

# Converting Colors

YUV(30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927)  
contains.

<b>YUV(30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927)</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(30.2630, -9.0037,  
-5.4927)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	18250C
RGB	24, 37, 12
RGB Percent	9%, 15%, 5%
CMY	0.9059, 0.8549, 0.9529
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.68, 0.85
HSL	91°, 51%, 10%
HSV	91°, 68%, 15%
XYZ	1.1046, 1.5439, 0.5876
YIQ	30.2630, 0.2770, -10.5310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

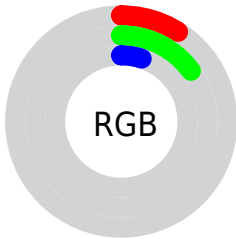
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	12, 37, 25
Decimal	1582348
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	12.88, -11.25, 13.81
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	13, 17.809, 129.156
Yxy	1.5439, 0.3413, 0.4771
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279772428 (0xFF18250C)
YUV	30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927
Hunter-Lab	12.4253, -5.8754, 5.8938

# Details

The YUV color **30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **18.7370, 9.0037, 5.4927**, and the grayscale version is **30.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.4370, -9.5824, -6.5222**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.2090, -10.4560, -6.3223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **31.3170, -7.5513, -4.6630**.

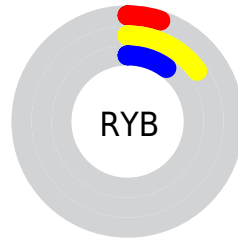
# Distribution



Red (9%)

Green (15%)

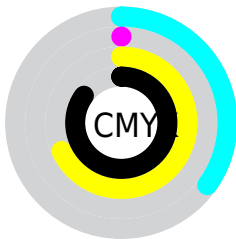
Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (10%)

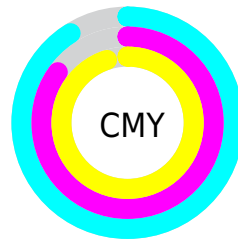


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (68%)

Black (85%)



Cyan (91%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927 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 30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 30.2630, -9.0037,  
-5.4927

■ 30.2630, -9.0037,  
-5.4927

■ 251.9370, -7.8569,  
0.0553

■ 9.9790, -4.9196,  
-8.7516

■ 74.4370, -9.5824,  
-6.5222

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 98.3230, -10.0192,  
-6.4223


■ 123.2090,  
-10.4560, -6.3223


■ 149.0950,  
-10.8928, -6.2223


■ 175.6820,  
-11.1822, -6.7371


■ 203.2690,


-11.4716, -7.2519


 231.2690,  
-11.4716, -7.2519


 30.2630, -9.0037,  
-5.4927


 30.2630, -9.0037,  
-5.4927


 29.2090, -10.4560,  
-6.3223


 31.3170, -7.5513,  
-4.6630


 28.2690, -11.4716,  
-7.2519

 32.2570, -6.5357,  
-3.7334

 27.2150, -12.9240,  
-8.0816

 33.3110, -5.0833,  
-2.9037

 27.1010, -13.3608,  
-7.9816

 34.3650, -3.6309,  
-2.0741

 35.4190, -2.1786,  
-1.2445

■ 36.3590, -1.1630,  
-0.3148

■ 37.1140, 0.4368,  
-0.1000

■ 38.1680, 1.8892,  
0.7297

■ 39.1080, 2.9048,  
1.6593

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



31.6620, -14.1304, 5.5584



30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927



27.1240, -1.5401, -19.4027

# Triad

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



30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927



28.1030, 13.7532, -24.6463



33.6650, -1.8068, 19.5878

# Complementary

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



30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927



18.7370, 9.0037, 5.4927

# 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.



34.1250, 3.8824, 14.7994



30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927



31.6640, 12.9836, -11.1063

# Square

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



30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927



28.4790, 10.1169, -24.9761



34.6120, 8.5723, 3.8483



33.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432



# Rectangle

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



30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927



26.6550, 3.1281, -23.3764



34.6120, 8.5723, 3.8483



33.8220, 0.0878, 18.5731

# Sweetspot

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



30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927



45.4790, -3.1941, -2.1741



27.1060, -7.4473, 8.6770



24.0060, -2.4680, -1.7593



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.



30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927



37.5740, -14.0870, -8.3964



26.6750, -7.2348, -12.8700



17.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148



59.7950, -29.4789, -18.2372



152.5830, -75.2234, -46.1153



# Inverse Universe

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



18.7370, 9.0037, 5.4927



19.7250, 13.9396, 9.0112



22.3250, 7.2348, 12.8700



16.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148



21.9060, 29.6263, 17.6224



56.4170, 75.2234, 46.1153



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

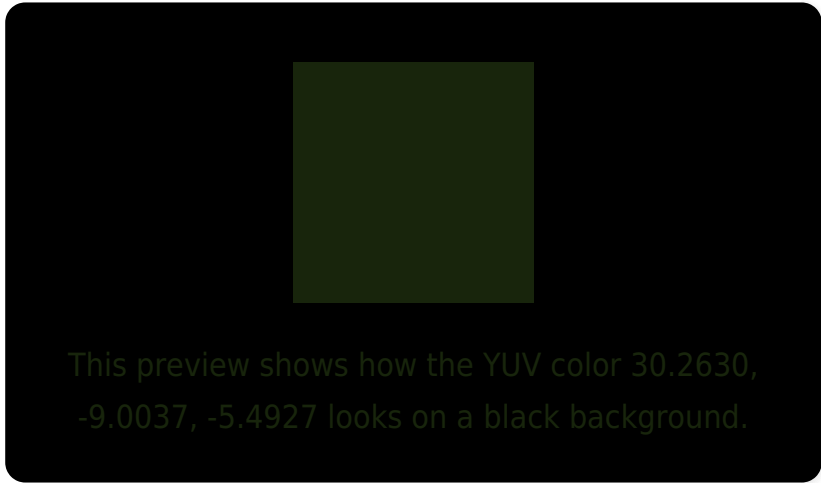
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

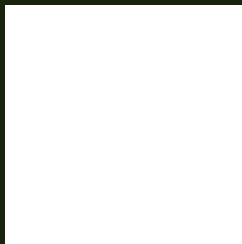
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YUV 30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 30.2630, -9.0037,

-5.4927.

# 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

30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927

### Protanopia

31.6880, -10.1992, 4.6586

### Deuteranopia

32.6390, -9.1890, 7.3326



**Tritanopia**

33.1350, 1.9054, -4.5034

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927

## Protanomaly

30.7800, -9.7515, 1.0699

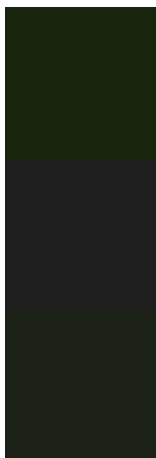
## Deuteranomaly

31.9050, -9.3202, 2.7143

## Tritanomaly

32.3970, -2.1677, -4.7332

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927

## Achromatopsia

30.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

30.3650, -3.6309, -2.0741

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927 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(24, 37, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 37, 12)  
}
```

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(24, 37, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 37, 12) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927 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(24, 37, 12) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 37, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(24, 37, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 37, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 37, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 37, 12)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 30.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 37, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 37,  
12) }
```

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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