

# Converting Colors

YUV(39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(39.6980, 14.9389,  
15.1739)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	391946
RGB	57, 25, 70
RGB Percent	22%, 10%, 27%
CMY	0.7765, 0.9020, 0.7255
CMYK	0.19, 0.64, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	283°, 47%, 19%
HSV	283°, 64%, 27%
XYZ	3.1405, 2.0073, 6.0163
YIQ	39.6980, 4.6270, 20.7790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

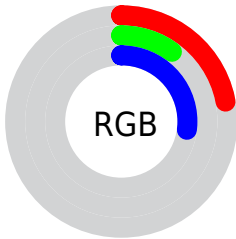
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	57, 25, 70
Decimal	3742022
CIE Lab	15.53, 24.56, -21.82
CIE LCh	16, 32.852, 318.375
Yxy	2.0073, 0.2813, 0.1798
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281932102 (0xFF391946)
YUV	39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739
Hunter-Lab	14.1680, 14.7722, -15.2593

# Details

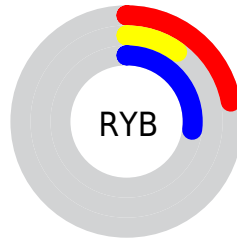
The YUV color **39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **55.3020, -14.9389, -15.1739**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.3500, 16.0965, 17.2331**, and **2.9640, 11.3567, -2.5994** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.9910, 17.2594, 17.5479**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.4050, 12.6183, 12.7998**.

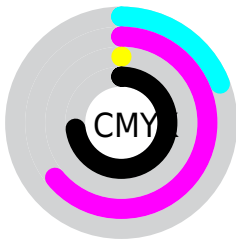
# Distribution



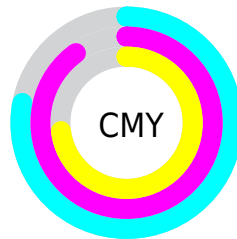
- Red (22%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739 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 39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 39.6980, 14.9389,  
15.1739

■ 39.6980, 14.9389,  
15.1739

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 16.9970, 14.7915,  
15.7886

■ 86.3500, 16.0965,  
17.2331

■ 2.9640, 11.3567,  
-2.5994

■ 110.7630, 16.3858,  
17.7478

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 136.5890, 16.9646,  
18.7774

■ 163.0020, 17.2540,  
19.2922

■ 190.5290, 17.9802,  
19.7071

■ 218.2410, 18.1222,

20.8366

239.1510, 7.8136,  
13.8996

39.6980, 14.9389,  
15.1739

39.6980, 14.9389,  
15.1739

34.9910, 17.2594,  
17.5479

44.4050, 12.6183,  
12.7998

30.2840, 19.5800,  
19.9219

49.1120, 10.2978,  
10.4258

25.5770, 21.9005,  
22.2960

53.8190, 7.9772,  
8.0517

22.9300, 23.2055,  
23.7404

58.5260, 5.6567,  
5.6777

63.2330, 3.3361,  
3.3037

■ 67.9400, 1.0156,  
0.9296

■ 72.6470, -1.3050,  
-1.4444

■ 77.3540, -3.6255,  
-3.8185

■ 82.0610, -5.9461,  
-6.1925

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.7690, 23.7779, -19.9684



39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739



35.6420, 6.5855, 34.5170

# Triad

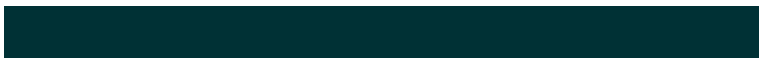
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739



37.0010, -18.2415, 17.5391



34.8050, 8.9701, -30.5240

# Complementary

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



39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739



55.3020, -14.9389, -15.1739

# 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.



31.4820, -1.2236, -27.6097



39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739



35.4180, -17.4611, 0.5104

# Square

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



39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739



35.0290, -17.2693, 32.4236



28.4970, -14.0490, -20.6069



36.4980, 17.9955, -32.0087



# Rectangle

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



39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739



33.2530, -0.1247, 40.1201



28.4970, -14.0490, -20.6069



33.8930, 5.4758, -29.7242

# Sweetspot

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



39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739



79.9390, 5.9461, 6.1925



37.7610, 15.8938, -11.1914



38.6460, 3.6255, 3.8185



173.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739



44.0440, 23.6423, 23.6404



42.5590, 9.0914, 24.0658



33.3530, 1.3050, 1.4444



32.5150, 32.7771, 33.7513



74.0170, 75.4206, 76.2841



# Inverse Universe

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



39.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653



44.6230, -1.2931, 41.5496



52.4410, -9.0914, -24.0658



33.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



32.9070, -1.9262, 57.9636



75.3970, -4.6327, 132.9558



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

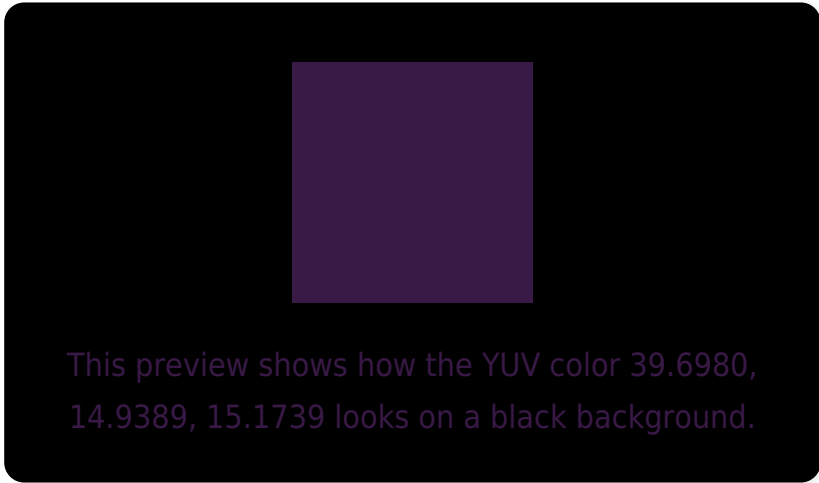
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 39.6980, 14.9389,



# 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

39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739

### Protanopia

31.5400, 24.3838, -27.6606

### Deuteranopia

37.0980, 14.7417, -14.9949



## Tritanopia

40.3110, -1.6323, 10.2513

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739

## Protanomaly

34.4280, 20.9880, -11.7764

## Deuteranomaly

38.1640, 14.7091, -4.5288

## Tritanomaly

39.9290, 4.4720, 12.3403

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739

## Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

40.1130, 5.3673, 5.1629

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739 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(57, 25, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 25, 70)  
}
```

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(57, 25, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 25, 70) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739 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(57, 25, 70) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 25, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(57, 25, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 25, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 25, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 25, 70)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 39.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 25, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 25,  
70) }
```

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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