

# Converting Colors

YUV(33.1850, 12.7268,  
-22.0872)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(33.1850, 12.7268,  
-22.0872)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	08293B
RGB	8, 41, 59
RGB Percent	3%, 16%, 23%
CMY	0.9686, 0.8392, 0.7686
CMYK	0.86, 0.31, 0.00, 0.77
HSL	201°, 76%, 13%
HSV	201°, 86%, 23%
XYZ	1.6825, 1.9533, 4.4260
YIQ	33.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

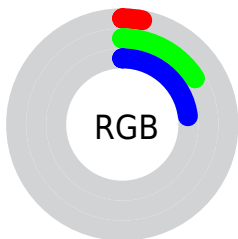
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	8, 28, 59
Decimal	534843
CIE Lab	15.24, -4.35, -14.90
CIE LCh	15, 15.526, 253.744
Yxy	1.9533, 0.2087, 0.2423
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278724923 (0xFF08293B)
YUV	33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872
Hunter-Lab	13.9759, -2.9691, -8.9933

# Details

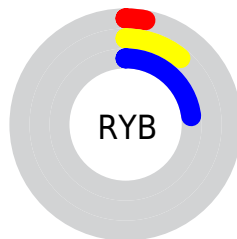
The YUV color **33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **33.8150, -12.7268, 22.0872**, and the grayscale version is **33.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.9080, 12.8634, -19.2133**, and **2.2970, 6.2626, -2.0145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.2170, 14.1900, -24.7463**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.1530, 11.2636, -19.4282**.

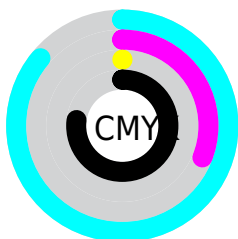
# Distribution



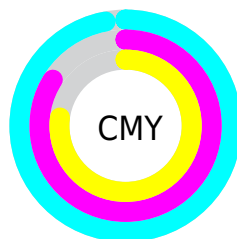
- Red (3%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872 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 33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 33.1850, 12.7268,  
-22.0872

■ 33.1850, 12.7268,  
-22.0872

■ 252.0100, 1.4741,  
-6.1478

■ 16.5450, 10.0843,  
-14.5100

■ 79.9080, 12.8634,  
-19.2133

■ 2.2970, 6.2626,  
-2.0145

■ 104.4350, 13.5895,  
-18.7985

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 130.1360, 13.7370,  
-19.4133

■ 156.2500, 14.1738,  
-19.5132

■ 183.2500, 14.1738,  
-19.5132

■ 211.0650, 14.7580,

-20.2280

■ 237.4690, 8.6428,  
-18.8283

■ 33.1850, 12.7268,  
-22.0872

■ 33.1850, 12.7268,  
-22.0872

■ 30.2170, 14.1900,  
-24.7463

■ 36.1530, 11.2636,  
-19.4282

■ 29.0320, 14.7742,  
-25.4611

■ 39.1210, 9.8003,  
-16.7691

■ 42.0890, 8.3371,  
-14.1101

■ 45.0570, 6.8739,  
-11.4510

■ 47.7260, 5.5581,  
-9.4067

■ 50.6940, 4.0949,  
-6.7476

■ 54.2490, 2.3422,  
-4.6034

■ 57.2170, 0.8790,  
-1.9443

■ 60.1850, -0.5842,  
0.7148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



31.2830, 10.7065, -27.4352



33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872



38.0020, 10.3520, -7.0178

# Triad

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



33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872



38.5400, -2.2382, 17.9434



35.5340, -6.6723, -6.6073

# Complementary

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



33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872



33.8150, -12.7268, 22.0872

# 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.



36.6770, -10.1938, 2.9143



33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872



38.5630, -7.1796, 16.1692

# Square

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



33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872



39.4840, 2.7194, 14.4845



37.4330, -10.0735, 11.0213



33.3630, -0.6720, -17.8584



# Rectangle

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



33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872



39.1880, 8.2883, 1.5891



37.4330, -10.0735, 11.0213



35.8010, -8.2829, -3.3335

# Sweetspot

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



33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872



66.3240, 5.2633, -8.1771



39.9890, -6.8966, -28.0544



32.0640, 2.9264, -5.3181



166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872



37.5410, 19.4533, -32.9235



18.5100, 19.9616, -9.2173



29.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295



46.5230, 23.4062, -40.8007



109.8360, 55.2969, -96.3262



# Inverse Universe

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



27.0110, 6.8966, 28.0544



28.6090, 10.0528, 42.4389



48.4900, -19.9616, 9.2173



29.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



35.0600, 12.7884, 51.6904

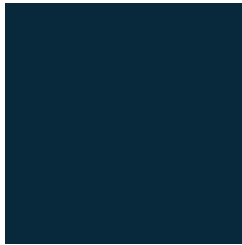


82.7940, 30.1746, 122.0837



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

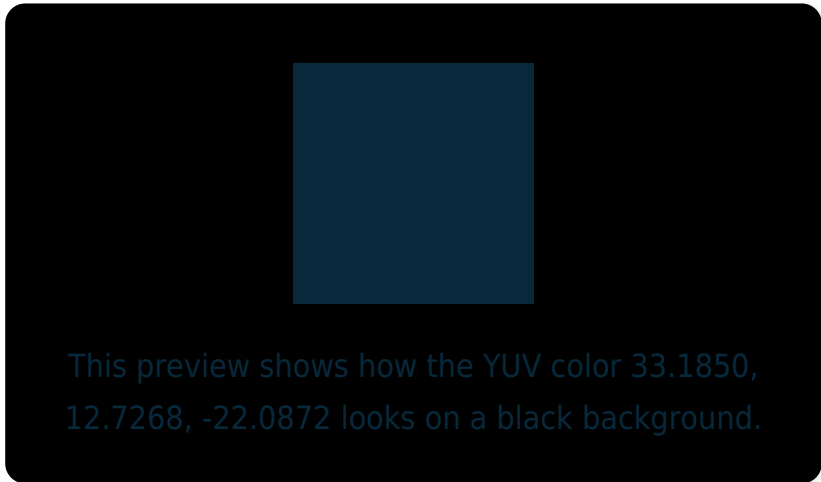
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

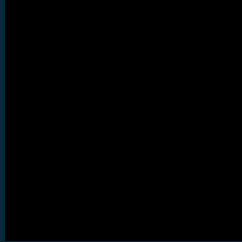
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872.

-22.0872.

# 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

33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872

### Protanopia

38.2580, 8.7468, -5.4883

### Deuteranopia

37.5180, 11.0836, -8.3473



## Tritanopia

30.4850, 7.6489, -26.7353

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872

## Protanomaly

36.2680, 10.2209, -11.6360

## Deuteranomaly

36.0120, 11.8261, -13.1655

## Tritanomaly

31.3650, 9.6801, -24.8761

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872

## Achromatopsia

33.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

33.0960, 4.3897, -7.9772

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872 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(8, 41, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 41, 59)  
}
```

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(8, 41, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 41, 59) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872 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(8, 41, 59) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 41, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(8, 41, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 41, 59); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 41, 59); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 41, 59) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 33.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 41, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 41,  
59) }
```

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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