

# Converting Colors

YUV(31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(31.3590, -8.0650,  
-26.6248)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	01320F
RGB	1, 50, 15
RGB Percent	0%, 20%, 6%
CMY	0.9961, 0.8039, 0.9412
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.70, 0.80
HSL	137°, 96%, 10%
HSV	137°, 98%, 20%
XYZ	1.2393, 2.3221, 0.8348
YIQ	31.3590, -17.9690, -21.2730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

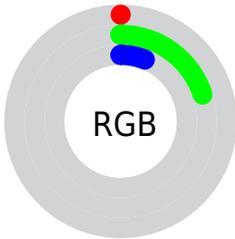
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	1, 39, 50
Decimal	78351
CIE Lab	17.09, -24.96, 17.53
CIE LCh	17, 30.505, 144.919
Yxy	2.3221, 0.2819, 0.5282
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278268431 (0xFF01320F)
YUV	31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248
Hunter-Lab	15.2386, -12.1503, 7.4189

# Details

The YUV color **31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **19.6410, 8.0650, 26.6248**, and the grayscale version is **31.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.0990, -10.4018, -23.7658**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.9460, -8.3544, -27.1396**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33.3100, -7.0548, -23.9509**.

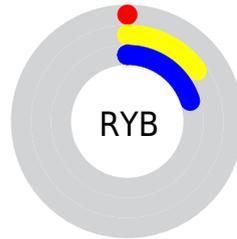
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (20%)

Blue (6%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (20%)

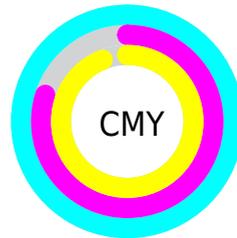


Cyan (98%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (70%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248 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 31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 31.3590, -8.0650,  
-26.6248

■ 31.3590, -8.0650,  
-26.6248

■ 247.9080, -3.8986,  
-9.5663

■ 18.1970, -8.9711,  
-15.9588

■ 79.0990, -10.4018,  
-23.7658

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 103.5720,  
-11.1280, -24.1806

■ 129.1590,  
-11.4174, -24.6954

■ 155.6320,  
-12.1436, -25.1103

■ 182.2190,  
-12.4330, -25.6251

■ 210.6920,

-13.1592, -26.0399

 236.0450,  
-11.8542, -24.5955

 31.3590, -8.0650,  
-26.6248

 31.3590, -8.0650,  
-26.6248

 30.9460, -8.3544,  
-27.1396

 33.3100, -7.0548,  
-23.9509

 35.1470, -6.4815,  
-21.1769

 37.0980, -5.4713,  
-18.5029

 38.9350, -4.8980,  
-15.7290

 40.8860, -3.8878,  
-13.0550

■ 42.7230, -3.3144,  
-10.2811

■ 44.6740, -2.3043,  
-7.6071

■ 46.6250, -1.2941,  
-4.9331

■ 48.4620, -0.7208,  
-2.1592

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.7660, -18.6186, -1.5488



31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248



34.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687

# Triad

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



31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248



36.8060, 24.2526, -32.2789



39.0970, -6.9498, 35.8719

# Complementary

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



31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248



19.6410, 8.0650, 26.6248

# 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.



40.1320, 3.3859, 34.0872



31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248



41.8200, 19.8087, -6.8581

# Square

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



31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248



38.2420, 19.6007, -33.5382



42.9220, 11.8705, 19.3624



39.8390, -19.1476, 28.2052

# Rectangle

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



31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248



36.5660, 8.1020, -32.0684



42.9220, 11.8705, 19.3624



39.0200, -3.4609, 36.8165

# Sweetspot

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



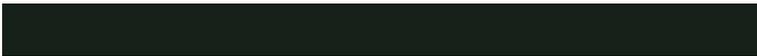
31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248



56.8370, -2.8776, -10.3810



40.2280, -19.3394, -3.7080



28.7990, -1.8729, -5.9627



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.



31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248



39.6200, -10.6587, -34.7467



34.0950, 2.4182, -29.0243



24.8750, -0.4314, -1.6444



55.0930, -14.8358, -48.3166



134.4470, -35.7164, -117.9100



# Inverse Universe

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



19.6410, 8.0650, 26.6248



24.3800, 10.6587, 34.7467



16.9050, -2.4182, 29.0243



24.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



33.9070, 14.8358, 48.3166

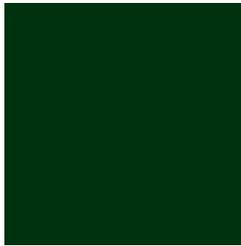


82.5530, 35.7164, 117.9100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

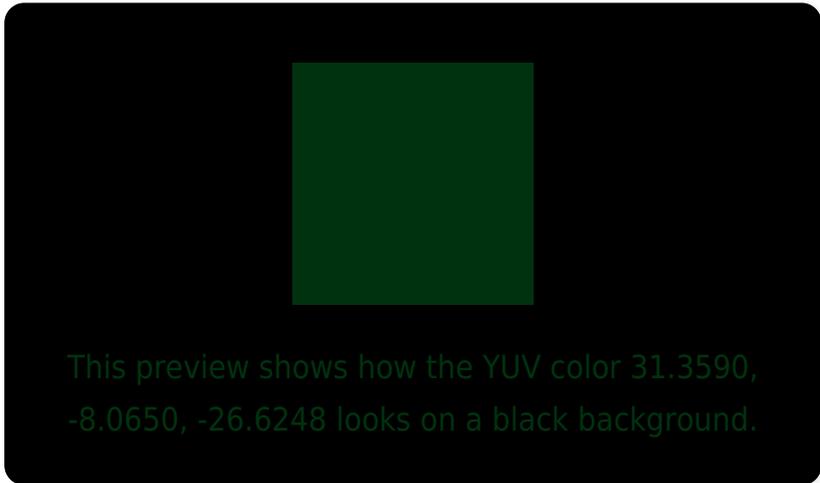
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 31.3590, -8.0650,



# 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

31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248

### Protanopia

41.0750, -13.8410, 6.0732

### Deuteranopia

41.9660, -11.8152, 9.6768



## Tritanopia

39.2690, 5.2904, -16.8989

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248

## Protanomaly

37.8670, -11.7664, -6.0224

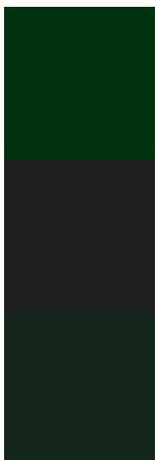
## Deuteranomaly

37.9320, -10.3195, -3.4484

## Tritanomaly

36.2810, 0.3545, -20.4174

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248

## Achromatopsia

31.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

31.1360, -3.0250, -9.7663

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248 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(1, 50, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 50, 15)  
}
```

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(1, 50, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 50, 15) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248 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(1, 50, 15) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 50, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(1, 50, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 50, 15); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 50, 15); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 50, 15) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 31.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 50, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 50,  
15) }
```

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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