

Converting Colors

YUV(22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694)
contains.

YUV(22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694)	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(22.3610, -4.1220,
15.4694)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	280F0E
RGB	40, 15, 14
RGB Percent	16%, 6%, 5%
CMY	0.8431, 0.9412, 0.9451
CMYK	0.00, 0.62, 0.65, 0.84
HSL	2°, 48%, 11%
HSV	2°, 65%, 16%
XYZ	1.1252, 0.8245, 0.5153
YIQ	22.3610, 15.2210, 4.9890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

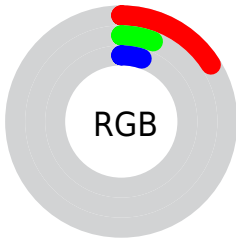
Format	Color
RYB	40, 15, 14
Decimal	2625294
CIELab	7.45, 12.89, 5.47
CIELCh	7, 14.000, 22.997
Yxy	0.8245, 0.4565, 0.3345
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280815374 (0xFF280F0E)
YUV	22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694
Hunter-Lab	9.0800, 6.2289, 2.9913

Details

The YUV color **22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **31.6390, 4.1220, -15.4694**, and the grayscale version is **22.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **65.6710, -4.2748, 17.8285**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.5570, -4.7116, 17.9285**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **25.1650, -3.5323, 13.0103**.

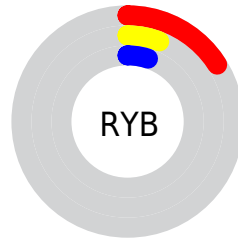
Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (6%)

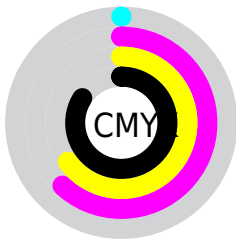
Blue (5%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (6%)

Blue (5%)

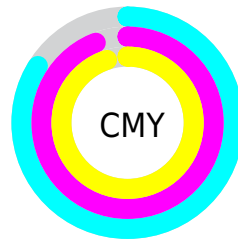


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (65%)

Black (84%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (94%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694 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 22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 22.3610, -4.1220,
15.4694

■ 22.3610, -4.1220,
15.4694

■ 243.6700, -2.7953,
9.9364

■ 1.4950, -0.7370,
3.0739

■ 65.6710, -4.2748,
17.8285

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 89.2690, -4.5696,
19.0581

■ 114.4540, -5.1538,
19.7728

■ 140.0520, -5.4486,
21.0024

■ 166.3510, -5.5960,
21.6172

■ 193.6500, -5.7434,

22.2320

■ 221.8350, -6.3277,
22.9467

■ 22.3610, -4.1220,
15.4694

■ 22.3610, -4.1220,
15.4694

■ 19.5570, -4.7116,
17.9285

■ 25.1650, -3.5323,
13.0103

■ 16.7530, -5.3012,
20.3876

■ 27.9690, -2.9427,
10.5512

■ 13.9490, -5.8909,
22.8467

■ 30.7730, -2.3531,
8.0921

■ 13.1340, -6.4751,
23.5615

■ 32.9900, -1.4741,
6.1478

■ 35.7940, -0.8844,
3.6887

■ 38.5980, -0.2948,
1.2296

■ 41.4020, 0.2948,
-1.2296

■ 44.2060, 0.8844,
-3.6887

■ 47.0100, 1.4741,
-6.1478

Harmonies

Analogous

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



23.0170, 0.9776, 13.1401



22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694



21.9280, -10.8105, 14.0951

Triad

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



22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694



18.9250, -6.3720, -9.5812



19.3600, 10.6685, -15.2247

Complementary

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



22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694



31.6390, 4.1220, -15.4694

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.



19.4800, 8.6374, -17.0840



22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694



18.7160, 0.6330, -16.4139

Square

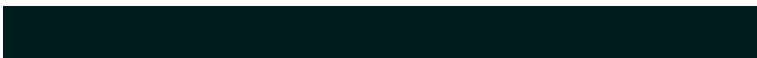
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694



20.9650, -10.3357, 1.7847



19.7420, 4.5642, -17.3137



22.7530, 8.0098, -2.4144

Rectangle

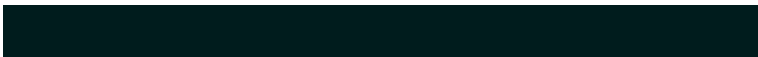
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694



21.9060, -10.7997, 10.6064



19.7420, 4.5642, -17.3137



19.2350, 10.2371, -16.8691

Sweetspot

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



22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694



43.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478



24.6240, 7.0874, 13.4848



21.6800, -1.3212, 3.7886



153.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



26.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694



24.1340, -6.4751, 23.5615



29.9920, -7.8841, 8.7770



18.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



26.8770, -13.2504, 50.0969



68.0840, -33.5654, 126.2143

Inverse Universe

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



31.6390, 4.1220, -15.4694



37.8660, 6.4751, -23.5615



24.0080, 7.8841, -8.7770



19.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



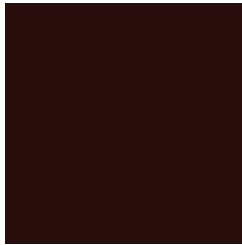
57.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969



143.9160, 33.5654, -126.2143

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

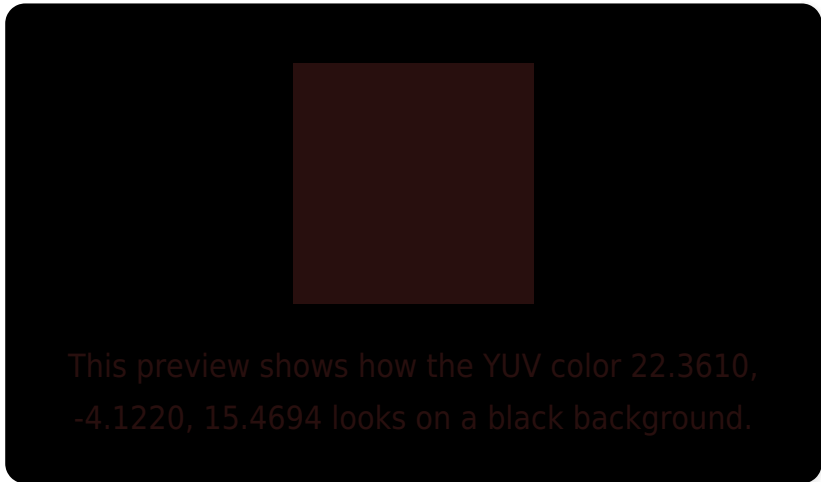
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

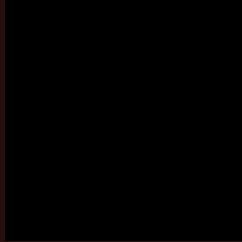
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 22.3610, -4.1220,

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

22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694

Protanopia

22.9140, -2.9156, 1.8294

Deuteranopia

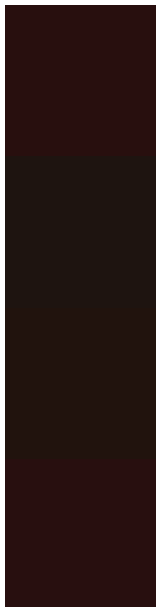
23.0670, -4.9630, 5.2032



Tritanopia

22.5890, -3.2484, 15.2694

Trichromacy



Original Color

22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694

Protanomaly

22.5340, -3.2213, 6.5477

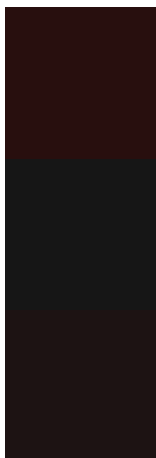
Deuteranomaly

22.5020, -4.6845, 9.2067

Tritanomaly

22.4750, -3.6852, 15.3694

Monochromacy



Original Color

22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694

Achromatopsia

22.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

21.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694 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(40, 15, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 15, 14)  
}
```

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(40, 15, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 15, 14) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694 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(40, 15, 14) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 15, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 15, 14)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 15, 14); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 15, 14);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 15, 14)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 22.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 15, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 15,  
14) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor