

# Converting Colors

YUV(39.6340, 21.8724,  
-15.4650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(39.6340, 21.8724,  
-15.4650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	162854
RGB	22, 40, 84
RGB Percent	9%, 16%, 33%
CMY	0.9137, 0.8431, 0.6706
CMYK	0.74, 0.52, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	223°, 58%, 21%
HSV	223°, 74%, 33%
XYZ	2.6899, 2.3283, 8.6951
YIQ	39.6340, -24.8520, 9.8680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

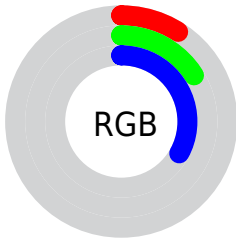
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	22, 36, 84
Decimal	1452116
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	17.12, 9.60, -29.02
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	17, 30.563, 288.303
Yxy	2.3283, 0.1962, 0.1698
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279642196 (0xFF162854)
YUV	39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650
Hunter-Lab	15.2586, 4.7648, -23.1054

# Details

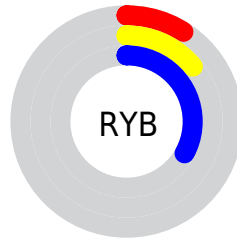
The YUV color **39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **66.3660, -21.8724, 15.4650**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.2970, 23.0246, -11.6615**, and **6.0930, 15.7302, -5.3436** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.7200, 24.7880, -17.2944**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.5480, 18.9568, -13.6356**.

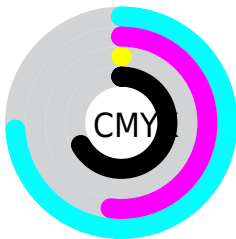
# Distribution



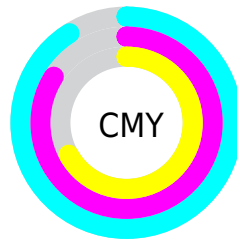
- Red (9%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650 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 39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 39.6340, 21.8724,  
-15.4650

■ 39.6340, 21.8724,  
-15.4650

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 18.6940, 20.8569,  
-16.3946

■ 87.2970, 23.0246,  
-11.6615

■ 6.0930, 15.7302,  
-5.3436

■ 111.8240, 23.7508,  
-11.2466

■ 2.4110, 6.6994,  
-2.1144

■ 137.4650, 24.9138,  
-10.9318

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 163.8780, 25.2031,  
-10.4170

■ 191.1060, 26.0767,  
-10.6170

■ 217.1680, 18.6512,

-8.9173

242.2750, 6.2734,  
-5.5032

39.6340, 21.8724,  
-15.4650

39.6340, 21.8724,  
-15.4650

33.7200, 24.7880,  
-17.2944

45.5480, 18.9568,  
-13.6356

27.5070, 27.8510,  
-19.7386

51.7610, 15.8938,  
-11.1914

23.6640, 29.7456,  
-20.7533

57.6750, 12.9782,  
-9.3620

63.8880, 9.9152,  
-6.9178

69.8020, 6.9996,  
-5.0884

■ 75.7160, 4.0840,  
-3.2589

■ 81.9290, 1.0210,  
-0.8147

■ 87.8430, -1.8946,  
1.0147

■ 94.0560, -4.9576,  
3.4589

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.2790, 23.5265, -32.6937



39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650



43.7580, 13.9233, 14.2442

# Triad

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



39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650



39.3600, -15.9535, 30.3793



34.2860, -0.6340, -30.0688

# Complementary

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



39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650



66.3660, -21.8724, 15.4650

# 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.



33.3770, -12.0179, -18.7476



39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650



40.2460, -19.8413, 17.3243

# Square

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



39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650



39.3790, -4.6238, 36.5016



38.6740, -19.0663, 2.0399



36.7940, 8.9756, -32.2683



# Rectangle

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



39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650



42.0540, 8.3544, 27.1396



38.6740, -19.0663, 2.0399



32.7870, -3.8390, -28.7542

# Sweetspot

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



39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650



92.8450, 8.4574, -6.0031



63.2960, 0.8401, -36.2166



45.9440, 4.9576, -3.4589



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650



39.6080, 34.7033, -24.2122



32.6560, 25.3126, 1.1787



38.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147



29.5800, 37.1821, -25.9417



65.7770, 81.9479, -57.6864



# Inverse Universe

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



42.5900, -1.2769, 36.3166



44.4940, -2.2155, 57.4488



73.3440, -25.3126, -1.1787



38.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



34.8150, -2.3738, 61.5522



77.0060, -4.9330, 135.9297



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

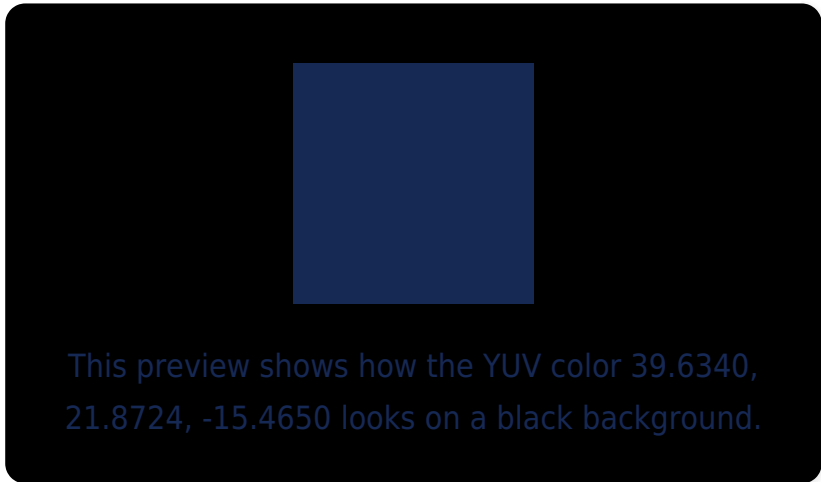
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

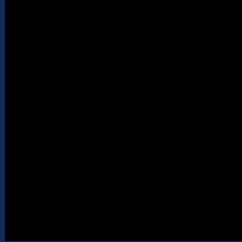
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 39.6340, 21.8724,

-15.4650.

# 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

39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650

### Protanopia

37.3450, 23.4939, -22.2276

### Deuteranopia

33.7910, 20.3160, -29.6347

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650

## Protanomaly

38.5410, 22.9043, -19.7685

## Deuteranomaly

35.9380, 20.7366, -24.5016

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650

## Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.7310, 8.0206, -5.9031

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650 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(22, 40, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(22, 40, 84)  
}
```

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(22, 40, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(22, 40, 84) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650 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(22, 40, 84) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(22, 40, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(22, 40, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(22, 40, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 40, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 40, 84)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 39.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(22, 40, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(22, 40,  
84) }
```

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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