

# Converting Colors

YUV(30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402)  
contains.

<b>YUV(30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402)</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(30.2700, -12.9511,  
0.6402)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F2304
RGB	31, 35, 4
RGB Percent	12%, 14%, 2%
CMY	0.8784, 0.8627, 0.9843
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.89, 0.86
HSL	68°, 79%, 8%
HSV	68°, 89%, 14%
XYZ	1.1880, 1.5021, 0.3422
YIQ	30.2700, 7.5670, -10.4890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

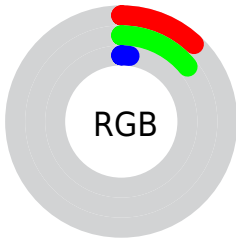
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">4, 35, 8</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">2040580</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">12.62, -7.33, 16.87</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">13, 18.391, 113.493</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">1.5021, 0.3918, 0.4954</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4280230660 (0xFF1F2304)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">12.2562, -4.1458, 6.9239</a>

# Details

The YUV color **30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **8.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402**, and the grayscale version is **30.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.4980, -12.0775, 0.4403**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.9280, -14.2615, 0.9401**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.7260, -11.2039, 0.2403**.

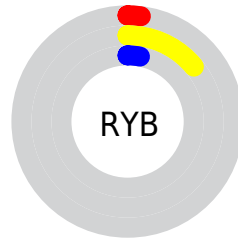
# Distribution



Red (12%)

Green (14%)

Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (14%)

Blue (3%)

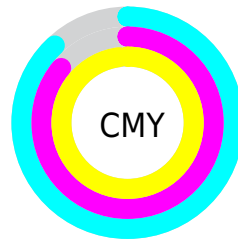


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (86%)



Cyan (88%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402 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 30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 30.2700, -12.9511,  
0.6402

■ 30.2700, -12.9511,  
0.6402

■ 252.0360,  
-11.3567, 2.5994

■ 8.2180, -4.0515,  
-7.2072

■ 74.4980, -12.0775,  
0.4403

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 98.3840, -12.5143,  
0.5402


■ 123.1560,  
-13.3879, 0.7402


■ 149.0420,  
-13.8247, 0.8402


■ 175.9280,  
-14.2615, 0.9401


■ 203.8140,


-14.6983, 1.0401


 231.7000,  
-15.1351, 1.1401


 30.2700, -12.9511,  
0.6402


 30.2700, -12.9511,  
0.6402


 29.9280, -14.2615,  
0.9401


 30.7260, -11.2039,  
0.2403

 29.5150, -14.5509,  
0.4253

 31.3670, -10.0409,  
0.5551

 31.8230, -8.2937,  
0.1552

 32.4640, -7.1308,  
0.4701

 32.9200, -5.3836,  
0.0702

■ 33.5610, -4.2206,  
0.3850

■ 34.0170, -2.4734,  
-0.0149

■ 34.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

■ 35.1140, 0.4368,  
-0.1000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



31.1680, -14.8728, 10.3767



30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402



28.7290, -5.7824, -12.0403

# Triad

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



30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402



28.3480, 12.1534, -24.8612



33.4630, 1.2507, 18.8879

# Complementary

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



30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402



8.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402

# 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.



33.9010, 6.9508, 10.6108



30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402



27.1570, 15.2056, -23.8167

# Square

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



30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402



27.6810, 7.0593, -24.2762



33.2520, 11.2148, -3.7290



32.2800, -4.5750, 20.8024



# Rectangle

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



30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402



26.0420, -0.5137, -21.9618



33.2520, 11.2148, -3.7290



33.6090, 3.1508, 16.1289

# Sweetspot

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



30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402



44.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298



15.6170, -5.7272, 16.9989



21.9030, -2.9102, 0.0851



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.



30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402



38.9620, -19.2083, 0.9103



25.7850, -10.7400, -8.5814



17.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



69.3630, -34.1960, 1.4356



177.1010, -87.3108, 4.2964



# Inverse Universe

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



8.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402



7.0380, 19.2083, -0.9103



13.2150, 10.7400, 8.5814



16.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



12.6370, 34.1960, -1.4356



31.8990, 87.3108, -4.2964



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

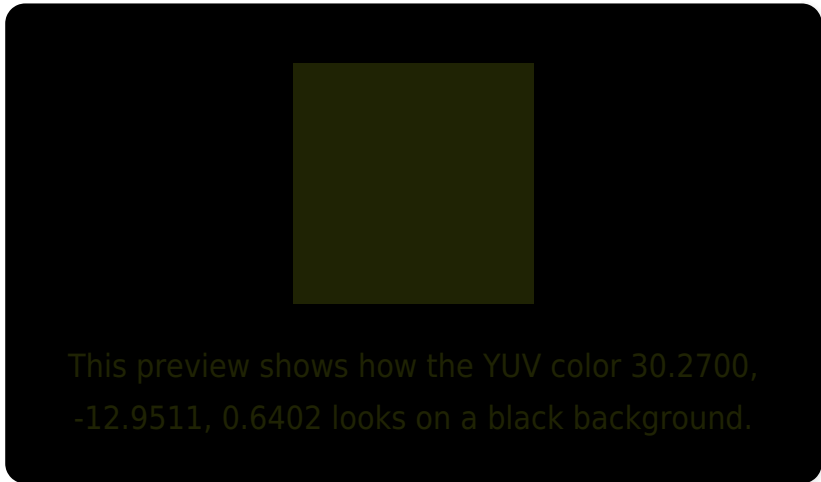
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

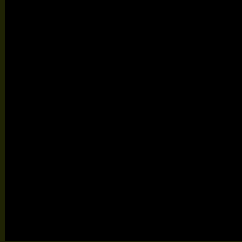
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

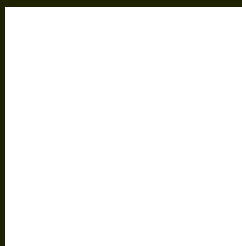
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402.



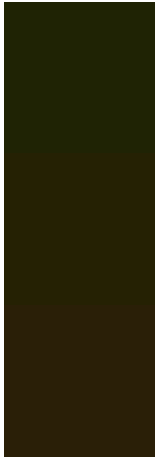
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 30.2700, -12.9511,

0.6402.

# 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

30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402

### Protanopia

30.7760, -13.6936, 5.4584

### Deuteranopia

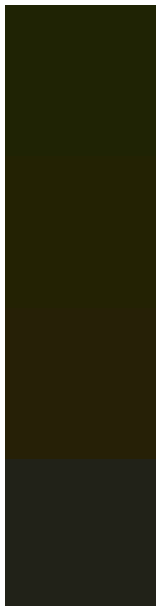
31.5530, -12.1046, 9.1620



## Tritanopia

33.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402

## Protanomaly

30.7650, -13.6881, 3.7141

## Deuteranomaly

30.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881

## Tritanomaly

32.5610, -4.2206, 0.3850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402

## Achromatopsia

30.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

30.1480, -4.5100, -0.1298

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402 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(31, 35, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 35, 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(31, 35, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 35, 4) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402 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(31, 35, 4) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 35, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 35, 4)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 35, 4); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 35, 4); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 35, 4) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 30.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 35, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 35,  
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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