

# Converting Colors

YUV(39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(39.5990, -1.7743,  
9.1217)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	322324
RGB	50, 35, 36
RGB Percent	20%, 14%, 14%
CMY	0.8039, 0.8627, 0.8588
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.28, 0.80
HSL	356°, 18%, 17%
HSV	356°, 30%, 20%
XYZ	2.2349, 2.0075, 1.9388
YIQ	39.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

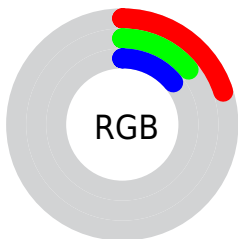
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	50, 35, 36
Decimal	3285796
CIE Lab	15.53, 7.35, 2.13
CIE LCh	16, 7.654, 16.163
Yxy	2.0075, 0.3616, 0.3248
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281475876 (0xFF322324)
YUV	39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217
Hunter-Lab	14.1688, 3.3596, 1.8053

# Details

The YUV color **39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **45.4010, 1.7743, -9.1217**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.4960, -2.2165, 10.9660**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.0940, -2.5113, 12.1956**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.1040, -1.0373, 6.0478**.

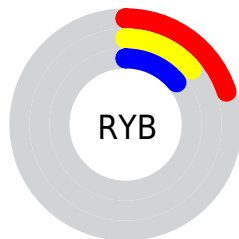
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (14%)

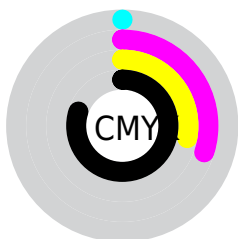
Blue (14%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (14%)

Blue (14%)

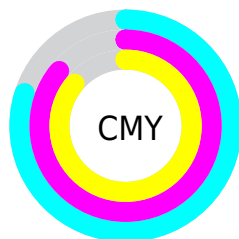


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217 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 39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 39.5990, -1.7743,  
9.1217

■ 39.5990, -1.7743,  
9.1217

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 18.8980, -1.9217,  
9.7365

■ 84.4960, -2.2165,  
10.9660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 109.3820, -2.6533,  
11.0660

■ 134.4960, -2.2165,  
10.9660

■ 160.7950, -2.3639,  
11.5808

■ 187.3930, -2.6587,  
12.8103

■ 215.3930, -2.6587,

12.8103

242.4960, -2.2165,  
10.9660

39.5990, -1.7743,  
9.1217

39.5990, -1.7743,  
9.1217

36.0940, -2.5113,  
12.1956

43.1040, -1.0373,  
6.0478

32.7030, -2.8116,  
15.1695

46.4950, -0.7370,  
3.0739

29.1980, -3.5486,  
18.2434

50.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

25.6930, -4.2856,  
21.3172

53.5050, 0.7370,  
-3.0739

22.3020, -4.5859,  
24.2911

56.8960, 1.0373,  
-6.0478

■ 18.7970, -5.3229,  
27.3650

■ 60.4010, 1.7743,  
-9.1217

■ 15.2920, -6.0600,  
30.4389

■ 63.9060, 2.5113,  
-12.1956

■ 67.2970, 2.8116,  
-15.1695

■ 70.8020, 3.5486,  
-18.2434

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



39.6850, 1.1413, 7.2923



39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217



39.3170, -4.1003, 8.4920

# Triad

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



39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217



37.7670, -3.3361, -3.3037



37.7370, 5.5527, -7.6623

# Complementary

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



39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217



45.4010, 1.7743, -9.1217

# 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.



36.7860, 4.5425, -10.3363



39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217



37.1300, -0.5571, -8.0070

# Square

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



39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217



38.0450, -4.9522, 1.7145



36.6180, 2.6533, -11.0660



38.6560, 5.0996, -2.3293



# Rectangle

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



39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217



39.0780, -4.9685, 6.9476



36.6180, 2.6533, -11.0660



37.6120, 5.1213, -9.3067

# Sweetspot

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



39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217



59.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



40.8960, 4.4883, 7.1072



30.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



161.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



33.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217



47.9910, -2.9536, 14.0399



43.5940, -4.2368, 5.6181



23.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



27.2950, -10.4984, 54.1153



66.4790, -25.8721, 132.0069



# Inverse Universe

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



39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217



47.9910, -2.9536, 14.0399



41.9930, 3.9475, -6.1329



23.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



27.2950, -10.4984, 54.1153



66.4790, -25.8721, 132.0069



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

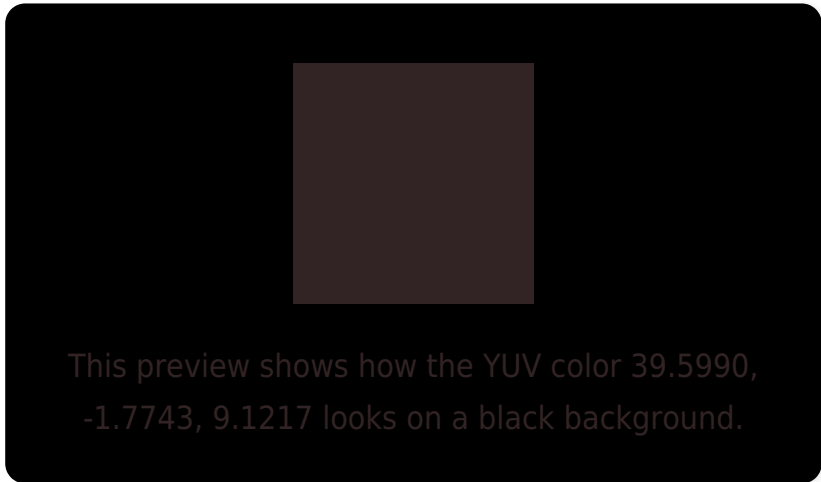
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

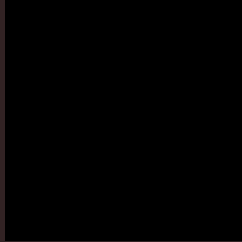
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217.



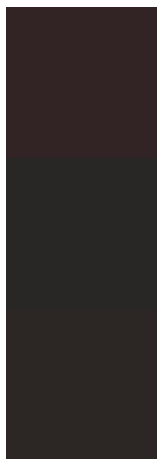
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 39.5990, -1.7743,



# 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

39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217

### Protanopia

39.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148

### Deuteranopia

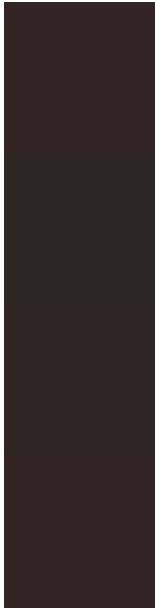
39.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886



## Tritanopia

39.7130, -1.3375, 9.0217

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217

## Protanomaly

39.6800, -1.3212, 3.7886

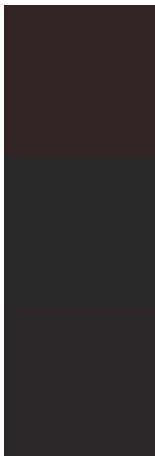
## Deuteranomaly

39.5770, -1.7635, 5.6330

## Tritanomaly

39.7130, -1.3375, 9.0217

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217

## Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217 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(50, 35, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 35, 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(50, 35, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 35, 36) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217 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(50, 35, 36) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 35, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 35, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 35, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 35, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 35, 36)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 39.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 35, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 35,  
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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