

Converting Colors

YUV(31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486)
contains.

YUV(31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486)	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>	30

Color

**YUV(31.5640, -15.5611,
-2.2486)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D2700
RGB	29, 39, 0
RGB Percent	11%, 15%, 0%
CMY	0.8863, 0.8471, 1.0000
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 1.00, 0.85
HSL	75°, 100%, 8%
HSV	75°, 100%, 15%
XYZ	1.2322, 1.7122, 0.2656
YIQ	31.5640, 6.5590, -14.2490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

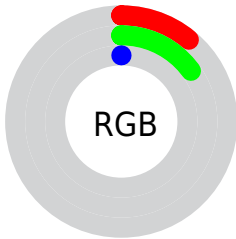
Format	Color
RYB	0, 39, 10
Decimal	1910528
CIELab	13.90, -11.41, 20.16
CIELCh	14, 23.170, 119.510
Yxy	1.7122, 0.3839, 0.5334
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280100608 (0xFF1D2700)
YUV	31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486
Hunter-Lab	13.0853, -6.0903, 7.9565

Details

The YUV color **31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **7.4360, 15.5611, 2.2486**, and the grayscale version is **32.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.4930, -14.5400, -3.0634**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **32.3190, -13.9613, -2.0338**.

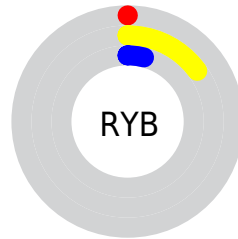
Distribution



Red (11%)

Green (15%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (4%)

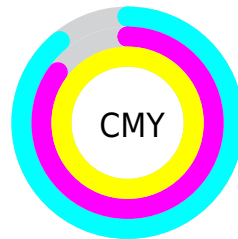


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (85%)



Cyan (89%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486 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 31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 31.5640, -15.5611,
-2.2486

■ 31.5640, -15.5611,
-2.2486

■ 251.6940,
-12.6671, 2.8994

■ 11.7400, -5.7878,
-10.2960

■ 76.4930, -14.5400,
-3.0634

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 100.3790,
-14.9768, -2.9634


■ 125.8520,
-15.7030, -3.3782


■ 151.7380,
-16.1398, -3.2782


■ 178.5100,
-17.0134, -3.0783


■ 205.8090,


-17.1608, -2.4635


 234.2820,
-17.8870, -2.8783


 31.5640, -15.5611,
-2.2486

 32.3190, -13.9613,
-2.0338

 33.0740, -12.3615,
-1.8189

 33.8290, -10.7617,
-1.6040

 34.5840, -9.1619,
-1.3892

 35.3390, -7.5621,
-1.1743

■ 35.9800, -6.3991,
-0.8595

■ 36.7350, -4.7994,
-0.6446

■ 37.4900, -3.1996,
-0.4297

■ 38.2450, -1.5998,
-0.2149

Harmonies

Analogous

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



33.4130, -16.4726, 10.1618



31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486



27.9020, -4.8817, -20.9621

Triad

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



31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486



31.2490, 15.6532, -27.4054



34.9800, 0.5029, 25.4505

Complementary

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



31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486



7.4360, 15.5611, 2.2486

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.



36.4610, 7.6607, 16.2587



31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486



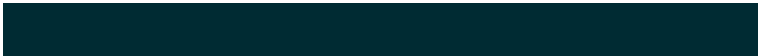
29.4710, 18.9948, -25.8461

Square

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



31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486



31.0550, 9.8329, -27.2352



35.9580, 13.8247, -0.8402



34.3300, -7.0647, 26.0206

Rectangle

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



31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486



28.5470, 0.2233, -25.0357



35.9580, 13.8247, -0.8402



35.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063

Sweetspot

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



31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486



48.0940, -5.9623, -0.9594



17.5310, -8.6428, 18.8283



23.9630, -3.9258, -0.8446



153.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



26.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486



41.2990, -20.3604, -2.8932



25.8830, -12.7603, -13.9294



19.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



68.1450, -33.5955, -4.5122



171.3870, -84.4938, -12.6174

Inverse Universe

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



7.4360, 15.5611, 2.2486



9.7010, 20.3604, 2.8932



13.1170, 12.7603, 13.9294



18.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148



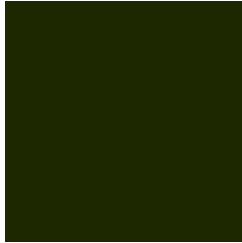
16.1540, 33.4481, 5.1269



40.3140, 84.6412, 12.0026

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

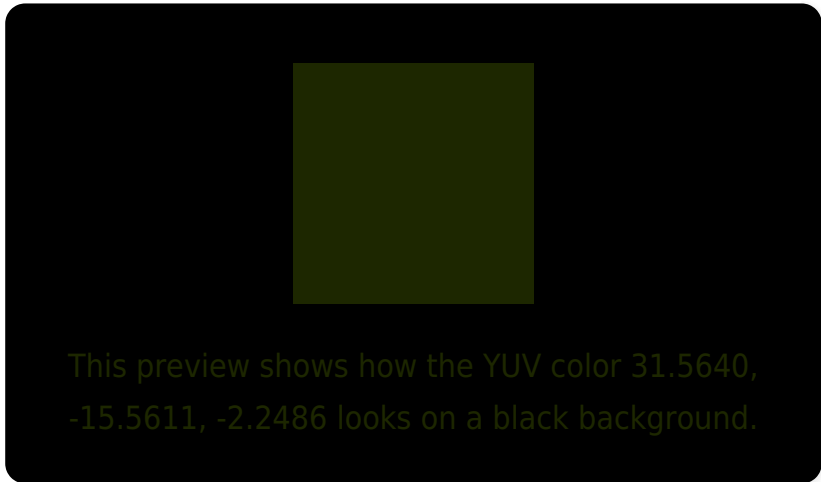
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486.

-2.2486.

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



Deuteranopia

34.2110, -13.4150, 9.4620

Tritanopia

35.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443

Trichromacy



Deuteranomaly

33.2490, -14.4198, 5.0436

Tritanomaly

34.1370, -4.5045, -1.8741

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

32.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

32.0940, -5.9623, -0.9594

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486 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(29, 39, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 39, 0)  
}
```

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(29, 39, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 39, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486 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(29, 39, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 39, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 39, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 39, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 39, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 39, 0) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 39, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 39,  
0) }
```

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