

# Converting Colors

YUV(39.2000, 16.6634,  
-24.7314)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(39.2000, 16.6634,  
-24.7314)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0B2F49
RGB	11, 47, 73
RGB Percent	4%, 18%, 29%
CMY	0.9569, 0.8157, 0.7137
CMYK	0.85, 0.36, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	205°, 74%, 16%
HSV	205°, 85%, 29%
XYZ	2.3571, 2.5852, 6.6781
YIQ	39.2000, -29.8020, 0.4540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

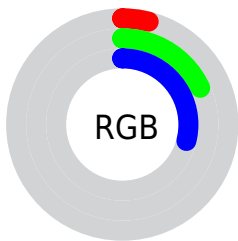
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	11, 34, 73
Decimal	733001
CIE Lab	18.30, -2.03, -19.74
CIE LCh	18, 19.840, 264.115
Yxy	2.5852, 0.2028, 0.2225
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278923081 (0xFF0B2F49)
YUV	39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314
Hunter-Lab	16.0786, -1.9695, -13.3705

# Details

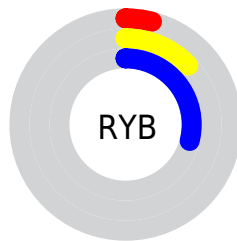
The YUV color **39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **44.8000, -16.6634, 24.7314**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.6350, 16.9419, -20.7279**, and **4.4800, 12.0884, -3.9290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.3460, 18.5634, -27.4904**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.0540, 14.7634, -21.9724**.

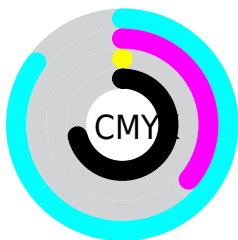
# Distribution



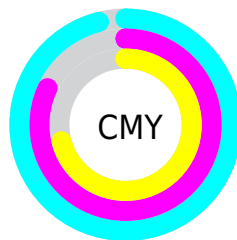
- Red (4%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314 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 39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 39.2000, 16.6634,  
-24.7314

■ 39.2000, 16.6634,  
-24.7314

■ 254.4020, 0.2948,  
-1.2296

■ 20.9620, 14.3157,  
-18.3837

■ 87.6350, 16.9419,  
-20.7279

■ 4.4800, 12.0884,  
-3.9290

■ 112.1620, 17.6681,  
-20.3131

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 138.1620, 17.6681,  
-20.3131

■ 164.3900, 18.5417,  
-20.5130

■ 191.5040, 18.9785,  
-20.6130

■ 219.1620, 17.6681,

-20.3131

■ 244.5570, 5.1484,  
-18.0285

■ 39.2000, 16.6634,  
-24.7314

■ 39.2000, 16.6634,  
-24.7314

■ 35.3460, 18.5634,  
-27.4904

■ 43.0540, 14.7634,  
-21.9724

■ 32.9760, 19.7318,  
-28.9200

■ 47.2070, 12.7159,  
-18.5985

■ 51.0610, 10.8159,  
-15.8395

■ 54.9150, 8.9159,  
-13.0805

■ 58.7690, 7.0159,  
-10.3214

■ 62.9220, 4.9685,  
-6.9476

■ 66.7760, 3.0684,  
-4.1886

■ 70.6300, 1.1684,  
-1.4295

■ 75.3700, -1.1684,  
1.4295

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.1020, 15.2327, -32.5385



39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314



45.0070, 12.8145, -3.5141

# Triad

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



39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314



44.4760, -5.1647, 23.2615



39.6040, -6.2138, -13.6847

# Complementary

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



39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314



44.8000, -16.6634, 24.7314

# 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.



42.0850, -12.3669, -0.0745



39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314



44.5480, -11.1162, 18.8134

# Square

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



39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314



45.7730, 1.0979, 21.2471



43.6950, -14.1466, 10.7915



35.1980, 2.8604, -30.8686



# Rectangle

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



39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314



45.8620, 9.4350, 7.1370



43.6950, -14.1466, 10.7915



40.6540, -8.7034, -8.4666

# Sweetspot

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



39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314



81.2530, 6.2843, -8.9919



50.3580, -6.5855, -34.5170



40.2920, 3.8000, -5.5181



176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314



43.0010, 25.1425, -37.7119



21.0030, 25.6345, -8.7726



33.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295



45.3320, 26.4583, -39.7562



103.3620, 60.9535, -90.6485



# Inverse Universe

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



33.6420, 6.5855, 34.5170



34.3760, 10.1676, 52.2902



62.9970, -25.6345, 8.7726



33.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



36.2130, 10.7410, 55.0642



82.9210, 24.1959, 126.3573



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

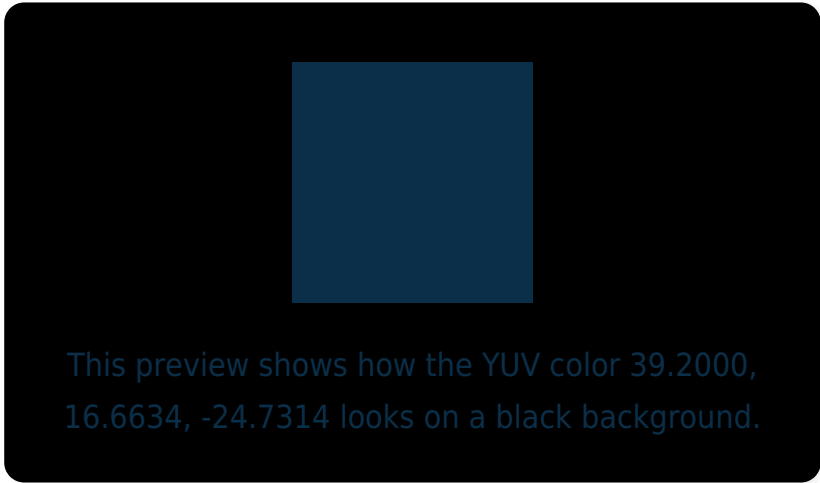
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 39.2000, 16.6634,



# 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

39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314

### Protanopia

44.2730, 12.6834, -8.1324

### Deuteranopia

42.8100, 14.8837, -13.8654



## Tritanopia

35.5060, 9.1175, -31.1388

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314

## Protanomaly

42.2830, 14.1575, -14.2802

## Deuteranomaly

41.6030, 15.4787, -18.0688

## Tritanomaly

36.9130, 11.8749, -28.8647

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314

## Achromatopsia

39.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.1390, 5.8475, -8.8919

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314 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(11, 47, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 47, 73)  
}
```

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(11, 47, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 47, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314 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(11, 47, 73) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 47, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(11, 47, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 47, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 47, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 47, 73)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 39.2000, 16.6634, -24.7314 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 47, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 47,  
73) }
```

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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