

# Converting Colors

YUV(22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(22.1880, 11.7393,  
14.7441)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	27092E
RGB	39, 9, 46
RGB Percent	15%, 4%, 18%
CMY	0.8471, 0.9647, 0.8196
CMYK	0.15, 0.80, 0.00, 0.82
HSL	289°, 67%, 11%
HSV	289°, 80%, 18%
XYZ	1.4275, 0.8240, 2.6686
YIQ	22.1880, 6.0030, 17.8670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

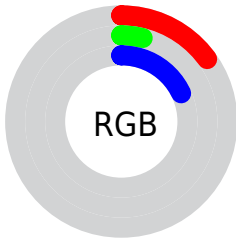
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	39, 9, 46
Decimal	2558254
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	7.44, 22.32, -17.68
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	7, 28.469, 321.619
Yxy	0.8240, 0.2901, 0.1675
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280748334 (0xFF27092E)
YUV	22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441
Hunter-Lab	9.0773, 12.1865, -11.0762

# Details

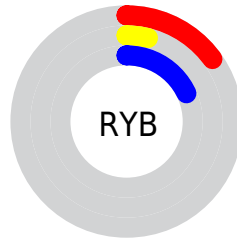
The YUV color **22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **32.8120, -11.7393, -14.7441**, and the grayscale version is **22.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **67.3130, 12.1707, 16.3885**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.9540, 13.3337, 16.7033**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **25.4220, 10.1450, 12.7849**.

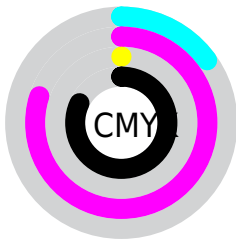
# Distribution



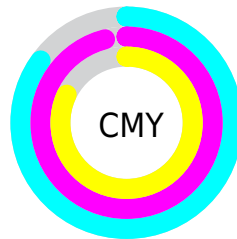
- Red (15%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (82%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441 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 22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 22.1880, 11.7393,  
14.7441

■ 22.1880, 11.7393,  
14.7441

■ 242.6730, 6.0772,  
10.8108

■ 7.0360, 8.8563,  
6.1074

■ 67.3130, 12.1707,  
16.3885

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 90.8400, 12.8969,  
16.8033


■ 115.6660, 13.4757,  
17.8329


■ 141.3780, 13.6176,  
18.9625


■ 167.7910, 13.9070,  
19.4773


■ 195.2040, 14.1964,


19.9921


 223.6170, 14.4858,  
20.5069


 22.1880, 11.7393,  
14.7441


 22.1880, 11.7393,  
14.7441


 18.9540, 13.3337,  
16.7033


 25.4220, 10.1450,  
12.7849

 16.3070, 14.6386,  
18.1478

 28.0690, 8.8400,  
11.3405

 31.3030, 7.2456,  
9.3813

 33.6510, 6.0881,  
7.3221

 36.8850, 4.4937,  
5.3629

■ 40.1190, 2.8993,  
3.4036

■ 42.7660, 1.5944,  
1.9592

■ 46.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 48.6470, -1.3050,  
-1.4444

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



19.5480, 18.9568, -13.6356



22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441



18.8540, 5.0020, 29.0690

# Triad

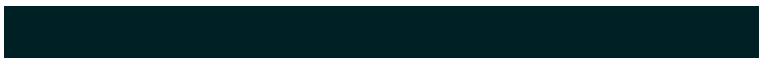
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441



21.9060, -10.7997, 10.6064



23.4750, 6.1748, -20.5876

# Complementary

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



22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441



32.8120, -11.7393, -14.7441

# 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.



20.4940, -2.7085, -17.9732



22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441



19.4480, -9.5879, -4.7779

# Square

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



22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441



19.9230, -9.8220, 23.7465



17.6100, -8.6817, -15.4440



24.1250, 13.7424, -21.1576



# Rectangle

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



22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441



18.0410, -1.9922, 32.4130



17.6100, -8.6817, -15.4440



22.6770, 3.1172, -19.8877

# Sweetspot

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



22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441



49.8850, 4.4937, 5.3629



17.3270, 14.1358, -7.3028



25.1190, 2.8993, 3.4036



158.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441



22.2520, 18.1168, 22.5810



23.0270, 5.9027, 20.1473



21.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



30.8480, 27.6829, 34.3363



76.4220, 67.8260, 85.5759



# Inverse Universe

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



20.8610, -2.3965, 22.0469



20.2970, -3.5974, 33.9425



31.9730, -5.9027, -20.1473



21.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



27.8370, -5.8356, 51.8860



68.6600, -13.6364, 127.4632



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

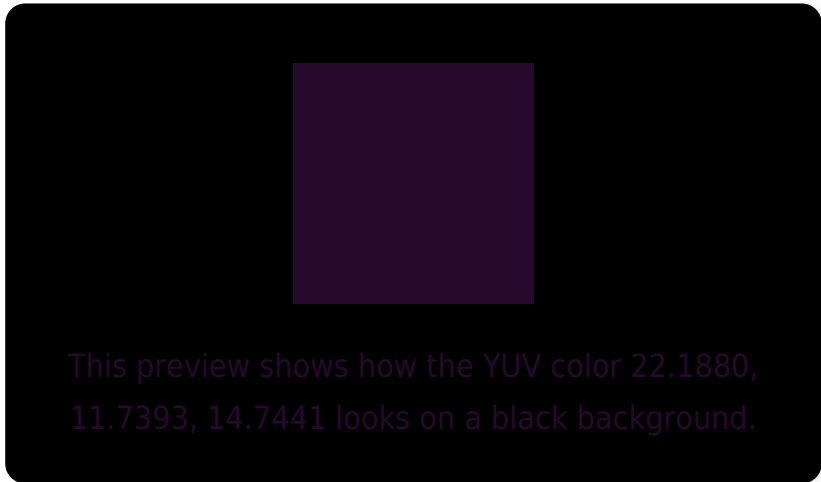
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

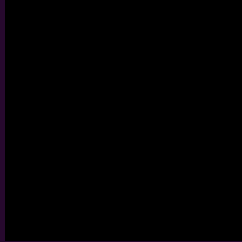
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 22.1880, 11.7393,



# 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

22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441

### Protanopia

19.2010, 15.1839, -16.8393

### Deuteranopia

21.1860, 11.2473, -14.1951



## Tritanopia

24.3110, -1.6323, 10.2513

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441

## Protanomaly

20.3380, 14.1304, -5.5584

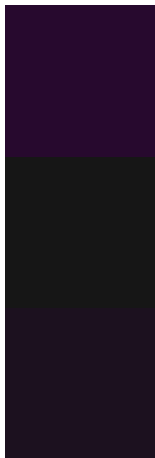
## Deuteranomaly

21.3660, 11.6516, -3.8290

## Tritanomaly

23.2880, 3.3090, 12.0254

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441

## Achromatopsia

22.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

21.8850, 4.4937, 5.3629

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441 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(39, 9, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 9, 46)  
}
```

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(39, 9, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 9, 46) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441 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(39, 9, 46) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 9, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(39, 9, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 9, 46); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 9, 46); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 9, 46) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 22.1880, 11.7393, 14.7441 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 9, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 9,  
46) }
```

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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