

Converting Colors

YUV(40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(40.1530, 7.8126,
-32.5832)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	033838
RGB	3, 56, 56
RGB Percent	1%, 22%, 22%
CMY	0.9882, 0.7804, 0.7804
CMYK	0.95, 0.00, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	180°, 90%, 12%
HSV	180°, 95%, 22%
XYZ	2.1655, 3.1332, 4.2320
YIQ	40.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

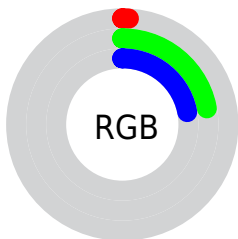
Format	Color
R _Y B	3, 30, 56
Decimal	211000
CIE Lab	20.57, -15.88, -4.70
CIE LCh	21, 16.562, 196.472
Yxy	3.1332, 0.2272, 0.3287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278401080 (0xFF033838)
YUV	40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832
Hunter-Lab	17.7009, -9.1389, -1.7847

Details

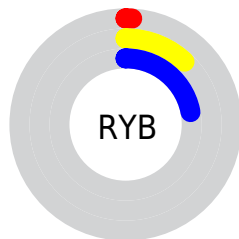
The YUV color **40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **18.8470, -7.8126, 32.5832**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.2460, 6.7807, -28.2797**, and **3.8300, 4.5208, -3.3589** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.2560, 8.2548, -34.4275**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.9470, 6.9281, -28.8945**.

Distribution



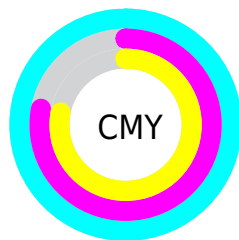
- Red (1%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832 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 40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

40.1530, 7.8126,
-32.5832

40.1530, 7.8126,
-32.5832

252.0100, 1.4741,
-6.1478

23.9480, 5.4486,
-21.0024

89.2460, 6.7807,
-28.2797

3.8300, 4.5208,
-3.3589

114.2460, 6.7807,
-28.2797

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

140.8330, 6.4913,
-28.7945

166.9470, 6.9281,
-28.8945

194.2350, 6.7861,
-30.0241

222.2350, 6.7861,

-30.0241

■ 243.3390, 5.7489,
-23.9763

■ 40.1530, 7.8126,
-32.5832

■ 40.1530, 7.8126,
-32.5832

■ 39.2560, 8.2548,
-34.4275

■ 41.9470, 6.9281,
-28.8945

■ 43.4420, 6.1911,
-25.8206

■ 45.2360, 5.3067,
-22.1320

■ 46.7310, 4.5696,
-19.0581

■ 48.5250, 3.6852,
-15.3694

■ 50.3190, 2.8007,
-11.6808

■ 51.8140, 2.0637,
-8.6069

■ 53.6080, 1.1793,
-4.9182

■ 55.1030, 0.4422,
-1.8443

Harmonies

Analogous

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



44.0530, -0.5191, -20.2175



40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832



40.2220, 13.2016, -34.3977

Triad

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



40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832



50.9930, 7.3985, 7.0221



49.0910, -11.3839, 11.3212

Complementary

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



40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832



18.8470, -7.8126, 32.5832

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.



49.8190, -8.7848, 17.6987



40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832



51.3810, 2.2772, 16.3289

Square

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



40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832



49.3550, 11.6570, -5.5733



50.2090, -3.5540, 19.9877



48.1500, -10.9199, 2.4995

Rectangle

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



40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832



43.2060, 14.1954, -26.4907



50.2090, -3.5540, 19.9877



48.9280, -10.8105, 14.0951

Sweetspot

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



40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832



67.7210, 3.0955, -12.9103



34.1110, -15.3377, -27.2843



34.1130, 1.9163, -7.9921



166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832



51.8740, 10.9081, -45.4935



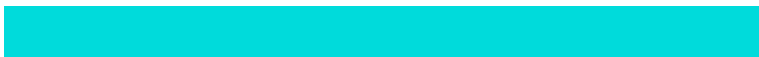
24.8910, 15.3367, -19.1984



27.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



64.4920, 13.5614, -56.5595



153.5190, 32.2821, -134.6362

Inverse Universe

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



24.8890, 15.3377, 27.2843



30.5620, 21.4149, 38.0951



34.6960, -15.6261, 18.6836



26.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



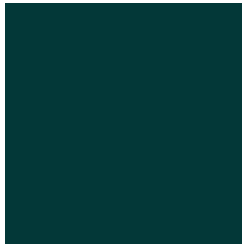
37.9960, 26.6240, 47.3615



90.4470, 63.3766, 112.7410

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

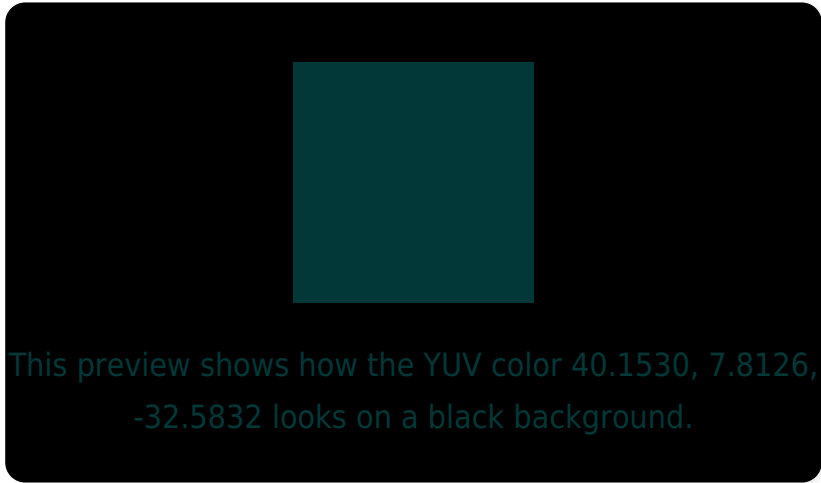
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

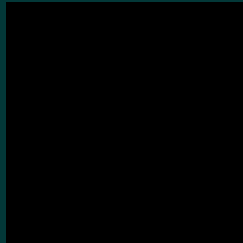
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832.

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

40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832

Protanopia

50.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000

Deuteranopia

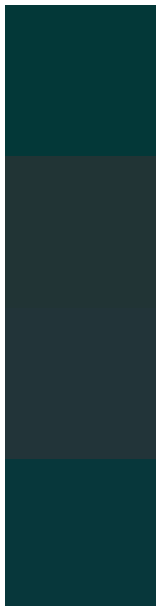
50.6240, 3.6364, 0.3298



Tritanopia

42.1150, 8.8173, -28.1649

Trichromacy



Original Color

40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832

Protanomaly

46.4330, 3.2375, -11.7807

Deuteranomaly

47.1880, 4.8373, -11.5659

Tritanomaly

41.1040, 8.8227, -29.9092

Monochromacy



Original Color

40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832

Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

40.3190, 2.8007, -11.6808

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832 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(3, 56, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 56, 56)  
}
```

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(3, 56, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 56, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832 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(3, 56, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 56, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 56, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 56, 56); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 56, 56); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 56, 56) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 40.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 56, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 56,  
56) }
```

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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