

# Converting Colors

YUV(40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(40.0630, 24.6189,  
-9.7023)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D245A
RGB	29, 36, 90
RGB Percent	11%, 14%, 35%
CMY	0.8863, 0.8588, 0.6471
CMYK	0.68, 0.60, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	233°, 51%, 23%
HSV	233°, 68%, 35%
XYZ	2.9830, 2.2611, 9.9521
YIQ	40.0630, -21.5060, 15.3100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

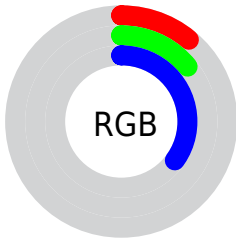
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	29, 35, 90
Decimal	1909850
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	16.80, 16.33, -33.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	17, 37.299, 295.961
Yxy	2.2611, 0.1963, 0.1488
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280099930 (0xFF1D245A)
YUV	40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023
Hunter-Lab	15.0371, 9.0955, -28.7142

# Details

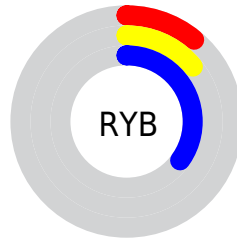
The YUV color **40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **78.9370, -24.6189, 9.7023**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.2530, 26.4973, -5.4839**, and **5.6030, 18.9297, -4.9138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.6760, 28.2607, -11.1169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.4500, 20.9772, -8.2876**.

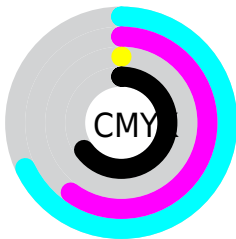
# Distribution



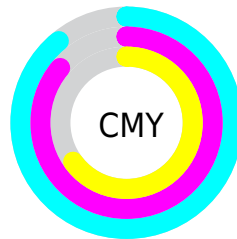
- Red (11%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023 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 40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 40.0630, 24.6189,  
-9.7023

■ 40.0630, 24.6189,  
-9.7023

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 16.9160, 24.1984,  
-14.8353

■ 87.2530, 26.4973,  
-5.4839

■ 5.6030, 18.9297,  
-4.9138

■ 111.7800, 27.2235,  
-5.0691

■ 3.0950, 9.3202,  
-2.7143

■ 137.7200, 28.2390,  
-4.1394

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 164.8340, 28.6758,  
-4.2394

■ 191.3610, 29.4020,  
-3.8246

■ 216.9240, 18.7715,

-0.8103

242.0310, 6.3937,  
2.6038

40.0630, 24.6189,  
-9.7023

40.0630, 24.6189,  
-9.7023

32.6760, 28.2607,  
-11.1169

47.4500, 20.9772,  
-8.2876

25.2890, 31.9025,  
-12.5315

54.8370, 17.3354,  
-6.8730

17.9020, 35.5443,  
-13.9461

62.2240, 13.6936,  
-5.4584

16.1300, 36.4179,  
-14.1460

69.6110, 10.0518,  
-4.0438

76.9980, 6.4100,  
-2.6292

■ 84.3850, 2.7682,  
-1.2146

■ 91.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

■ 99.1590, -4.5154,  
1.6146

■ 106.5460, -8.1572,  
3.0292

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.8320, 28.1838, -33.1787



40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023



41.1660, 15.2012, 24.4104

# Triad

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



40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023



38.2740, -18.8691, 32.2087



35.3290, 0.8238, -30.9835

# Complementary

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



40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023



78.9370, -24.6189, 9.7023

# 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.



30.6210, -12.1382, -26.8546



40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023



39.3380, -19.3936, 13.7356

# Square

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



40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023



34.4510, -7.1243, 45.2085



36.8580, -18.1710, -5.1375



38.4070, 12.6173, -33.6829



# Rectangle

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



40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023



36.0710, 9.3320, 40.2797



36.8580, -18.1710, -5.1375



33.7160, -2.8180, -29.5689

# Sweetspot

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



40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023



98.3830, 9.1782, -3.8439



70.9630, 5.9342, -36.8016



47.1830, 5.8258, -1.9145



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023



39.2870, 38.3125, -15.1607



42.8310, 23.2543, 8.0412



42.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147



20.1710, 44.2857, -17.6900



42.8670, 95.7076, -37.5944



# Inverse Universe

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



48.0370, -5.9342, 36.8016



51.6590, -9.1989, 57.3041



76.1690, -23.2543, -8.0412



42.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



34.3720, -10.5364, 66.3258



73.9410, -23.1419, 143.0027



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

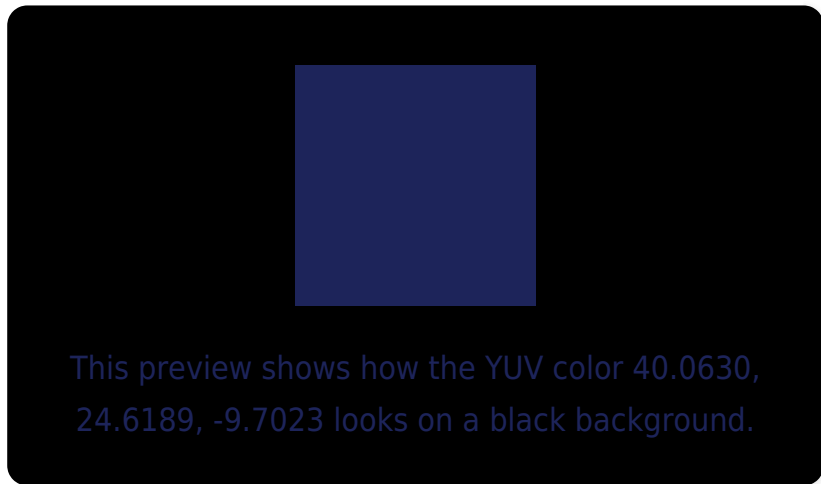
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

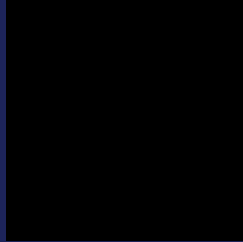
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.0630, 24.6189,

-9.7023.

# 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

40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023

### Protanopia

33.1700, 25.5522, -29.0901

### Deuteranopia

33.6770, 19.8792, -29.5347



## Tritanopia

32.7020, 8.5279, -28.6797

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023

## Protanomaly

36.1000, 25.0937, -22.0127

## Deuteranomaly

35.8890, 21.7467, -21.8277

## Tritanomaly

35.3530, 14.6160, -21.3576

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023

## Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

40.2690, 8.7414, -3.7439

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023 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, 36, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 36, 90)  
}
```

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, 36, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 36, 90) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023 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, 36, 90) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 36, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 36, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 36, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 36, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 36, 90)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 40.0630, 24.6189, -9.7023 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 36, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 36,  
90) }
```

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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