

# Converting Colors

YUV(33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(33.0680, 27.0815,  
-6.1986)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A1A58
RGB	26, 26, 88
RGB Percent	10%, 10%, 35%
CMY	0.8980, 0.8980, 0.6549
CMYK	0.70, 0.70, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	240°, 54%, 22%
HSV	240°, 70%, 35%
XYZ	2.5568, 1.6630, 9.4187
YIQ	33.0680, -19.9020, 19.2820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

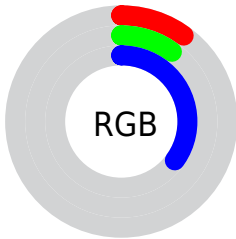
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	26, 26, 88
Decimal	1710680
CIELab	13.61, 22.19, -37.40
CIELCh	14, 43.491, 300.682
Yxy	1.6630, 0.1875, 0.1219
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279900760 (0xFF1A1A58)
YUV	33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986
Hunter-Lab	12.8957, 12.8241, -34.2773

# Details

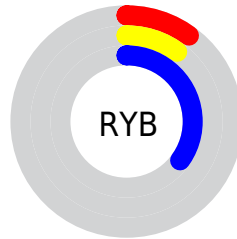
The YUV color **33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **80.9320, -27.0815, 6.1986**, and the grayscale version is **33.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.9700, 29.1018, -0.8507**, and **6.4350, 17.0405, -5.6435** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **25.0940, 31.0127, -7.0984**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.0420, 23.1503, -5.2988**.

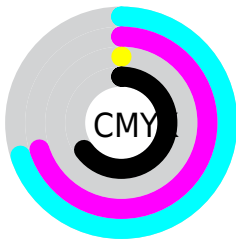
# Distribution



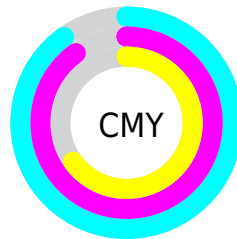
- Red (10%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986 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 33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 33.0680, 27.0815,  
-6.1986

■ 33.0680, 27.0815,  
-6.1986

■ 254.4130, 0.2894,  
0.5148

■ 8.4700, 27.3763,  
-7.4282

■ 79.9700, 29.1018,  
-0.8507

■ 6.4350, 17.0405,  
-5.6435

■ 104.7960, 29.6806,  
0.1789

■ 2.8670, 8.4466,  
-2.5144

■ 130.4370, 30.8436,  
0.4938

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 156.9640, 31.5697,  
0.9086

■ 183.7900, 32.1485,  
1.9382

■ 208.6950, 22.8284,

4.6525

233.8020, 10.4506,  
8.0666

33.0680, 27.0815,  
-6.1986

33.0680, 27.0815,  
-6.1986

25.0940, 31.0127,  
-7.0984

41.0420, 23.1503,  
-5.2988

17.1200, 34.9438,  
-7.9982

49.0160, 19.2191,  
-4.3990

10.0320, 38.4382,  
-8.7981

56.1040, 15.7247,  
-3.5992

64.0780, 11.7935,  
-2.6994

72.0520, 7.8624,  
-1.7996

■ 80.0260, 3.9312,  
-0.8998

■ 88.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 95.0880, -3.4944,  
0.7998

■ 103.0620, -7.4256,  
1.6996

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



33.9510, 31.0832, -29.7750



33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986



28.3400, 18.0734, 36.5358

# Triad

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



33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986



31.7730, -15.6641, 30.8941



31.5790, 1.6866, -27.6948

# Complementary

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



33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986



80.9320, -27.0815, 6.1986

# 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.



26.4150, -13.0226, -23.1660



33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986



33.1140, -16.3252, 9.5470

# Square

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



33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986



24.5180, -12.0874, 50.4117



27.3560, -13.4865, -14.3442



34.9990, 14.7905, -30.6941



# Rectangle

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



33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986



29.7620, 8.0053, 45.8127



27.3560, -13.4865, -14.3442



30.3250, -3.1182, -26.5950

# Sweetspot

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



33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986



93.7360, 10.4832, -2.3995



69.4620, 9.1392, -38.1162



45.7100, 6.5520, -1.4997



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986



28.1720, 42.8062, -9.7978



42.3370, 22.5119, 12.8595



39.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



12.1980, 46.7374, -10.6976



26.7900, 102.6475, -23.4948



# Inverse Universe

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



51.6060, 17.9422, 31.9175



57.4740, 28.3603, 50.4503



71.6630, -22.5119, -12.8595



40.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



44.1910, 30.9648, 55.0835

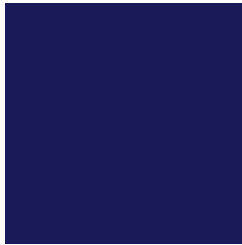


97.0550, 68.0069, 120.9778



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

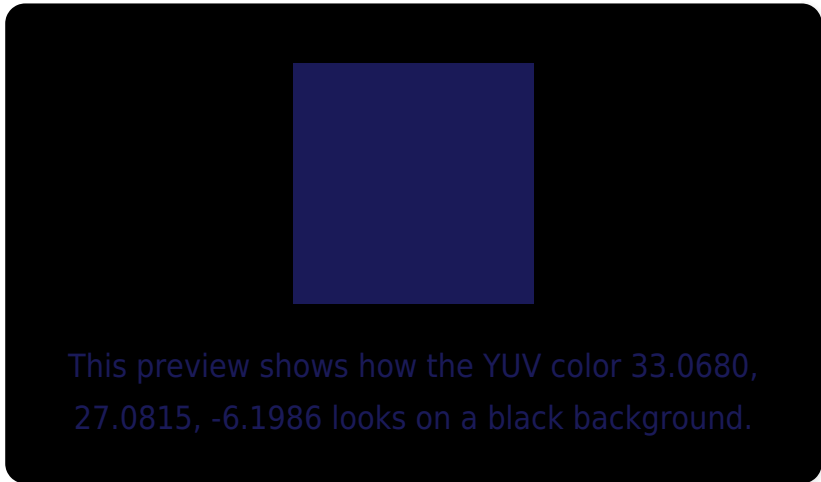
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

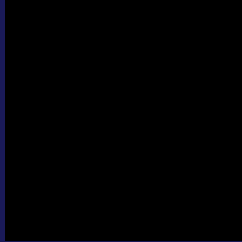
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 33.0680, 27.0815,



# 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

33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986

### Protanopia

28.1660, 21.6102, -24.7016

### Deuteranopia

28.7870, 16.3740, -25.2462



## Tritanopia

27.6810, 7.0593, -24.2762

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986

## Protanomaly

29.7800, 23.7725, -18.2241

## Deuteranomaly

30.1560, 20.1361, -18.5538

## Tritanomaly

29.3750, 14.6051, -17.8689

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986

## Achromatopsia

33.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

32.6220, 10.0464, -2.2995

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986 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(26, 26, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 26, 88)  
}
```

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(26, 26, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 26, 88) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986 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(26, 26, 88) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 26, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(26, 26, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 26, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 26, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 26, 88)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 33.0680, 27.0815, -6.1986 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 26, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 26,  
88) }
```

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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