

# Converting Colors

YUV(18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(18.5210, 6.6451,  
15.3291)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	240720
RGB	36, 7, 32
RGB Percent	14%, 3%, 13%
CMY	0.8588, 0.9725, 0.8745
CMYK	0.00, 0.81, 0.11, 0.86
HSL	308°, 67%, 8%
HSV	308°, 81%, 14%
XYZ	1.0642, 0.6313, 1.4323
YIQ	18.5210, 9.2590, 13.9230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

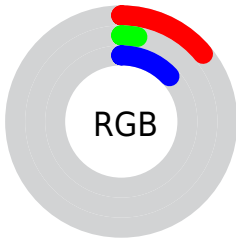
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">36, 7, 32</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">2361120</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">5.70, 18.31, -9.79</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">6, 20.768, 331.863</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">0.6313, 0.3403, 0.2018</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4280551200 (0xFF240720)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">7.9455, 10.0042, -5.1258</a>

# Details

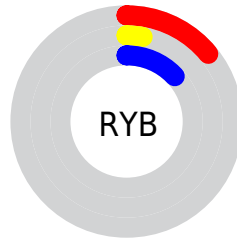
The YUV color **18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **24.4790, -6.6451, -15.3291**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **62.8200, 6.4977, 15.9439**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.1730, 7.8027, 17.3883**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.8690, 5.4876, 13.2699**.

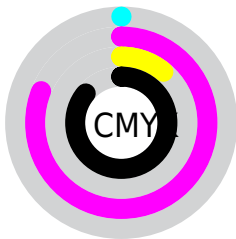
# Distribution



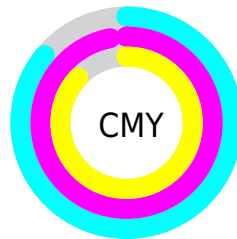
- Red (14%)
- Green (3%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (86%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291 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 18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 18.5210, 6.6451,  
15.3291

■ 18.5210, 6.6451,  
15.3291

■ 240.9120, 6.9454,  
12.3552

■ 0.6840, 2.6208,  
-0.5999

■ 62.8200, 6.4977,  
15.9439

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 86.5320, 6.6397,  
17.0734

■ 110.9450, 6.9291,  
17.5882


■ 136.6570, 7.0711,  
18.7178


■ 162.9560, 6.9237,  
19.3326


■ 190.3690, 7.2131,


19.8474


 217.7820, 7.5025,  
20.3622

 18.5210, 6.6451,  
15.3291


 18.5210, 6.6451,  
15.3291


 16.1730, 7.8027,  
17.3883


 20.8690, 5.4876,  
13.2699

 14.2980, 8.2341,  
19.0327

 22.7440, 5.0562,  
11.6255

 25.0920, 3.8986,  
9.5663

 26.9670, 3.4673,  
7.9219

 29.3150, 2.3097,  
5.8627

■ 31.7770, 1.5889,  
3.7036

■ 33.5380, 0.7208,  
2.1592

■ 36.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 37.7610, -0.8682,  
-1.5444

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



18.9860, 11.3459, 0.8893



18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291



17.2570, 0.3663, 22.5766

# Triad

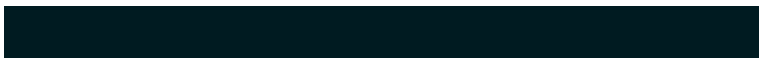
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291



17.7420, -8.7468, 5.4883



19.6110, 6.6008, -17.1988

# Complementary

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



18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291



24.4790, -6.6451, -15.3291

# 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.



18.0150, 0.4856, -15.7992



18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291



14.6970, -7.2456, -9.3813

# Square

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



18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291



17.8080, -8.7793, 15.9544



15.2620, -7.5242, -13.3848



18.9900, 11.8369, -16.6542



# Rectangle

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



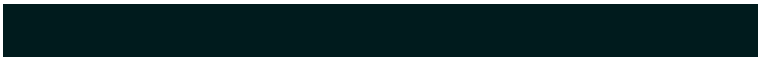
18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291



15.8460, -6.3331, 24.6911



15.2620, -7.5242, -13.3848



19.1550, 4.8536, -16.7989

# Sweetspot

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



18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291



39.3150, 2.3097, 5.8627



11.5020, 12.0775, -0.4403



18.7770, 1.5889, 3.7036



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.



18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291



18.9010, 10.4018, 23.7658



16.9250, 0.5300, 16.7288



16.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



32.4980, 18.4885, 43.4133



83.0110, 47.8156, 110.4924



# Inverse Universe

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



18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291



18.9010, 10.4018, 23.7658



26.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288



16.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



32.4980, 18.4885, 43.4133

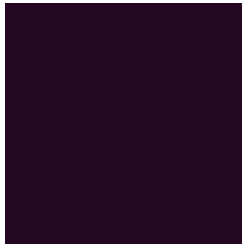


83.0110, 47.8156, 110.4924



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

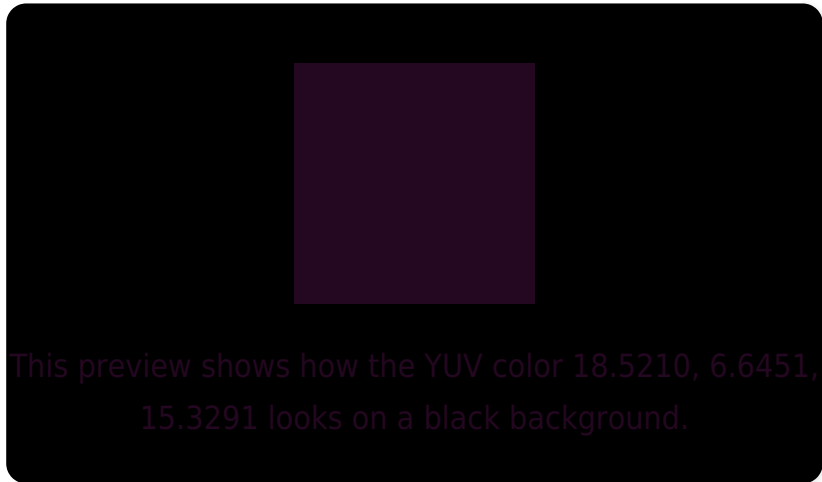
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 18.5210, 6.6451,



# 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

18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291

### Protanopia

16.6420, 12.9945, -14.5950

### Deuteranopia

20.8300, 4.5208, -3.3589



## Tritanopia

20.0940, -2.5113, 12.1956

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291

## Protanomaly

17.1380, 10.7780, -3.6290

## Deuteranomaly

20.1020, 5.3727, 3.4185

## Tritanomaly

19.3160, 0.8302, 13.7549

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291

## Achromatopsia

19.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

19.0160, 2.4571, 5.2480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291 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(36, 7, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 7, 32)  
}
```

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(36, 7, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 7, 32) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291 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(36, 7, 32) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 7, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 7, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 7, 32); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 7, 32); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 7, 32) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 18.5210, 6.6451, 15.3291 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 7, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 7,  
32) }
```

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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