

# Converting Colors

YUV(18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(18.2380, 9.2497,  
19.9623)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	290325
RGB	41, 3, 37
RGB Percent	16%, 1%, 15%
CMY	0.8392, 0.9882, 0.8549
CMYK	0.00, 0.93, 0.10, 0.84
HSL	306°, 86%, 9%
HSV	306°, 93%, 16%
XYZ	1.2809, 0.6701, 1.8121
YIQ	18.2380, 11.7340, 18.6300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

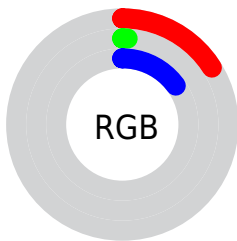
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">41, 3, 37</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">2687781</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">6.05, 23.93, -13.04</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">6, 27.253, 331.414</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">0.6701, 0.3404, 0.1781</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4280877861 (0xFF290325)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">8.1860, 13.6059, -7.3944</a>

# Details

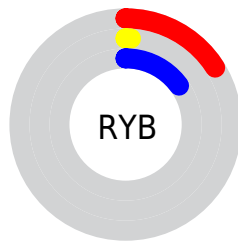
The YUV color **18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **25.7620, -9.2497, -19.9623**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **63.8360, 8.9549, 21.1918**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.4770, 10.1178, 21.5067**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.5860, 8.0921, 17.9031**.

# Distribution



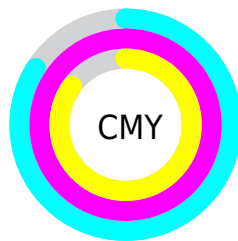
- Red (16%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (84%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623 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 18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 18.2380, 9.2497,  
19.9623

■ 18.2380, 9.2497,  
19.9623

■ 239.7380, 7.5242,  
13.3848

■ 4.9990, 4.9305,  
5.2629

■ 63.8360, 8.9549,  
21.1918

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 87.5480, 9.0968,  
22.3214


■ 112.2600, 9.2388,  
23.4510


■ 137.6730, 9.5282,  
23.9658

■ 164.3850, 9.6702,  
25.0954


■ 191.7980, 9.9596,


25.6102

 219.5100, 10.1016,  
26.7397

 18.2380, 9.2497,  
19.9623

 18.2380, 9.2497,  
19.9623


 16.4770, 10.1178,  
21.5067

 20.5860, 8.0921,  
17.9031

 23.0480, 7.3713,  
15.7439

 25.3960, 6.2138,  
13.6847

 27.8580, 5.4930,  
11.5255

 30.2060, 4.3354,  
9.4663

■ 33.2550, 3.3253,  
6.7924

■ 35.6030, 2.1677,  
4.7332

■ 37.9510, 1.0102,  
2.6740

■ 40.4130, 0.2894,  
0.5148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



19.3000, 15.1351, -1.1401



18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623



17.1160, 0.9288, 28.8393

# Triad

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



18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623



18.6280, -9.1836, 5.5882



21.9420, 7.9166, -19.2431

# Complementary

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



18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623



25.7620, -9.2497, -19.9623

# 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.



19.8900, 0.0542, -17.4435



18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623



14.6750, -7.2348, -12.8700

# Square

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



18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623



18.4170, -9.0796, 18.9283



17.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292



21.6630, 14.4631, -18.9985



# Rectangle

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



18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623



15.2490, -7.5178, 31.3536



17.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292



21.2580, 5.2958, -18.6433

# Sweetspot

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



18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623



44.9670, 3.4673, 7.9219



8.5280, 16.0087, -1.3401



22.6030, 2.1677, 4.7332



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.



18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623



21.6180, 13.0063, 28.3990



16.0720, 0.9505, 21.8619



18.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



33.6660, 20.3777, 44.1429



84.9340, 51.3045, 111.4369



# Inverse Universe

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



18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623



21.6180, 13.0063, 28.3990



27.9280, -0.9505, -21.8619



18.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



33.6660, 20.3777, 44.1429

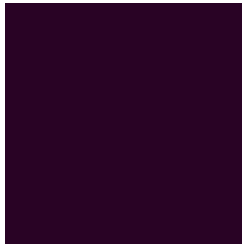


84.9340, 51.3045, 111.4369



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

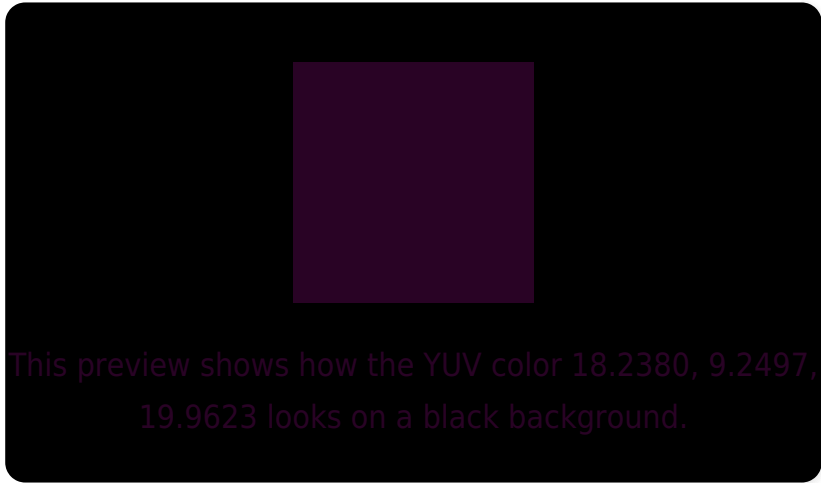
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

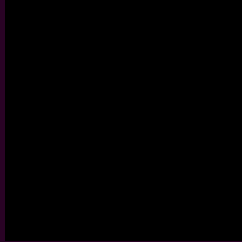
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 18.2380, 9.2497,



# 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

18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623

### Protanopia

18.2720, 14.1629, -16.0245

### Deuteranopia

22.8730, 5.9786, -4.2736



## Tritanopia

22.2900, -3.1010, 14.6547

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623

## Protanomaly

18.1920, 12.2303, -2.7994

## Deuteranomaly

21.2700, 7.2619, 4.1482

## Tritanomaly

21.1530, 1.4036, 16.5288

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623

## Achromatopsia

18.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

18.2550, 3.3253, 6.7924

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623 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(41, 3, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 3, 37)  
}
```

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(41, 3, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 3, 37) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623 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(41, 3, 37) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 3, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(41, 3, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 3, 37); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 3, 37); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 3, 37) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 18.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 3, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 3,  
37) }
```

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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