

# Converting Colors

YUV(38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(38.1780, -13.3988,  
4.2289)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B290B
RGB	43, 41, 11
RGB Percent	17%, 16%, 4%
CMY	0.8314, 0.8392, 0.9569
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.74, 0.83
HSL	56°, 59%, 11%
HSV	56°, 74%, 17%
XYZ	1.8496, 2.1236, 0.6290
YIQ	38.1780, 10.8220, -8.9060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

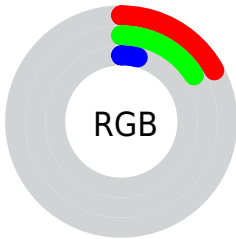
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	13, 43, 11
Decimal	2828555
CIE Lab	16.12, -3.97, 18.80
CIE LCh	16, 19.217, 101.934
Yxy	2.1236, 0.4019, 0.4614
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281018635 (0xFF2B290B)
YUV	38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289
Hunter-Lab	14.5727, -2.8465, 7.6416

# Details

The YUV color **38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **15.8220, 13.3988, -4.2289**, and the grayscale version is **38.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.3630, -13.9830, 4.9436**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.7220, -15.1459, 4.6288**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.6340, -11.6516, 3.8290**.

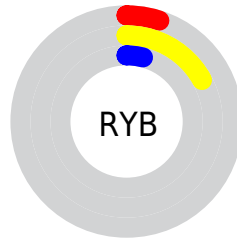
# Distribution



Red (17%)

Green (16%)

Blue (4%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (4%)

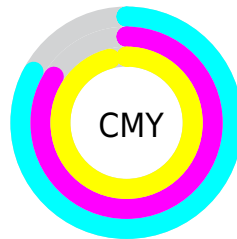


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (74%)

Black (83%)



Cyan (83%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289 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 38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 38.1780, -13.3988,  
4.2289

■ 38.1780, -13.3988,  
4.2289

■ 252.8340, -8.2992,  
1.8996

■ 18.6060, -9.1728,  
2.0995

■ 83.3630, -13.9830,  
4.9436

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 107.5480,  
-14.5672, 5.6584

■ 133.3200,  
-15.4408, 5.8584


■ 159.5050,  
-16.0250, 6.5731


■ 186.3910,  
-16.4618, 6.6731


■ 214.2770,


-16.8986, 6.7731


 242.4620,  
-17.4828, 7.4878


 38.1780, -13.3988,  
4.2289


 38.1780, -13.3988,  
4.2289


 37.7220, -15.1459,  
4.6288


 38.6340, -11.6516,  
3.8290


 36.5650, -17.0405,  
5.6435

 39.7910, -9.7570,  
2.8143

 36.3370, -17.9141,  
5.8435

 40.2470, -8.0098,  
2.4144

 40.7030, -6.2626,  
2.0145

 41.2730, -4.0786,  
1.5146

■ 42.3160, -2.6208,  
0.5999

■ 42.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

■ 43.2280, 0.8736,  
-0.2000

■ 43.7980, 3.0576,  
-0.6998

# Harmonies

## Analogous

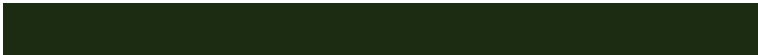
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



39.0590, -12.8471, 13.9803



38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289



36.3660, -8.5614, -7.3370

# Triad

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



38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289



33.6140, 12.0223, -29.4795



41.4350, 3.7295, 17.1585

# Complementary

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



38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289



15.8220, 13.3988, -4.2289

# 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.



41.1500, 9.2930, 6.0074



38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289



33.3520, 16.0955, -29.2497

# Square

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



38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289



32.7190, 6.0545, -28.6946



39.1910, 13.7098, -10.6915



40.7470, -2.8333, 22.1469



# Rectangle

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



38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289



34.5650, -3.7295, -17.1585



39.1910, 13.7098, -10.6915



41.5810, 5.6296, 14.3995

# Sweetspot

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



38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289



54.0450, -4.9522, 1.7145



20.7960, -3.8434, 19.4729



27.2020, -3.0576, 0.6998



156.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



28.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289



48.5390, -20.9717, 6.5433



35.1660, -11.9138, -5.4076



19.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



71.4890, -35.2441, 10.9721



179.6140, -88.5497, 28.4025



# Inverse Universe

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



15.8220, 13.3988, -4.2289



13.4610, 20.9717, -6.5433



18.8340, 11.9138, 5.4076



18.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



12.5110, 35.2441, -10.9721



31.7990, 88.8391, -27.8877



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

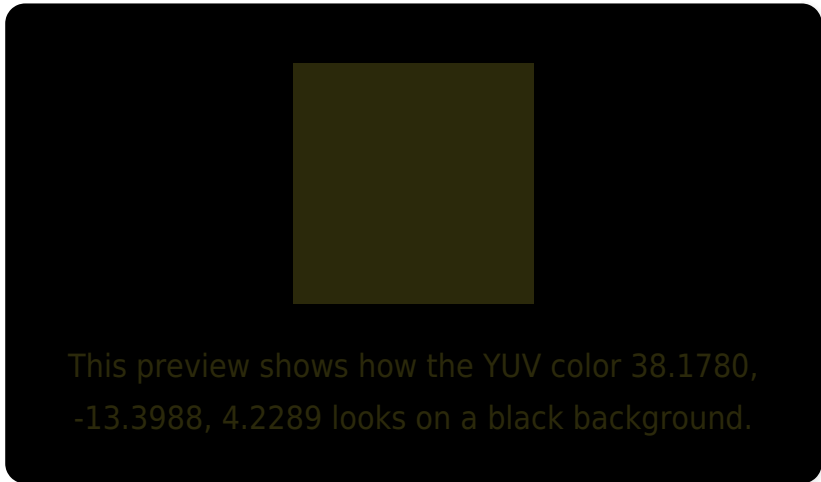
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

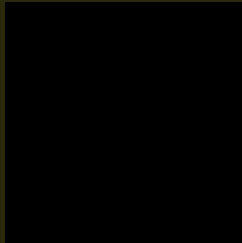
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289.



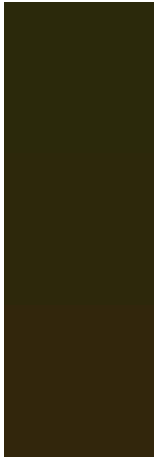
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 38.1780, -13.3988,



# 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

38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289

### Protanopia

38.1890, -13.4042, 5.9732

### Deuteranopia

38.6240, -13.1256, 9.9768



## Tritanopia

40.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289

## Protanomaly

37.8900, -13.2568, 5.3585

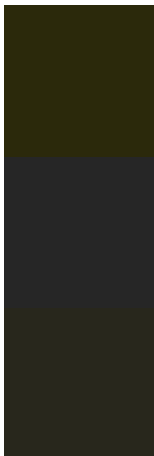
## Deuteranomaly

38.3140, -12.9728, 7.6176

## Tritanomaly

39.4690, -4.6682, 3.9737

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289

## Achromatopsia

38.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

38.0450, -4.9522, 1.7145

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289 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(43, 41, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 41, 11)  
}
```

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(43, 41, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 41, 11) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289 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(43, 41, 11) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 41, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 41, 11)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 41, 11); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 41, 11);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 41, 11)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 38.1780, -13.3988, 4.2289 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 41, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 41,  
11) }
```

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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