

Converting Colors

YUV(18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866)
contains.

YUV(18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(18.9400, -8.8444,
36.8866)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D0101
RGB	61, 1, 1
RGB Percent	24%, 0%, 0%
CMY	0.7608, 0.9961, 0.9961
CMYK	0.00, 0.98, 0.98, 0.76
HSL	0°, 97%, 12%
HSV	0°, 98%, 24%
XYZ	1.9408, 1.0160, 0.1225
YIQ	18.9400, 35.7600, 12.7200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	61, 1, 1
Decimal	3997953
CIE Lab	9.12, 28.37, 13.98
CIE LCh	9, 31.627, 26.231
Yxy	1.0160, 0.6303, 0.3299
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282188033 (0xFF3D0101)
YUV	18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866
Hunter-Lab	10.0797, 16.7300, 6.3350

Details

The YUV color **18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **43.0600, 8.8444, -36.8866**, and the grayscale version is **19.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68.0220, -9.8708, 39.4457**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.2390, -8.9918, 37.5014**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980**.

Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (0%)

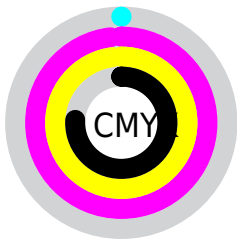
Blue (0%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (98%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866 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 18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 18.9400, -8.8444,
36.8866

■ 18.9400, -8.8444,
36.8866

■ 238.3070, -5.5744,
14.6398

■ 11.4760, -5.1647,
23.2615

■ 68.0220, -9.8708,
39.4457

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 92.2180, -10.4605,
41.9048


■ 117.8870,
-11.7763, 43.9491


■ 144.3710,
-12.5079, 45.2786


■ 171.2680,
-12.9501, 47.1230


■ 199.0510,


-13.8291, 49.0673


 218.0920, -9.4124,
32.3683


 18.9400, -8.8444,
36.8866


 18.9400, -8.8444,
36.8866


 18.2390, -8.9918,
37.5014

 23.1460, -7.9600,
33.1980

 27.3520, -7.0755,
29.5093

 31.5580, -6.1911,
25.8206

 35.7640, -5.3067,
22.1320

 40.6710, -4.2748,
17.8285

■ 44.8770, -3.3904,
14.1399

■ 49.0830, -2.5059,
10.4512

■ 53.2890, -1.6215,
6.7625

■ 57.4950, -0.7370,
3.0739

Harmonies

Analogous

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



21.2460, 3.8227, 33.9873



18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866



23.4670, -11.5692, 24.1464

Triad

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



18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866



19.9580, -9.8393, -17.5032



24.8890, 21.7467, -21.8277

Complementary

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



18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866



43.0600, 8.8444, -36.8866

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.



26.9120, 16.8054, -23.6018



18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866



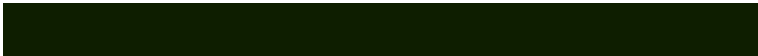
23.6400, -0.8085, -20.7323

Square

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



18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866



21.7960, -10.7454, -6.8371



26.1480, 8.8010, -22.9318



23.8090, 19.8142, -8.6025

Rectangle

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



18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866



24.8850, -12.2683, 15.0099



26.1480, 8.8010, -22.9318



25.8350, 20.2943, -22.6573

Sweetspot

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



18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866



62.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546



25.7800, 17.3635, 30.8879



30.4850, -2.2111, 9.2217



168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866



23.6210, -11.6452, 48.5674



36.5500, -17.5261, 21.4427



28.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



28.1060, -13.8563, 57.7890



66.3780, -32.7244, 136.4805

Inverse Universe

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



43.0600, 8.8444, -36.8866



55.3790, 11.6452, -48.5674



25.4500, 17.5261, -21.4427



30.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



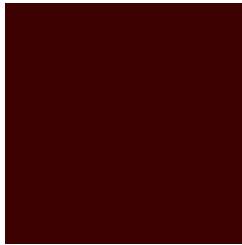
65.8940, 13.8563, -57.7890



155.6220, 32.7244, -136.4805

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

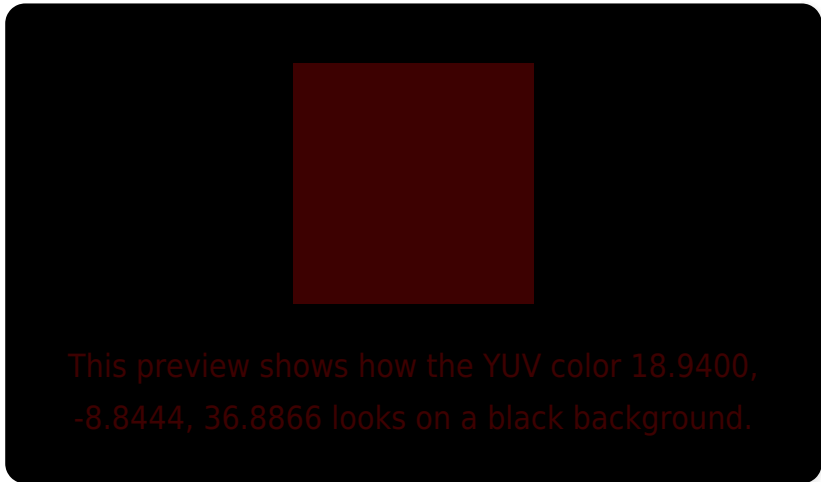
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

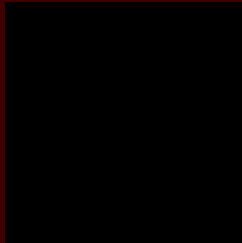
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866.

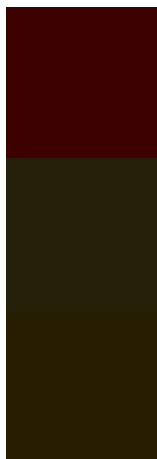


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 18.9400, -8.8444,

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

18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866

Protanopia

29.5740, -10.6360, 4.7586

Deuteranopia

28.6840, -14.1412, 9.0471



Tritanopia

21.7610, -10.7282, 34.4126

Trichromacy



Original Color

18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866

Protanomaly

25.4660, -10.0897, 16.2543

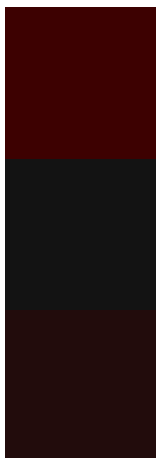
Deuteranomaly

25.2060, -12.4266, 19.1133

Tritanomaly

20.5870, -10.1494, 35.4422

Monochromacy



Original Color

18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866

Achromatopsia

19.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

18.5780, -3.2430, 13.5251

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866 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(61, 1, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 1, 1)  
}
```

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(61, 1, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 1, 1) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866 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(61, 1, 1) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 1, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(61, 1, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 1, 1); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 1, 1); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 1, 1) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 1, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 1,  
1) }
```

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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