

Converting Colors

YUV(39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410)
contains.

YUV(39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(39.1950, -19.3231,
-8.9410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D3400
RGB	29, 52, 0
RGB Percent	11%, 20%, 0%
CMY	0.8863, 0.7961, 1.0000
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 1.00, 0.80
HSL	87°, 100%, 10%
HSV	87°, 100%, 20%
XYZ	1.7347, 2.7172, 0.4330
YIQ	39.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

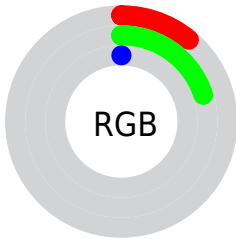
Format	Color
RYB	0, 52, 23
Decimal	1913856
CIELab	18.87, -18.67, 26.35
CIELCh	19, 32.294, 125.329
Yxy	2.7172, 0.3551, 0.5562
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280103936 (0xFF1D3400)
YUV	39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410
Hunter-Lab	16.4839, -10.0624, 9.9812

Details

The YUV color **39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **12.8050, 19.3231, 8.9410**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.8960, -19.1757, -9.5558**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40.3630, -17.4340, -8.2114**.

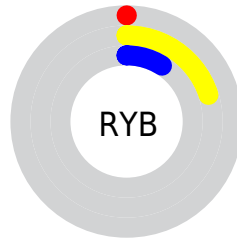
Distribution



Red (11%)

Green (20%)

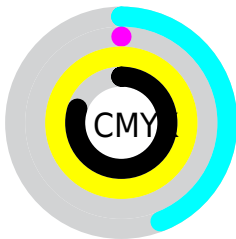
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (9%)

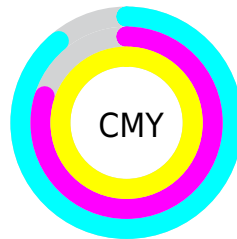


Cyan (44%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (89%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410 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 39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 39.1950, -19.3231,
-8.9410

■ 39.1950, -19.3231,
-8.9410

■ 251.9220,
-11.7935, 2.6994

■ 18.4960, -9.1185,
-15.3440

■ 85.8960, -19.1757,
-9.5558

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 110.6680,
-20.0493, -9.3558


■ 136.1410,
-20.7755, -9.7707


■ 162.1410,
-20.7755, -9.7707


■ 189.9130,
-21.6491, -9.5707


■ 217.3860,


-22.3753, -9.9855


 242.7500,
-21.0757, -6.7968


 39.1950, -19.3231,
-8.9410

 40.3630, -17.4340,
-8.2114

 41.8300, -15.6922,
-6.8669

 43.1120, -13.3662,
-6.2372

 44.2800, -11.4770,
-5.5076

 45.7470, -9.7353,
-4.1631

■ 46.9150, -7.8461,
-3.4335

■ 48.0830, -5.9569,
-2.7038

■ 49.3650, -3.6309,
-2.0741

■ 50.8320, -1.8892,
-0.7297

Harmonies

Analogous

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



43.1480, -21.2720, 9.5172



39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410



35.1350, -4.9966, -30.8134

Triad

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



39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410



41.1430, 23.1005, -36.0824



43.2420, -0.1193, 38.3758

Complementary

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



39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410



12.8050, 19.3231, 8.9410

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.



45.8090, 9.9542, 27.3545



39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410



38.1910, 27.0208, -33.4935

Square

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



39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410



41.0800, 15.2436, -36.0272



47.1310, 18.1764, 3.3931



43.2450, -11.4598, 35.7421

Rectangle

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



39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410



37.5460, 1.7028, -32.9278



47.1310, 18.1764, 3.3931



43.5560, 3.6699, 36.3464

Sweetspot

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



39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410



63.9150, -7.8461, -3.4335



29.0490, -14.3212, 20.1280



32.7240, -4.7939, -2.3889



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.



39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410



51.8650, -25.5694, -12.1596



31.4210, -15.4906, -24.9252



25.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296



67.1930, -33.1261, -15.0783



163.5580, -80.6341, -37.3234

Inverse Universe

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



12.8050, 19.3231, 8.9410



16.8360, 25.7169, 11.5448



20.5790, 15.4906, 24.9252



23.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148



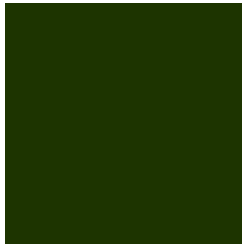
21.8070, 33.1261, 15.0783



53.4420, 80.6341, 37.3234

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

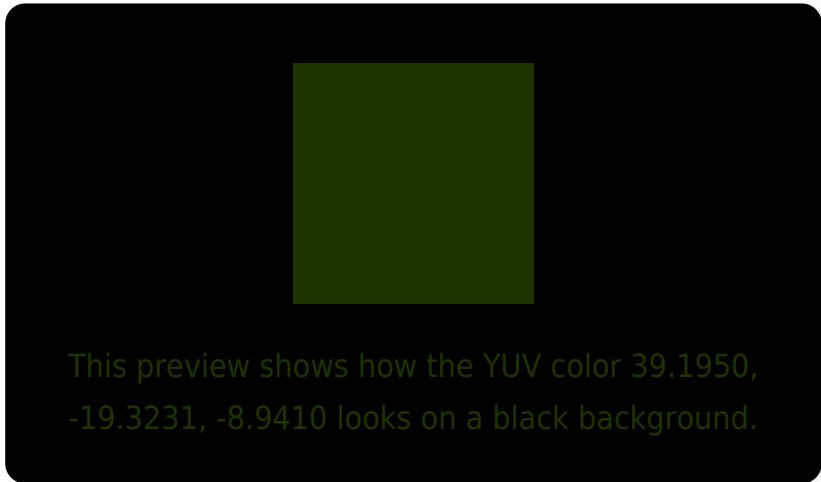
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410.

-8.9410.

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

39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410

Protanopia

42.5500, -20.9771, 8.2877

Deuteranopia

44.3100, -16.9148, 12.0061



Tritanopia

44.5690, 3.6635, -8.3920

Trichromacy



Original Color

39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410

Protanomaly

41.3320, -20.3767, 2.3398

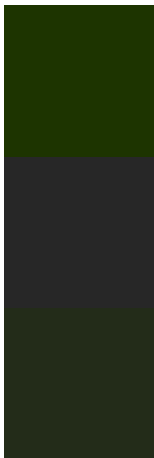
Deuteranomaly

42.3260, -17.9087, 4.0991

Tritanomaly

42.3920, -4.6303, -8.2368

Monochromacy



Original Color

39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410

Achromatopsia

39.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

39.1430, -6.9725, -3.6334

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410 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(29, 52, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 52, 0)  
}
```

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(29, 52, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 52, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410 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(29, 52, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 52, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 52, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 52, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 52, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 52, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 39.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 52, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 52,  
0) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor