

# Converting Colors

YUV(37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(37.2590, 7.2673,  
2.4039)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	282134
RGB	40, 33, 52
RGB Percent	16%, 13%, 20%
CMY	0.8431, 0.8706, 0.7961
CMYK	0.23, 0.37, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	262°, 22%, 17%
HSV	262°, 37%, 20%
XYZ	2.0388, 1.7868, 3.4862
YIQ	37.2590, -1.9270, 7.3930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

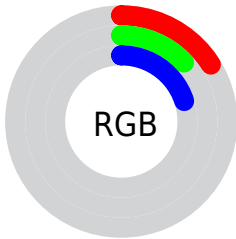
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	40, 33, 52
Decimal	2629940
CIE Lab	14.33, 8.21, -11.22
CIE LCh	14, 13.904, 306.188
Yxy	1.7868, 0.2788, 0.2444
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280820020 (0xFF282134)
YUV	37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039
Hunter-Lab	13.3670, 3.8330, -6.1065

# Details

The YUV color **37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **47.7410, -7.2673, -2.4039**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.9000, 8.4303, 2.7187**, and **0.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.4270, 9.1565, 3.1335**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.0910, 5.3781, 1.6742**.

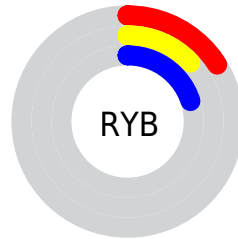
# Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (13%)

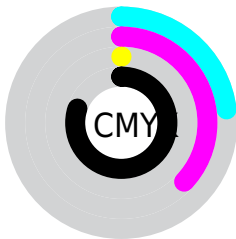
Blue (20%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (20%)

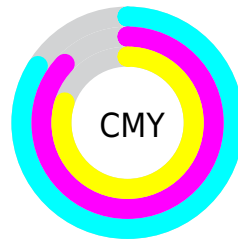


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039 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 37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 37.2590, 7.2673,  
2.4039

■ 37.2590, 7.2673,  
2.4039

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 15.9710, 7.4093,  
3.5334

■ 81.9000, 8.4303,  
2.7187

■ 0.4560, 1.7472,  
-0.3999

■ 106.1990, 8.2829,  
3.3335

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 131.3130, 8.7197,  
3.2335

■ 157.7260, 9.0091,  
3.7483

■ 184.7260, 9.0091,  
3.7483

■ 211.9540, 9.8827,

3.5483

■ 239.6830, 7.5513,  
4.6630

■ 37.2590, 7.2673,  
2.4039

■ 37.2590, 7.2673,  
2.4039

■ 33.4270, 9.1565,  
3.1335

■ 41.0910, 5.3781,  
1.6742

■ 29.2960, 11.1931,  
3.2484

■ 45.2220, 3.3416,  
1.5593

■ 24.8770, 13.3716,  
4.4929

■ 49.6410, 1.1630,  
0.3148

■ 21.0450, 15.2608,  
5.2225

■ 53.4730, -0.7262,  
-0.4148

■ 17.2130, 17.1500,  
5.9522

■ 57.3050, -2.6154,  
-1.1445

■ 13.0820, 19.1866,  
6.0671

■ 61.4360, -4.6519,  
-1.2594

■ 11.6090, 19.9128,  
6.4819

■ 65.2680, -6.5411,  
-1.9890

■ 69.6870, -8.7197,  
-3.2335

■ 73.8180, -10.7563,  
-3.3484

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



35.5780, 10.0680, -9.2769



37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039



37.5760, 3.1670, 10.8958

# Triad

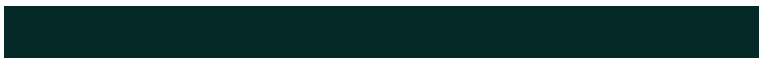
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039



36.1880, -8.4737, 11.2361



29.5950, 4.1437, -22.4468

# Complementary

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



37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039



47.7410, -7.2673, -2.4039

# 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.



32.6410, -2.2880, -12.8402



37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039



35.2150, -9.4730, 5.0734

# Square

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



37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039



36.6060, -5.7218, 15.2545



34.1430, -6.9725, -3.6334



29.4250, 8.6645, -25.8057



# Rectangle

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



37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039



37.5010, 0.2460, 14.4696



34.1430, -6.9725, -3.6334



30.7480, 2.0962, -19.0730

# Sweetspot

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



37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039



62.8090, 3.0522, 1.0445



42.2100, 4.8265, -8.0772



32.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297



163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039



45.7090, 11.4825, 3.7632



39.9500, 5.9407, 7.9369



23.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148



20.0130, 34.0106, 11.3896



48.6580, 82.9926, 27.4869



# Inverse Universe

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



40.0490, 2.4408, 10.4810



50.1360, 3.8770, 16.5437



45.0500, -5.9406, -7.9368



24.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



32.9950, 11.3415, 49.1164



80.5010, 27.8540, 119.7096



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

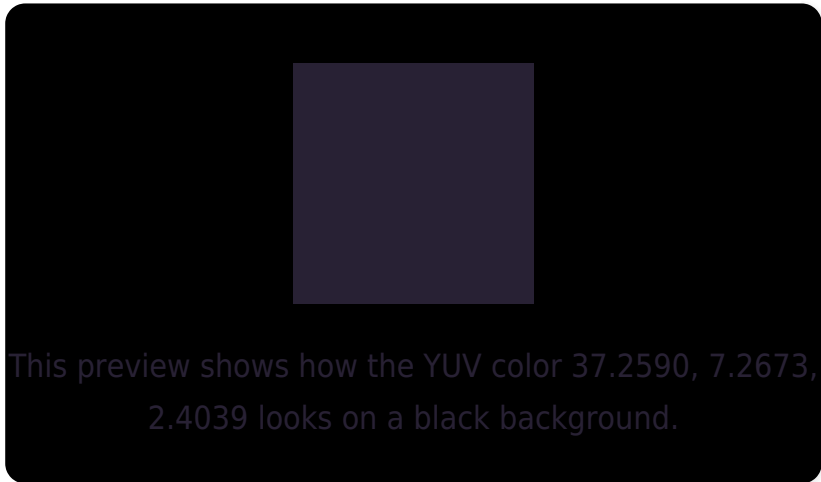
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 37.2590, 7.2673,



# 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

37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039

### Protanopia

36.2580, 8.7468, -5.4883

### Deuteranopia

36.2150, 7.2890, -4.5736



## Tritanopia

36.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039

## Protanomaly

36.7530, 8.0098, -2.4144

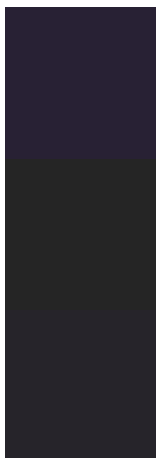
## Deuteranomaly

36.5250, 7.1362, -2.2144

## Tritanomaly

37.2220, 3.3416, 1.5593

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039

## Achromatopsia

37.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

37.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039 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(40, 33, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 33, 52)  
}
```

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(40, 33, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 33, 52) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039 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(40, 33, 52) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 33, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(40, 33, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 33, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 33, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 33, 52)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 37.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 33, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 33,  
52) }
```

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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