

# Converting Colors

YUV(31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(31.5070, -9.1240,  
-13.5996)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	102B0D
RGB	16, 43, 13
RGB Percent	6%, 17%, 5%
CMY	0.9373, 0.8314, 0.9490
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 0.70, 0.83
HSL	114°, 54%, 11%
HSV	114°, 70%, 17%
XYZ	1.1502, 1.8670, 0.6805
YIQ	31.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

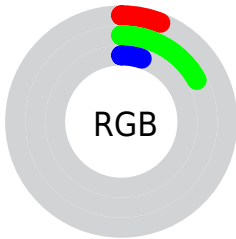
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	13, 43, 40
Decimal	1059597
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	14.77, -17.85, 15.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	15, 23.796, 138.598
Yxy	1.8670, 0.3111, 0.5049
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279249677 (0xFF102B0D)
YUV	31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996
Hunter-Lab	13.6637, -8.8854, 6.6117

# Details

The YUV color **31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **24.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996**, and the grayscale version is **32.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.8660, -10.2869, -13.9145**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.8550, -10.2815, -15.6588**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33.1590, -7.9664, -11.5404**.

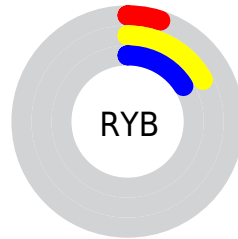
# Distribution



Red (6%)

Green (17%)

Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (16%)

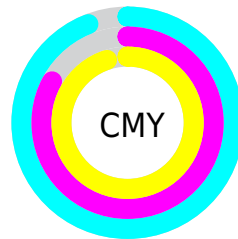


Cyan (63%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (70%)

Black (83%)



Cyan (94%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996 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 31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 31.5070, -9.1240,  
-13.5996

■ 31.5070, -9.1240,  
-13.5996

■ 249.9580, -6.3883,  
-4.3482

■ 14.0880, -6.9454,  
-12.3552

■ 76.8660, -10.2869,  
-13.9145

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 100.4530,  
-10.5763, -14.4293


■ 125.9260,  
-11.3025, -14.8441


■ 151.8120,  
-11.7393, -14.7441


■ 179.1000,  
-11.8813, -15.8737


■ 206.5730,


-12.6075, -16.2885


 234.5730,  
-12.6075, -16.2885


 31.5070, -9.1240,  
-13.5996


 31.5070, -9.1240,  
-13.5996


 29.8550, -10.2815,  
-15.6588


 33.1590, -7.9664,  
-11.5404


 28.0890, -11.8759,  
-17.6181

 34.9250, -6.3720,  
-9.5812

 26.4370, -13.0334,  
-19.6772

 36.5770, -5.2145,  
-7.5220

 37.9300, -3.9095,  
-6.0776

 39.6960, -2.3151,  
-4.1184

■ 41.3480, -1.1576,  
-2.0592

■ 43.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 44.6520, 1.1576,  
2.0592

■ 46.4180, 2.7519,  
4.0184

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



33.9560, -16.7403, 2.6696



31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996



29.8350, 0.0813, -26.1653

# Triad

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



31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996



32.0470, 18.7108, -28.1052



36.4380, -4.1599, 27.6799

# Complementary

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



31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996



24.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996

# 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.



37.0660, 3.4185, 23.6211



31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996



35.8860, 16.3252, -9.5470

# Square

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



31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996



32.8960, 14.3483, -28.8498



38.5250, 10.5872, 10.9406



35.9400, -12.2954, 23.7316



# Rectangle

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



31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996



31.2030, 5.3229, -27.3650



38.5250, 10.5872, 10.9406



36.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800

# Sweetspot

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



31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996



51.3430, -3.6201, -5.5628



37.8190, -12.2358, 4.5437



25.4080, -2.1731, -2.9888



156.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



28.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996



38.0840, -14.3384, -21.1217



31.9780, -3.4402, -16.6437



19.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148



51.7000, -25.4881, -38.3249



130.7230, -64.4464, -96.2271



# Inverse Universe

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



24.4930, 9.1240, 13.5996



26.9160, 14.3384, 21.1217



24.0220, 3.4402, 16.6437



18.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



32.3000, 25.4881, 38.3249



80.9780, 64.5938, 95.6123



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

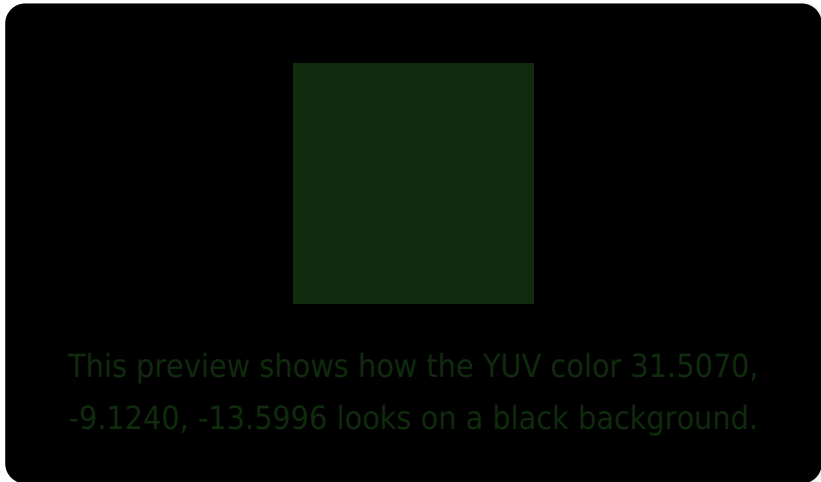
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996.

-13.5996.

# 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

31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996

### Protanopia

36.2320, -11.9464, 5.0585

### Deuteranopia

36.7100, -10.2100, 8.1473



**Tritanopia**

35.2590, 3.8163, -10.7511

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996

## Protanomaly

34.7150, -11.1985, -1.5041

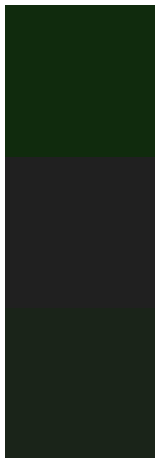
## Deuteranomaly

35.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596

## Tritanomaly

33.6950, -0.8356, -12.0105

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996

## Achromatopsia

32.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

31.7560, -3.3307, -5.0480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996 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(16, 43, 13)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 43, 13)  
}
```

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(16, 43, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 43, 13) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996 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(16, 43, 13) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 43, 13) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 43, 13)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 43, 13); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 43, 13);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 43, 13)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 31.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 43, 13) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 43,  
13) }
```

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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