

Converting Colors

YUV(25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(25.2920, 0.3490,
-18.6731)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	04241A
RGB	4, 36, 26
RGB Percent	2%, 14%, 10%
CMY	0.9843, 0.8588, 0.8980
CMYK	0.89, 0.00, 0.28, 0.86
HSL	161°, 80%, 8%
HSV	161°, 89%, 14%
XYZ	0.8674, 1.3621, 1.1945
YIQ	25.2920, -15.8620, -9.8940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

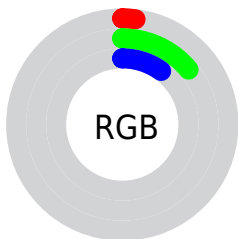
Format	Color
R_{YB}	4, 23, 36
Decimal	271386
CIE _{Lab}	11.70, -14.92, 3.32
CIE _{LCh}	12, 15.290, 167.440
Yxy	1.3621, 0.2533, 0.3978
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278461466 (0xFF04241A)
YUV	25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731
Hunter-Lab	11.6711, -7.1583, 2.1017

Details

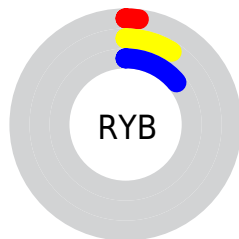
The YUV color **25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **14.7080, -0.3490, 18.6731**, and the grayscale version is **25.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **70.0640, -0.5246, -18.4731**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.9820, 0.5019, -21.0322**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **26.6020, 0.1962, -16.3140**.

Distribution



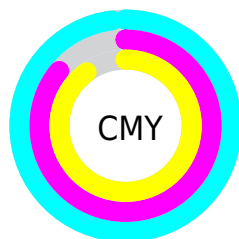
- Red (2%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (86%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731 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 25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 25.2920, 0.3490,
-18.6731

■ 25.2920, 0.3490,
-18.6731

■ 247.5960, 2.6642,
-14.5547

■ 7.0440, -3.4727,
-6.1776

■ 70.0640, -0.5246,
-18.4731

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 93.6510, -0.8139,
-18.9879

■ 118.6510, -0.8139,
-18.9879

■ 144.9390, -0.9559,
-20.1175

■ 170.9390, -0.9559,
-20.1175

■ 198.5260, -1.2453,

-20.6323

■ 226.8140, -1.3873,
-21.7619

■ 25.2920, 0.3490,
-18.6731

■ 25.2920, 0.3490,
-18.6731

■ 23.9820, 0.5019,
-21.0322

■ 26.6020, 0.1962,
-16.3140

■ 27.6130, 0.1908,
-14.5696

■ 28.9230, 0.0380,
-12.2105

■ 29.9340, 0.0325,
-10.4661

■ 31.3580, 0.3165,
-8.2070

■ 32.6680, 0.1637,
-5.8478

■ 33.6790, 0.1583,
-4.1035

■ 34.9890, 0.0054,
-1.7444

■ 36.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



28.3490, -6.0881, -7.3221



25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731



25.3500, 5.7435, -22.2319

Triad

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



25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731



30.8990, 9.9098, -5.1734



30.7370, -7.7583, 15.1397

Complementary

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



25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731



14.7080, -0.3490, 18.6731

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.



31.0130, -2.9644, 17.5286



25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731



32.0530, 6.3829, 6.0925

Square

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



25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731



26.0820, 12.2846, -20.2429



31.9570, 1.9932, 14.0697



30.2650, -11.9626, 10.2916

Rectangle

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



25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731



26.0340, 8.3642, -22.8318



31.9570, 1.9932, 14.0697



31.0900, -6.4534, 16.5841

Sweetspot

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



25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731



41.9560, 0.0217, -6.9774



25.7740, -10.7346, -10.3258



20.6790, 0.1583, -4.1035



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.



25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731



30.6500, 0.6656, -26.8800



22.9100, 6.4534, -16.5841



17.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296



54.5180, 0.7306, -47.8123



139.0990, 2.4162, -121.9898

Inverse Universe

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



14.7080, -0.3490, 18.6731



15.3500, -0.6655, 26.8800



17.0900, -6.4534, 16.5841



16.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



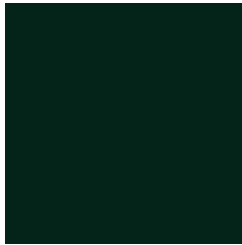
27.4820, -0.7306, 47.8123



69.9010, -2.4162, 121.9898

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

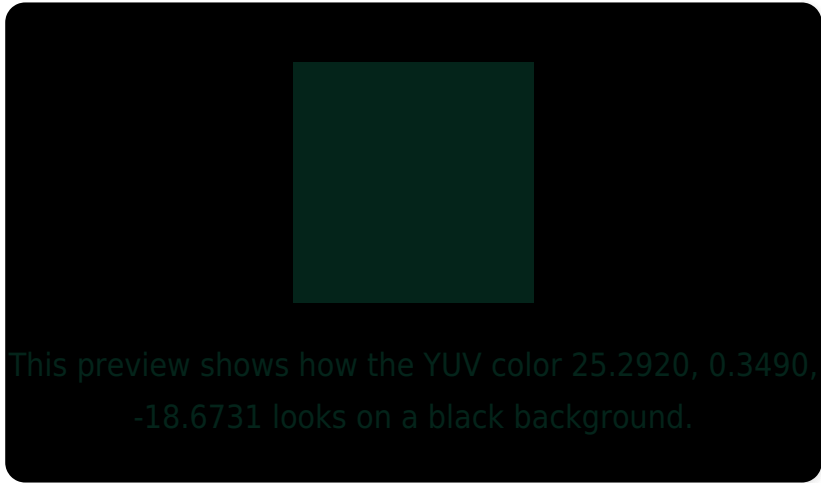
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

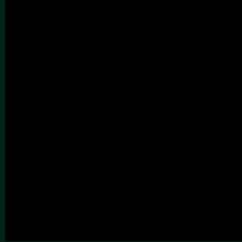
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 25.2920, 0.3490,

-18.6731.

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

25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731

Protanopia

31.0990, -3.4998, 2.5442

Deuteranopia

31.4520, -2.1948, 3.9886



Tritanopia

28.3510, 4.2640, -14.3398

Trichromacy



Original Color

25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731

Protanomaly

29.0980, -2.0203, -5.3479

Deuteranomaly

29.0380, -1.0047, -4.4183

Tritanomaly

26.9980, 2.9590, -15.7842

Monochromacy



Original Color

25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731

Achromatopsia

25.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

24.9560, 0.0217, -6.9774

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731 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(4, 36, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 36, 26)  
}
```

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(4, 36, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 36, 26) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731 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(4, 36, 26) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 36, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(4, 36, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 36, 26); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 36, 26); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 36, 26) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 25.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 36, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 36,  
26) }
```

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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