

# Converting Colors

YUV(31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(31.2250, 8.7631,  
-10.7213)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	132231
RGB	19, 34, 49
RGB Percent	7%, 13%, 19%
CMY	0.9255, 0.8667, 0.8078
CMYK	0.61, 0.31, 0.00, 0.81
HSL	210°, 44%, 13%
HSV	210°, 61%, 19%
XYZ	1.3950, 1.5043, 3.1226
YIQ	31.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

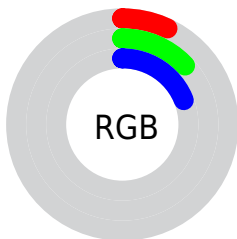
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	19, 29, 49
Decimal	1253937
CIE Lab	12.64, -1.01, -11.85
CIE LCh	13, 11.890, 265.131
Yxy	1.5043, 0.2317, 0.2498
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279444017 (0xFF132231)
YUV	31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213
Hunter-Lab	12.2648, -1.1613, -6.5096

# Details

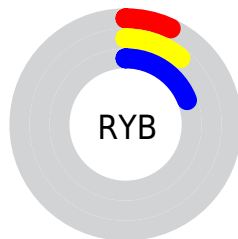
The YUV color **31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **36.7750, -8.7631, 10.7213**, and the grayscale version is **31.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75.7520, 9.4893, -10.3065**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.5560, 10.0789, -12.7656**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33.8940, 7.4473, -8.6770**.

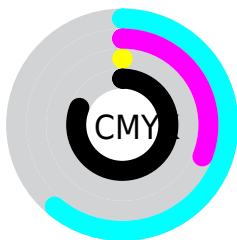
# Distribution



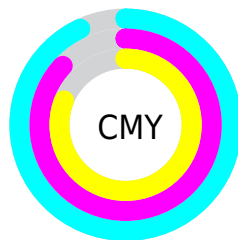
- Red (7%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (81%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213 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 31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 31.2250, 8.7631,  
-10.7213

■ 31.2250, 8.7631,  
-10.7213

■ 253.2060, 0.8844,  
-3.6887

■ 9.6490, 9.0470,  
-8.4622

■ 75.7520, 9.4893,  
-10.3065

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 99.8660, 9.9261,  
-10.4065

■ 124.6810, 10.5103,  
-11.1212

■ 150.6810, 10.5103,  
-11.1212

■ 177.7950, 10.9471,  
-11.2212

■ 204.9090, 11.3839,

-11.3212

■ 232.7950, 10.9471,  
-11.2212

■ 31.2250, 8.7631,  
-10.7213

■ 31.2250, 8.7631,  
-10.7213

■ 28.5560, 10.0789,  
-12.7656

■ 33.8940, 7.4473,  
-8.6770

■ 25.3000, 11.6841,  
-14.2951

■ 37.1500, 5.8421,  
-7.1475

■ 22.6310, 12.9999,  
-16.3394

■ 39.8190, 4.5262,  
-5.1033

■ 20.2610, 14.1683,  
-17.7689

■ 43.0750, 2.9210,  
-3.5738

■ 45.7440, 1.6052,  
-1.5295

■ 48.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 51.3700, -1.1684,  
1.4295

■ 54.6260, -2.7736,  
2.9590

■ 57.2950, -4.0894,  
5.0033

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



28.1700, 8.7902, -19.4431



31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213



33.2370, 7.2782, -1.0848

# Triad

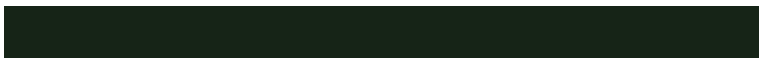
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213



33.4640, -3.6798, 13.6251



30.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072

# Complementary

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



31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213



36.7750, -8.7631, 10.7213

# 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.



31.1650, -6.9833, -0.1447



31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213



33.0570, -6.4371, 11.3510

# Square

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



31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213



34.0770, -0.0380, 12.2105



32.5680, -8.1680, 6.5179



28.5420, 1.2118, -15.3843



# Rectangle

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



31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213



33.7000, 5.0779, 4.6481



32.5680, -8.1680, 6.5179



31.0010, -4.9305, -5.2629

# Sweetspot

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



31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213



56.8900, 3.5052, -4.2885



38.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436



29.1460, 1.9000, -2.7590



161.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



33.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213



35.8590, 13.8735, -16.5393



22.4200, 13.1039, -2.9993



23.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147



36.5610, 25.8524, -32.0640



88.1340, 63.5309, -77.2935



# Inverse Universe

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



29.6800, 2.1298, 16.9436



33.6750, 3.1182, 26.5950



45.5800, -13.1039, 2.9993



24.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



31.7410, 6.5367, 50.2161

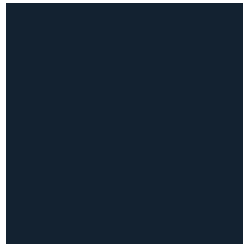


77.1950, 15.1869, 122.6090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

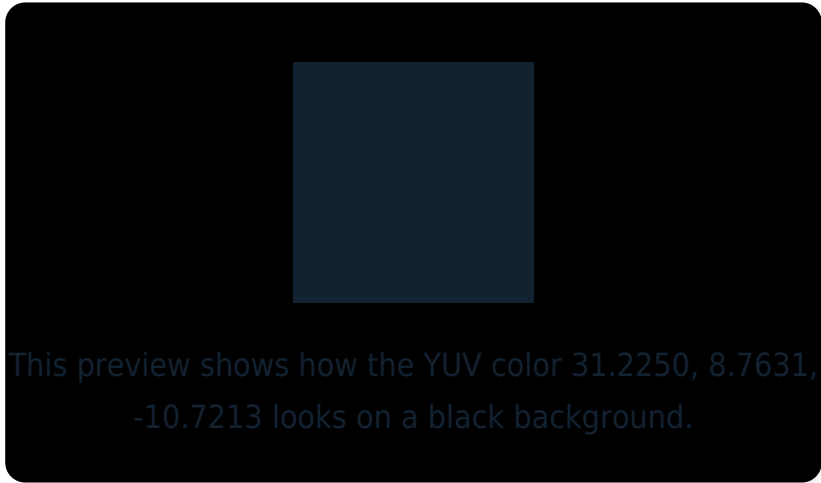
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

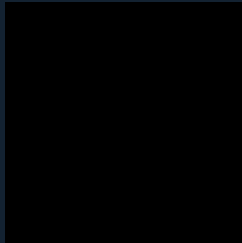
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

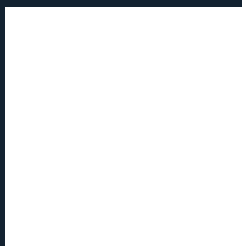
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YUV 31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213.

-10.7213.

# 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

31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213

### Protanopia

32.6280, 7.5784, -4.0588

### Deuteranopia

32.4320, 8.1680, -6.5179



## Tritanopia

29.7640, 4.5533, -13.8250

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213

## Protanomaly

32.3180, 7.7312, -6.4179

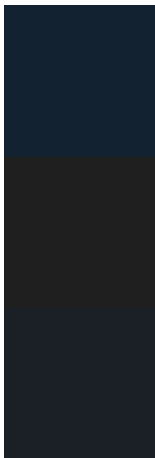
## Deuteranomaly

31.8340, 8.4628, -7.7474

## Tritanomaly

30.2310, 6.2951, -12.4806

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213

## Achromatopsia

31.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

31.1890, 3.3578, -3.6738

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213 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(19, 34, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 34, 49)  
}
```

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(19, 34, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 34, 49) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213 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(19, 34, 49) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 34, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(19, 34, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 34, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 34, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 34, 49)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 31.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 34, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 34,  
49) }
```

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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