36, 6) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 36, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 36, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 36, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 36, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 36, 6) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 30.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 36, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 36,  
6) }
```

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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