

# Converting Colors

YUV(38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853)  
contains.

<b>YUV(38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(38.7340, -2.8269,  
66.8853)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	730121
RGB	115, 1, 33
RGB Percent	45%, 0%, 13%
CMY	0.5490, 0.9961, 0.8706
CMYK	0.00, 0.99, 0.71, 0.55
HSL	343°, 98%, 23%
HSV	343°, 99%, 45%
XYZ	7.3556, 3.7764, 1.7801
YIQ	38.7340, 57.6720, 34.1200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

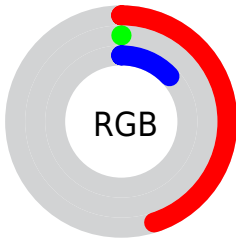
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	115, 1, 33
Decimal	7536929
CIE Lab	22.92, 45.32, 16.34
CIE LCh	23, 48.180, 19.824
Yxy	3.7764, 0.5697, 0.2925
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285727009 (0xFF730121)
YUV	38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853
Hunter-Lab	19.4328, 33.5573, 8.1720

# Details

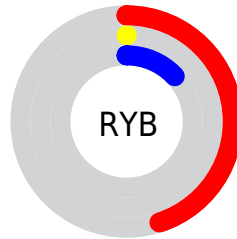
The YUV color **38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **77.2660, 2.8269, -66.8853**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.0730, -10.3890, 65.7110**, and **18.0540, -8.4076, 36.7866** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.0330, -2.9743, 67.5001**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.1030, -2.5158, 60.4227**.

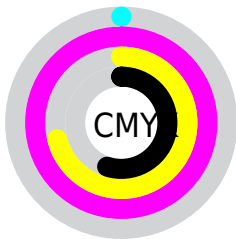
# Distribution



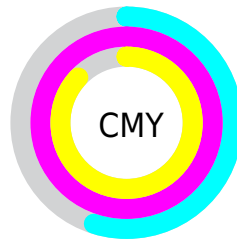
- Red (45%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853 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 38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 38.7340, -2.8269,  
66.8853

■ 38.7340, -2.8269,  
66.8853

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 27.2670, -8.0196,  
52.3858

■ 98.0730, -10.3890,  
65.7110

■ 18.0540, -8.4076,  
36.7866

■ 125.3290,  
-11.9942, 67.2405

■ 8.4860, -3.6906,  
17.1138

■ 152.7100,  
-13.1680, 70.4143


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 177.9870,  
-13.3046, 67.5404


■ 197.5010, -9.6140,  
50.4266


■ 217.1290, -5.4866,


33.2129


 236.7570, -1.3592,  
15.9991


 38.7340, -2.8269,  
66.8853


 38.7340, -2.8269,  
66.8853


 38.0330, -2.9743,  
67.5001

 46.1030, -2.5158,  
60.4227

 54.1730, -2.0573,  
53.3453

 61.5420, -1.7462,  
46.8827

 69.4980, -1.7245,  
39.9053

 77.4540, -1.7028,  
32.9278

■ 84.9370, -0.9549,  
26.3653

■ 92.8930, -0.9332,  
19.3878

■ 100.2620, -0.6222,  
12.9252

■ 108.2180, -0.6005,  
5.9478

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.0550, 13.7769, 61.3418



38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853



48.4070, -23.8647, 47.8781

# Triad

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



38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853



38.7420, -19.0998, -33.9767



51.3450, 36.8049, -45.0296

# Complementary

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



38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853



77.2660, 2.8269, -66.8853

# 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.



52.4560, 28.3692, -46.0039



38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853



45.1770, -2.0593, -39.6202

# Square

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



38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853



48.9740, -24.1442, -2.6082



49.9820, 13.8129, -43.8342



43.9590, 38.9672, -38.5520



# Rectangle

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



38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853



51.2540, -25.2682, 31.3492



49.9820, 13.8129, -43.8342



52.1770, 34.9157, -45.7592

# Sweetspot

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



38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853



119.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653



38.5140, 37.7076, 39.0142



58.2840, -0.6330, 16.4139



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853



49.6380, -3.7655, 88.0175



49.7610, -24.0392, 57.2146



54.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



40.3540, -3.1325, 71.6035



82.7300, -6.2759, 146.6958



# Inverse Universe

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



38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853



49.6380, -3.7655, 88.0175



66.2390, 24.0392, -57.2146



54.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



40.3540, -3.1325, 71.6035

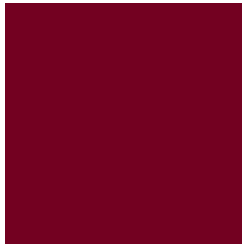


82.7300, -6.2759, 146.6958



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

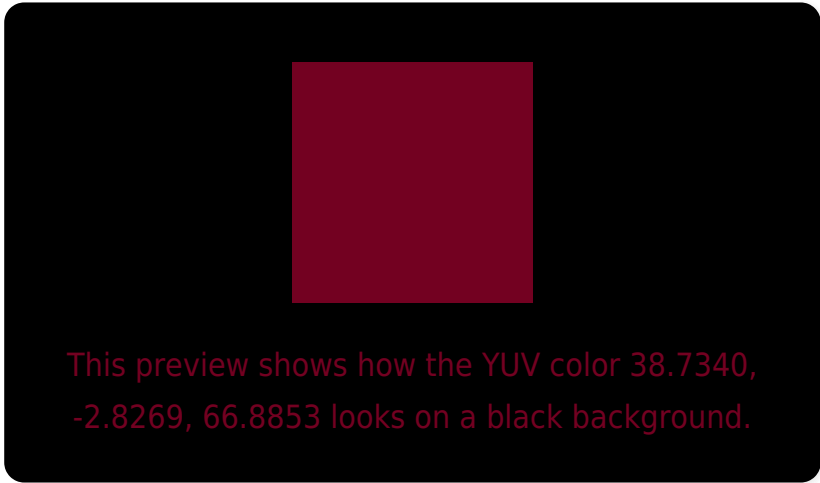
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 38.7340, -2.8269,



# 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

38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853

### Protanopia

58.1700, -4.5208, 3.3589

### Deuteranopia

57.4780, -15.0257, 12.7358



## Tritanopia

43.1560, -16.3459, 63.0072

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853

## Protanomaly

50.8400, -3.8651, 26.4503

## Deuteranomaly

50.7500, -10.7227, 32.6683

## Tritanomaly

41.7200, -11.6940, 64.2666

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853

## Achromatopsia

39.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

38.9260, -0.9495, 24.6209

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853 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(115, 1, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 1, 33)  
}
```

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(115, 1, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 1, 33) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853 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(115, 1, 33) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 1, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 1, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 1, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 1, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 1, 33)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 38.7340, -2.8269, 66.8853 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 1, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115, 1,  
33) }
```

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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