

Converting Colors

YUV(38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(38.9680, -1.4632,
2.6591)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A2624
RGB	42, 38, 36
RGB Percent	16%, 15%, 14%
CMY	0.8353, 0.8510, 0.8588
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.14, 0.84
HSL	20°, 8%, 15%
HSV	20°, 14%, 16%
XYZ	1.9664, 2.0058, 1.9526
YIQ	38.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

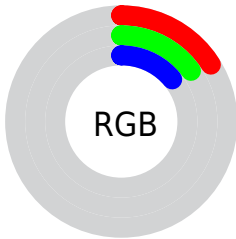
Format	Color
RYB	42, 39, 36
Decimal	2762276
CIELab	15.52, 1.41, 1.99
CIELCh	16, 2.439, 54.736
Yxy	2.0058, 0.3319, 0.3385
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280952356 (0xFF2A2624)
YUV	38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591
Hunter-Lab	14.1628, -0.0015, 1.7398

Details

The YUV color **38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **39.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.8540, -1.9000, 2.7590**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.7510, -2.3422, 4.6034**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148**.

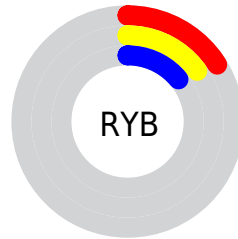
Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (15%)

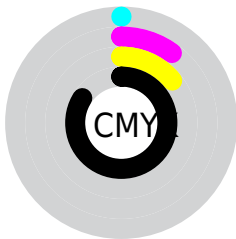
Blue (14%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (14%)

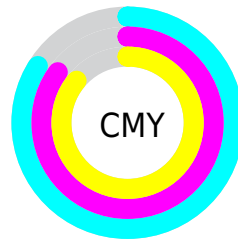


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (84%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591 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 38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 38.9680, -1.4632,
2.6591

■ 38.9680, -1.4632,
2.6591

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 18.2670, -1.6106,
3.2738

■ 83.8540, -1.9000,
2.7590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 108.1530, -2.0474,
3.3738

■ 133.2670, -1.6106,
3.2738

■ 159.2670, -1.6106,
3.2738

■ 186.1530, -2.0474,
3.3738

■ 214.1530, -2.0474,

3.3738

■ 242.4520, -2.1948,
3.9886

■ 38.9680, -1.4632,
2.6591

■ 38.9680, -1.4632,
2.6591

■ 36.7510, -2.3422,
4.6034

■ 41.1850, -0.5842,
0.7148

■ 34.5340, -3.2213,
6.5477

■ 43.4020, 0.2948,
-1.2296

■ 32.7900, -4.8265,
8.0772

■ 45.1460, 1.9000,
-2.7590

■ 30.5730, -5.7055,
10.0215

■ 47.3630, 2.7790,
-4.7034

■ 28.3560, -6.5845,
11.9658

■ 49.5800, 3.6581,
-6.6477

■ 26.1390, -7.4635,
13.9101

■ 51.7970, 4.5371,
-8.5920

■ 23.9220, -8.3425,
15.8544

■ 54.0140, 5.4161,
-10.5363

■ 22.1780, -9.9478,
17.3839

■ 55.7580, 7.0213,
-12.0658

■ 20.7760, -10.2426,
18.6134

■ 57.9750, 7.9003,
-14.0101

Harmonies

Analogous

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



39.3810, -1.1738, 3.1739



38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591



39.1420, -2.0420, 1.6295

Triad

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



38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591



38.2770, -0.1366, -2.8739



38.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149

Complementary

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



38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591



39.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591

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.



38.7440, 1.6052, -1.5295



38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591



38.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739

Square

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



38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591



38.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444



38.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591



39.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444

Rectangle

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



38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591



38.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



38.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591



39.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147

Sweetspot

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



38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591



52.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295



38.2500, 0.8628, 3.2887



27.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



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.



38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591



48.7510, -2.3422, 4.6034



40.7290, -2.3314, 1.1147



19.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148



41.5520, -20.4851, 37.2269



105.0650, -51.7970, 93.7820

Inverse Universe

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



39.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591



49.2490, 2.3422, -4.6034



37.2710, 2.3314, -1.1147



19.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



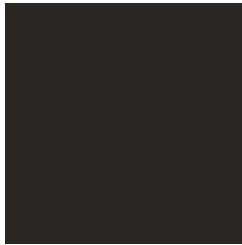
42.4480, 20.4851, -37.2269



106.9350, 51.7970, -93.7820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

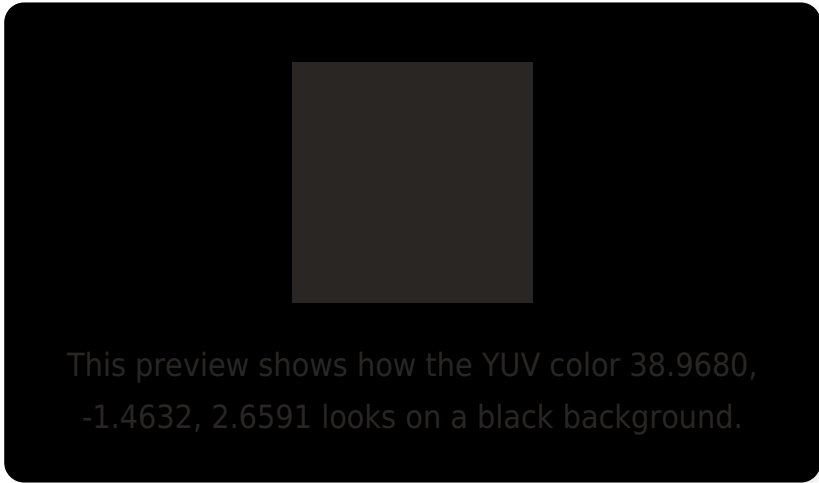
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

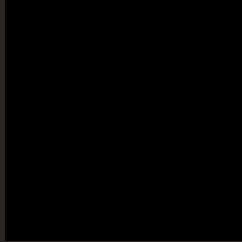
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591.



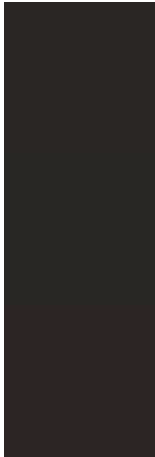
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 38.9680, -1.4632,

2.6591.

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

38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591

Protanopia

38.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147

Deuteranopia

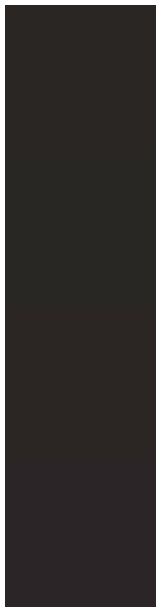
38.9790, -1.4686, 4.4034



Tritanopia

39.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887

Trichromacy



Original Color

38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591

Protanomaly

39.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295

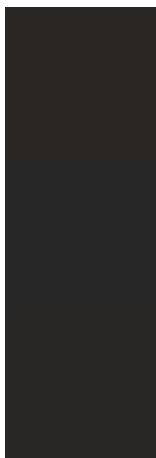
Deuteranomaly

38.6800, -1.3212, 3.7886

Tritanomaly

39.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887

Monochromacy



Original Color

38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591

Achromatopsia

39.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

39.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591 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(42, 38, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 38, 36)  
}
```

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(42, 38, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 38, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591 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(42, 38, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 38, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 38, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 38, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 38, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 38, 36)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 38.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 38, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 38,  
36) }
```

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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