

# Converting Colors

YUV(40.8410, -19.1486,  
-18.2776)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(40.8410, -19.1486,  
-18.2776)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	143B02
RGB	20, 59, 2
RGB Percent	8%, 23%, 1%
CMY	0.9216, 0.7686, 0.9922
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.97, 0.77
HSL	101°, 93%, 12%
HSV	101°, 97%, 23%
XYZ	1.8634, 3.2810, 0.5925
YIQ	40.8410, -4.9470, -25.9950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

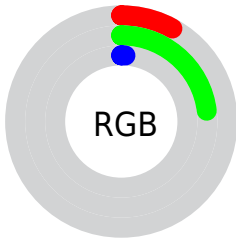
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	2, 59, 41
Decimal	1325826
CIE Lab	21.14, -25.25, 27.97
CIE LCh	21, 37.677, 132.075
Yxy	3.2810, 0.3248, 0.5719
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279515906 (0xFF143B02)
YUV	40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776
Hunter-Lab	18.1136, -13.3359, 10.7401

# Details

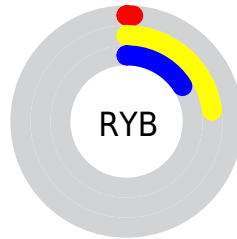
The YUV color **40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **20.1590, 19.1486, 18.2776**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.7270, -19.5854, -18.1776**, and **4.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.3140, -19.8748, -18.6924**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.7210, -17.1175, -16.4183**.

# Distribution



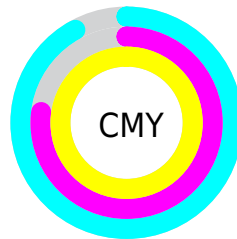
- Red (8%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (1%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776 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 40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 40.8410, -19.1486,  
-18.2776

■ 40.8410, -19.1486,  
-18.2776

■ 252.2640,  
-10.4832, 2.3995

■ 21.7190, -10.7075,  
-19.0476

■ 88.7270, -19.5854,  
-18.1776

■ 4.6960, -2.3151,  
-4.1184

■ 113.4990,  
-20.4590, -17.9776

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 139.9720,  
-21.1852, -18.3924


■ 166.4450,  
-21.9114, -18.8073


■ 193.3310,  
-22.3482, -18.7073


■ 221.8040,


-23.0744, -19.1221


 240.9990,  
-18.7335, -11.4001


 40.8410, -19.1486,  
-18.2776


 40.8410, -19.1486,  
-18.2776


 40.3140, -19.8748,  
-18.6924

 42.7210, -17.1175,  
-16.4183

 44.6010, -15.0863,  
-14.5591

 46.4810, -13.0551,  
-12.6998

 48.3610, -11.0240,  
-10.8406

 50.1270, -9.4296,  
-8.8814

■ 52.0070, -7.3985,  
-7.0221

■ 53.8870, -5.3673,  
-5.1629

■ 55.7670, -3.3361,  
-3.3037

■ 57.6470, -1.3050,  
-1.4444

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.2570, -23.2977, 5.9136



40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776



40.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168

# Triad

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



40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776



46.4890, 28.3529, -40.7709



45.4280, -2.1830, 46.9826

# Complementary

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



40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776



20.1590, 19.1486, 18.2776

# 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.



48.5760, 10.0690, 37.2058



40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776



41.4340, 31.8310, -36.3376

# Square

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



40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776



46.4260, 20.4960, -40.7156



52.2290, 19.6071, 11.2002



47.0130, -16.2754, 40.3306



# Rectangle

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



40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776



42.9090, 4.4819, -37.6312



52.2290, 19.6071, 11.2002



45.5680, 2.1850, 45.9829

# Sweetspot

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



40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776



69.5940, -7.6878, -7.5369



41.9360, -19.6884, 14.9651



33.8270, -4.3517, -4.2333



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.



40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776



52.3750, -25.8209, -24.8849



36.5990, -12.1273, -30.3433



30.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296



64.1480, -31.6250, -29.9478



151.2440, -74.5633, -71.2510



# Inverse Universe

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



20.1590, 19.1486, 18.2776



24.3260, 25.9683, 24.2701



24.4010, 12.1273, 30.3433



28.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296



30.1510, 31.4776, 30.5626

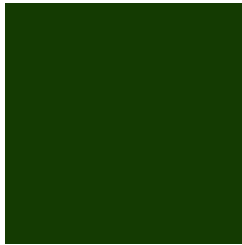


70.7560, 74.5633, 71.2510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

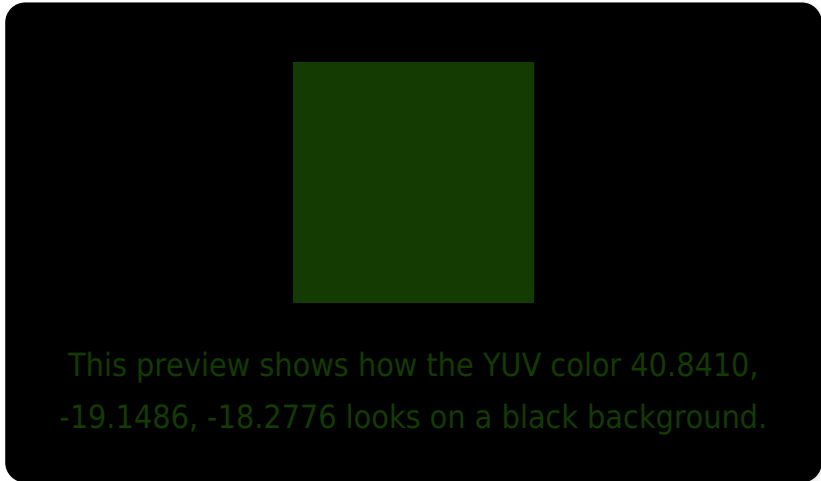
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

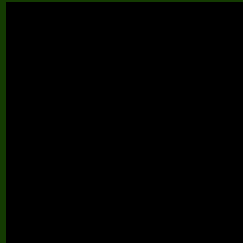
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776.

-18.2776.

# 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

40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776

### Protanopia

47.2790, -23.3085, 9.4023

### Deuteranopia

48.7940, -17.6464, 13.3357



## Tritanopia

48.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776

## Protanomaly

44.9680, -21.6762, -0.8489

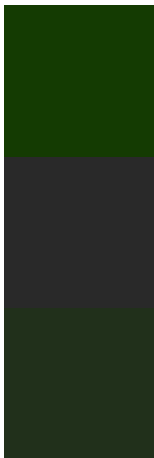
## Deuteranomaly

45.9020, -18.1927, 1.8399

## Tritanomaly

45.2770, -3.5876, -16.0289

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.1210, -6.9617, -7.1221

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776 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(20, 59, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 59, 2)  
}
```

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(20, 59, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 59, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776 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(20, 59, 2) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 59, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(20, 59, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 59, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 59, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 59, 2) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 40.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 59, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 59,  
2) }
```

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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