

# Converting Colors

YUV(31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(31.0740, 7.8515,  
1.6891)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	211B2F
RGB	33, 27, 47
RGB Percent	13%, 11%, 18%
CMY	0.8706, 0.8941, 0.8157
CMYK	0.30, 0.43, 0.00, 0.82
HSL	258°, 27%, 15%
HSV	258°, 43%, 18%
XYZ	1.5322, 1.3124, 2.8619
YIQ	31.0740, -2.8440, 7.4920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

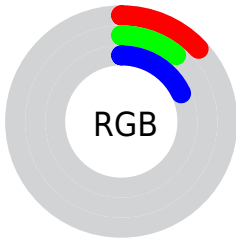
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	33, 27, 47
Decimal	2169647
CIE Lab	11.36, 8.37, -12.29
CIE LCh	11, 14.867, 304.252
Yxy	1.3124, 0.2685, 0.2300
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280359727 (0xFF211B2F)
YUV	31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891
Hunter-Lab	11.4562, 3.8255, -6.7921

# Details

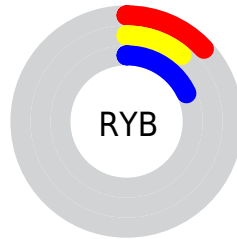
The YUV color **31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **42.9260, -7.8515, -1.6891**, and the grayscale version is **31.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75.0140, 8.8671, 2.6187**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **27.2420, 9.7407, 2.4188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.9060, 5.9623, 0.9594**.

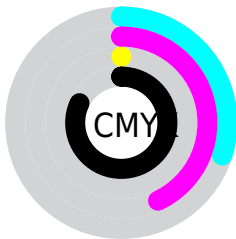
# Distribution



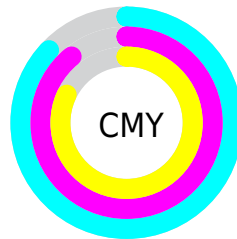
- Red (13%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (82%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891 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 31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 31.0740, 7.8515,  
1.6891

■ 31.0740, 7.8515,  
1.6891

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 6.6660, 10.0247,  
4.6779

■ 75.0140, 8.8671,  
2.6187

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 99.1280, 9.3039,  
2.5187

■ 124.1280, 9.3039,  
2.5187

■ 149.6550, 10.0301,  
2.9336

■ 176.6550, 10.0301,  
2.9336

■ 203.7690, 10.4669,

2.8336

■ 232.1820, 10.7563,  
3.3484

■ 31.0740, 7.8515,  
1.6891

■ 31.0740, 7.8515,  
1.6891

■ 27.2420, 9.7407,  
2.4188

■ 34.9060, 5.9623,  
0.9594

■ 23.6980, 11.4879,  
2.0189

■ 38.4500, 4.2151,  
1.3593

■ 19.8660, 13.3771,  
2.7485

■ 42.2820, 2.3260,  
0.6297

■ 16.0340, 15.2662,  
3.4782

■ 46.1140, 0.4368,  
-0.1000

■ 12.2020, 17.1554,  
4.2078

■ 49.9460, -1.4524,  
-0.8296

■ 9.5440, 18.4658,  
3.9079

■ 53.4900, -3.1996,  
-0.4297

■ 57.3220, -5.0887,  
-1.1594

■ 61.1540, -6.9779,  
-1.8891

■ 64.6980, -8.7251,  
-1.4891

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



28.6810, 10.5103, -11.1212



31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891



31.1030, 3.8932, 11.3107

# Triad

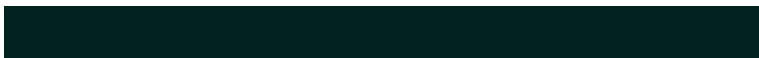
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891



29.4440, -10.0789, 12.7656



24.0790, 3.4121, -21.1173

# Complementary

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



31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891



42.9260, -7.8515, -1.6891

# 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.



26.2280, -2.5774, -13.3550



31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891



28.9440, -11.8044, 6.1881

# Square

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



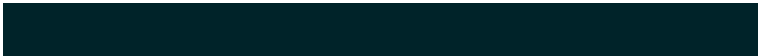
31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891



30.3180, -5.5798, 16.3841



28.1000, -8.4303, -2.7187



25.2190, 7.7800, -22.1171



# Rectangle

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



31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891



31.0280, 0.9722, 14.8844



28.1000, -8.4303, -2.7187



24.0360, 1.9543, -20.2026

# Sweetspot

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



31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891



54.8090, 3.0522, 1.0445



37.4980, 4.6845, -9.2067



26.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149



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.



31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891



36.2250, 12.2141, 2.4337



34.0640, 6.3774, 7.8369



21.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



17.6920, 34.1688, 7.2861



43.5320, 84.0407, 17.9504



# Inverse Universe

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



34.5760, 3.1670, 10.8958



41.7770, 5.0399, 16.8586



39.9360, -6.3774, -7.8369



21.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



32.9670, 13.8203, 47.3869



81.0860, 33.9746, 116.5656



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

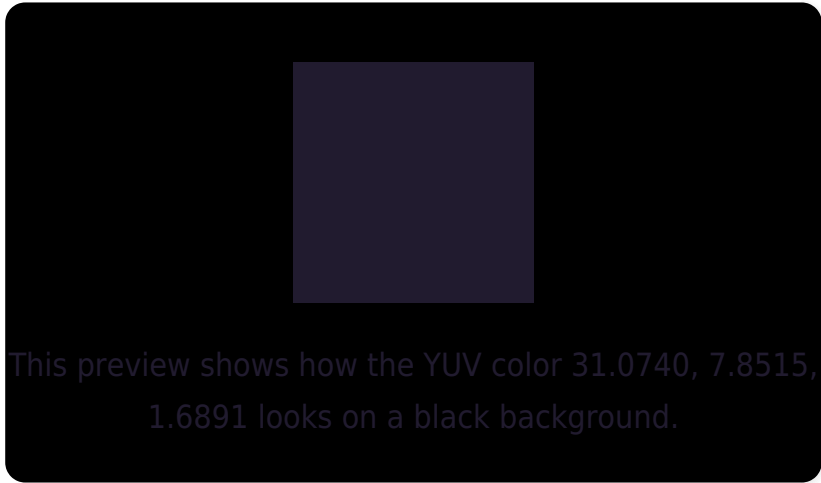
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 31.0740, 7.8515,



# 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

31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891

### Protanopia

30.0730, 9.3310, -6.2030

### Deuteranopia

29.7310, 8.0206, -5.9031



**Tritanopia**

30.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891

## Protanomaly

30.5680, 8.5940, -3.1291

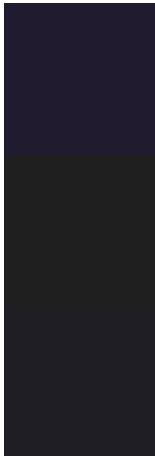
## Deuteranomaly

30.3400, 7.7204, -2.9292

## Tritanomaly

30.6240, 3.6364, 0.3298

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891

## Achromatopsia

31.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

31.3960, 2.7628, 0.5297

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891 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(33, 27, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 27, 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(33, 27, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 27, 47) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891 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(33, 27, 47) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 27, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 27, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 27, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 27, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 27, 47)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 31.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 27, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 27,  
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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