

# Converting Colors

YUV(28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(28.3040, 9.2171,  
30.4284)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3F072F
RGB	63, 7, 47
RGB Percent	25%, 3%, 18%
CMY	0.7529, 0.9725, 0.8157
CMYK	0.00, 0.89, 0.25, 0.75
HSL	317°, 80%, 14%
HSV	317°, 89%, 25%
XYZ	2.6390, 1.4140, 2.8232
YIQ	28.3040, 20.5360, 24.3120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

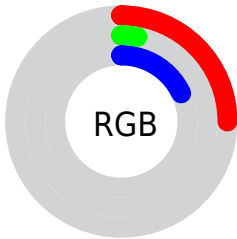
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">63, 7, 47</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">4130607</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">12.05, 30.50, -10.83</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">12, 32.364, 340.444</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">1.4140, 0.3838, 0.2056</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282320687 (0xFF3F072F)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">11.8910, 18.8053, -5.7529</a>

# Details

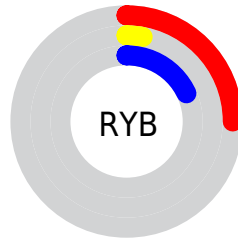
The YUV color **28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **41.6960, -9.2171, -30.4284**, and the grayscale version is **28.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.2610, 7.7593, 31.3431**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **24.5540, 10.0799, 33.7171**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **32.0540, 8.3544, 27.1396**.

# Distribution



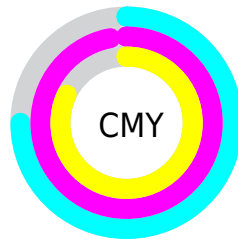
- Red (25%)
- Green (3%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (75%)




- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284 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 28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 28.3040, 9.2171,  
30.4284


 28.3040, 9.2171,  
30.4284


 246.7820, 4.0515,  
7.2072

 15.6360, 5.6025,  
23.1212

 77.2610, 7.7593,  
31.3431

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 101.9730, 7.9013,  
32.4727

 127.5710, 7.6065,  
33.7022

 153.6960, 8.0379,  
35.3466

 181.2940, 7.7431,  
36.5762


 209.0060, 7.8850,

37.7057


 229.6450, 12.0070,  
22.2363


 28.3040, 9.2171,  
30.4284

 28.3040, 9.2171,  
30.4284

 24.5540, 10.0799,  
33.7171


 32.0540, 8.3544,  
27.1396

 23.9670, 10.3693,  
34.2319

 36.3910, 7.2022,  
23.3361

 40.0270, 5.9027,  
20.1473

 43.7770, 5.0399,  
16.8586

 48.1140, 3.8878,  
13.0550

■ 51.8640, 3.0250,  
9.7663

■ 55.6140, 2.1623,  
6.4775

■ 59.2500, 0.8628,  
3.2888

■ 63.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



32.1100, 16.7078, 7.7965



28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284



24.9540, 0.0227, 39.5053

# Triad

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



28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284



29.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141



30.9070, 14.3428, -27.1054

# Complementary

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



28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284



41.6960, -9.2171, -30.4284

# 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.



29.1000, 4.8807, -25.5207



28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284



24.9970, -12.3235, -14.0294

# Square

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



28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284



30.2230, -14.8999, 19.0984



25.7770, -5.3131, -22.6064



30.7420, 21.3262, -26.9607



# Rectangle

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



28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284



25.7120, -9.7180, 37.0866



25.7770, -5.3131, -22.6064



30.2230, 11.7221, -26.5056

# Sweetspot

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



28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284



68.2880, 3.3090, 12.0254



18.1680, 22.1022, 4.2377



32.9130, 2.0149, 7.0923



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.



28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284



31.1300, 13.2469, 44.6130



25.1120, -3.0132, 33.2278



29.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



35.7440, 15.4092, 51.0905



84.3900, 36.2897, 120.6840



# Inverse Universe

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



28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284



31.1300, 13.2469, 44.6130



44.8880, 3.0132, -33.2278



29.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



35.7440, 15.4092, 51.0905

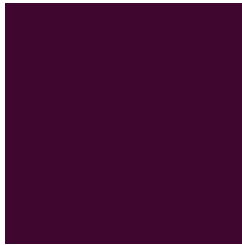


84.3900, 36.2897, 120.6840



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

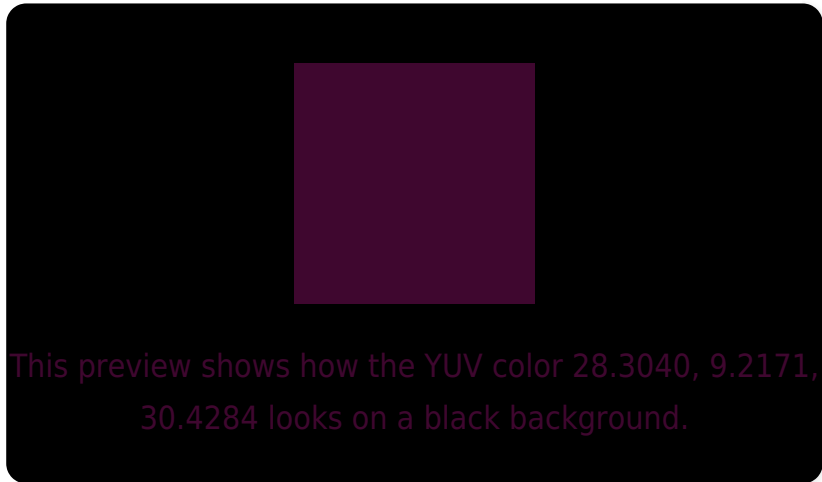
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

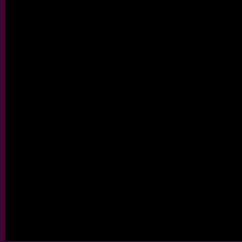
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 28.3040, 9.2171,



# 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

28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284

### Protanopia

31.6790, 16.9203, -13.7505

### Deuteranopia

34.8410, 4.5154, -1.6146



## Tritanopia

31.6720, -5.7543, 25.7207

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284

## Protanomaly

30.6810, 13.9613, 2.0338

## Deuteranomaly

32.3740, 6.2246, 10.1960

## Tritanomaly

30.7630, -0.3762, 27.3948

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284

## Achromatopsia

28.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

27.9890, 3.4564, 11.4106

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284 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(63, 7, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 7, 47)  
}
```

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(63, 7, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 7, 47) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284 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(63, 7, 47) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 7, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 7, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 7, 47); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 7, 47); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 7, 47) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 28.3040, 9.2171, 30.4284 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 7, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 7,  
47) }
```

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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