

Converting Colors

YUV(40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(40.1780, -0.0878,
-18.5731)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	133328
RGB	19, 51, 40
RGB Percent	7%, 20%, 16%
CMY	0.9255, 0.8000, 0.8431
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 0.22, 0.80
HSL	159°, 46%, 14%
HSV	159°, 63%, 20%
XYZ	1.8354, 2.6593, 2.4240
YIQ	40.1780, -15.5410, -10.2050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

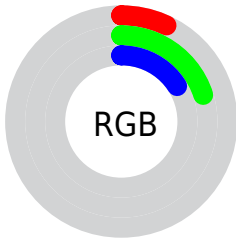
Format	Color
R_{YB}	19, 38, 51
Decimal	1258280
CIE _{Lab}	18.62, -15.10, 3.43
CIE _{LCh}	19, 15.486, 167.188
Yxy	2.6593, 0.2653, 0.3844
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279448360 (0xFF133328)
YUV	40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731
Hunter-Lab	16.3074, -8.4478, 2.6019

Details

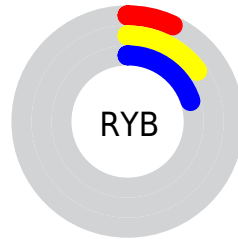
The YUV color **40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **29.8220, 0.0878, 18.5731**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.6510, -0.8139, -18.9879**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.4550, -0.2243, -21.4470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.9010, 0.0488, -15.6992**.

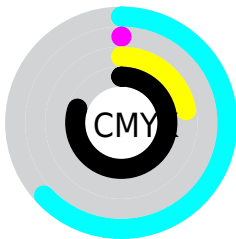
Distribution



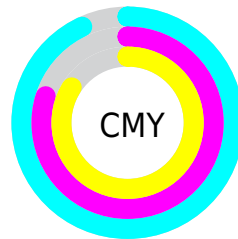
- Red (7%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731 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 40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 40.1780, -0.0878,
-18.5731

■ 40.1780, -0.0878,
-18.5731

■ 253.5050, 0.7370,
-3.0739

■ 19.8900, 0.0542,
-17.4435

■ 86.6510, -0.8139,
-18.9879

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 111.2380, -1.1033,
-19.5027

■ 136.3520, -0.6665,
-19.6027

■ 162.9390, -0.9559,
-20.1175

■ 190.2270, -1.0979,
-21.2471

■ 218.1130, -1.5347,

-21.1471

■ 243.8790, 0.0597,
-19.1879

■ 40.1780, -0.0878,
-18.5731

■ 40.1780, -0.0878,
-18.5731

■ 38.4550, -0.2243,
-21.4470

■ 41.9010, 0.0488,
-15.6992

■ 36.7320, -0.3609,
-24.3210

■ 43.6240, 0.1854,
-12.8252

■ 35.1230, -0.0606,
-27.2949

■ 45.2330, -0.1149,
-9.8513

■ 33.6990, -0.3446,
-29.5540

■ 46.9560, 0.0217,
-6.9774

■ 48.9780, 0.0108,
-3.4887

■ 50.7010, 0.1474,
-0.6148

■ 52.3100, -0.1528,
2.3591

■ 54.0330, -0.0163,
5.2331

■ 55.7560, 0.1203,
8.1070

Harmonies

Analogous

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



42.3490, -6.0881, -7.3221



40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731



36.7620, 7.5123, -29.6093

Triad

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



40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731



45.1270, 10.7834, -5.3734



45.3350, -8.0532, 16.3692

Complementary

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



40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731



29.8220, 0.0878, 18.5731

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.



46.1980, -3.5486, 18.2434



40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731



46.8790, 6.9617, 7.1221

Square

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



40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731



41.7940, 12.4266, -19.1133



46.6690, 2.1352, 15.1993



44.9060, -10.7997, 10.6064

Rectangle

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



40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731



36.6630, 11.0121, -32.1535



46.6690, 2.1352, 15.1993



45.6880, -6.7482, 17.8136

Sweetspot

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



40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731



61.9560, 0.0217, -6.9774



41.0730, -10.8820, -9.7110



30.6790, 0.1583, -4.1035



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.



40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731



49.4110, -0.2026, -28.4244



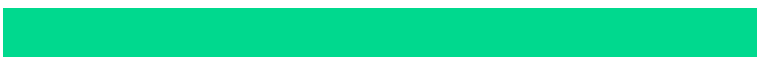
38.4970, 6.1640, -17.0989



24.9890, 0.0054, -1.7444



58.9690, 0.0153, -51.7158



143.5670, -0.7725, -125.9083

Inverse Universe

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



29.8220, 0.0878, 18.5731



33.5890, 0.2026, 28.4244



31.5030, -6.1640, 17.0989



24.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



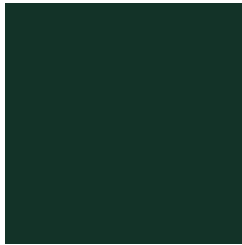
30.1450, 0.4215, 51.6158



73.4330, 0.7725, 125.9083

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

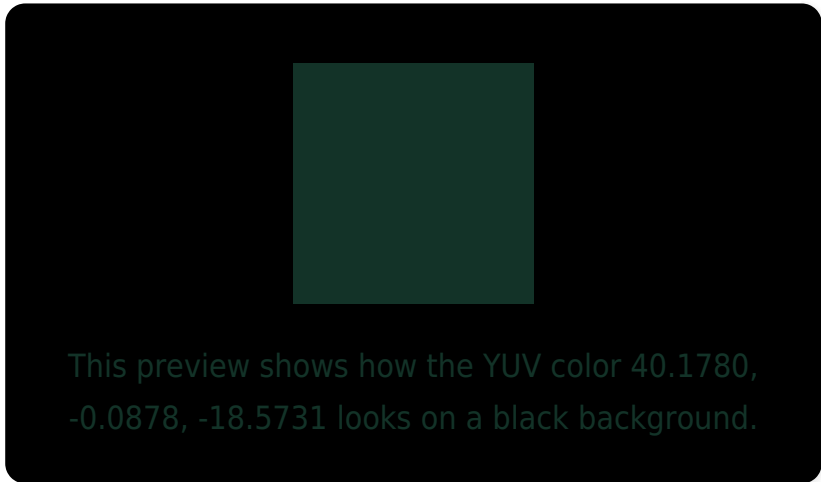
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

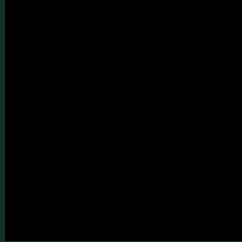
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.1780, -0.0878,

-18.5731.

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

40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731

Protanopia

44.9850, -3.9366, 2.6442

Deuteranopia

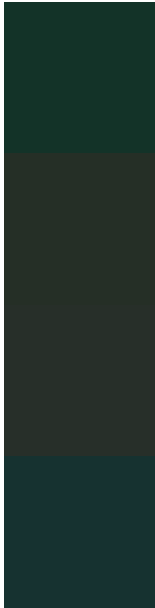
45.8650, -1.9054, 4.5034



Tritanopia

41.9810, 5.4324, -15.7693

Trichromacy



Original Color

40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731

Protanomaly

42.9840, -2.4571, -5.2480

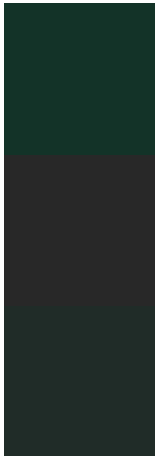
Deuteranomaly

43.9240, -1.4415, -4.3183

Tritanomaly

41.4000, 3.2538, -17.0138

Monochromacy



Original Color

40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731

Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

39.9560, 0.0217, -6.9774

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731 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(19, 51, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 51, 40)  
}
```

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(19, 51, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 51, 40) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731 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(19, 51, 40) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 51, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 51, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 51, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 51, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 51, 40)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 40.1780, -0.0878, -18.5731 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 51, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 51,  
40) }
```

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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