

Converting Colors

YUV(31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547)
contains.

YUV(31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(31.4040, -2.6642,
14.5547)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	30181A
RGB	48, 24, 26
RGB Percent	19%, 9%, 10%
CMY	0.8118, 0.9059, 0.8980
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.46, 0.81
HSL	355°, 33%, 14%
HSV	355°, 50%, 19%
XYZ	1.7320, 1.3562, 1.1478
YIQ	31.4040, 13.6620, 5.7100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

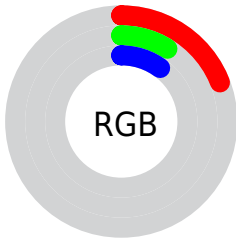
Format	Color
RYB	48, 24, 26
Decimal	3151898
CIELab	11.66, 12.34, 3.84
CIELCh	12, 12.922, 17.300
Yxy	1.3562, 0.4089, 0.3202
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281341978 (0xFF30181A)
YUV	31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547
Hunter-Lab	11.6457, 6.1674, 2.3085

Details

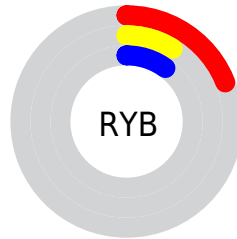
The YUV color **31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **40.5960, 2.6642, -14.5547**, and the grayscale version is **31.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75.6000, -3.2538, 17.0138**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.0130, -2.9644, 17.5286**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.7950, -2.3639, 11.5808**.

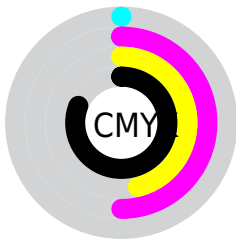
Distribution



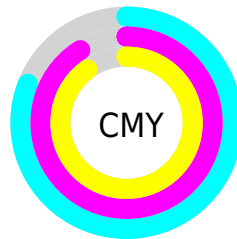
- Red (19%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (81%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547 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 31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 31.4040, -2.6642,
14.5547

■ 31.4040, -2.6642,
14.5547

■ 253.0110, -0.0054,
1.7444

■ 8.6710, -4.2748,
17.8285

■ 75.6000, -3.2538,
17.0138

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 99.7850, -3.8380,
17.7286

■ 125.3830, -4.1328,
18.9581

■ 150.7960, -3.8434,
19.4729

■ 177.9810, -4.4276,
20.1877

■ 205.2800, -4.5750,

20.8024

232.6820, -4.2802,
19.5729

31.4040, -2.6642,
14.5547

31.4040, -2.6642,
14.5547

28.0130, -2.9644,
17.5286

34.7950, -2.3639,
11.5808

24.5080, -3.7014,
20.6025

38.3000, -1.6269,
8.5069

21.7040, -4.2911,
23.0616

41.1040, -1.0373,
6.0478

18.1990, -5.0281,
26.1355

44.6090, -0.3002,
2.9739

14.8080, -5.3283,
29.1094

48.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 51.3910, 0.3002,
-2.9739

■ 54.8960, 1.0373,
-6.0478

■ 57.7000, 1.6269,
-8.5069

■ 61.2050, 2.3639,
-11.5808

Harmonies

Analogous

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



31.8320, 1.5618, 12.4253



31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547



31.0680, -6.4425, 13.0954

Triad

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



31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547



28.5880, -5.2199, -5.7777



27.8330, 9.9423, -15.6395

Complementary

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



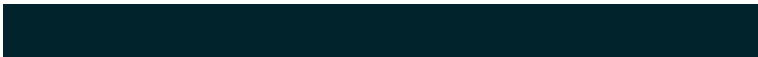
31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547



40.5960, 2.6642, -14.5547

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.



25.5610, 9.0904, -22.4170



31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547



26.6130, 0.1908, -14.5696

Square

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



31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547



29.7200, -8.7360, 1.9996



24.6490, 5.5960, -21.6172



30.8560, 8.4520, -4.2587

Rectangle

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



31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547



30.4760, -8.6157, 10.1065



24.6490, 5.5960, -21.6172



26.8110, 9.9532, -19.1282

Sweetspot

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



31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547



54.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330



33.3140, 7.2402, 11.1256



26.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



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.



31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547



35.5190, -3.7069, 22.3468



37.0460, -6.4317, 9.6067



21.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



26.8110, -9.7668, 52.7858



66.0380, -23.6827, 129.7627

Inverse Universe

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



31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547



35.5190, -3.7069, 22.3468



34.9540, 6.4317, -9.6067



21.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



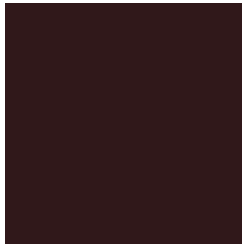
26.8110, -9.7668, 52.7858



66.0380, -23.6827, 129.7627

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

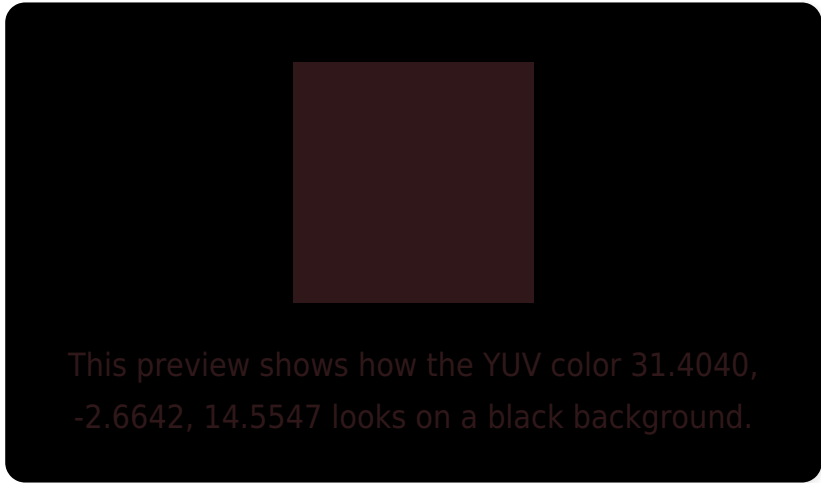
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

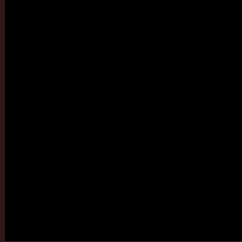
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547.

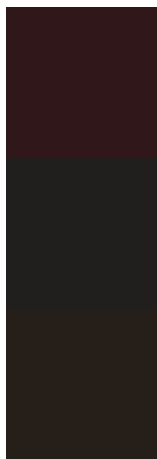


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 31.4040, -2.6642,

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

31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547

Protanopia

31.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148

Deuteranopia

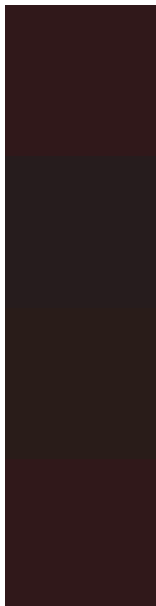
31.5230, -3.2158, 4.8033



Tritanopia

31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547

Trichromacy



Original Color

31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547

Protanomaly

31.1040, -1.0373, 6.0478

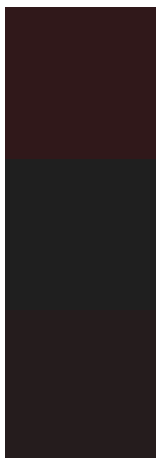
Deuteranomaly

31.5450, -3.2267, 8.2920

Tritanomaly

31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547

Monochromacy



Original Color

31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547

Achromatopsia

31.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

30.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547 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(48, 24, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 24, 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(48, 24, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 24, 26) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547 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(48, 24, 26) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 24, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 24, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 24, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 24, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 24, 26)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 31.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 24, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 24,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor