

# Converting Colors

YUV(40.9180, -12.2846,  
20.2429)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(40.9180, -12.2846,  
20.2429)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	402210
RGB	64, 34, 16
RGB Percent	25%, 13%, 6%
CMY	0.7490, 0.8667, 0.9373
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.75, 0.75
HSL	22°, 60%, 16%
HSV	22°, 75%, 25%
XYZ	2.7799, 2.2715, 0.7821
YIQ	40.9180, 23.6580, 0.7620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

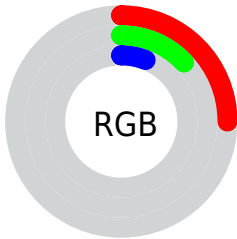
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	64, 45, 16
Decimal	4203024
CIELab	16.85, 12.45, 17.87
CIElCh	17, 21.777, 55.133
Yxy	2.2715, 0.4765, 0.3894
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282393104 (0xFF402210)
YUV	40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429
Hunter-Lab	15.0713, 6.5494, 7.4731

# Details

The YUV color **40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **39.0820, 12.2846, -20.2429**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.1850, -13.8952, 23.5168**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.8860, -13.7478, 22.9020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.9500, -10.8213, 17.5839**.

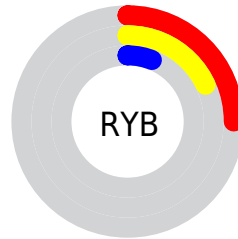
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (13%)

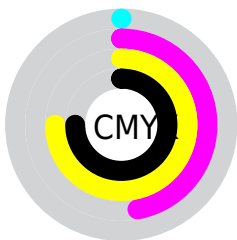
Blue (6%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (6%)

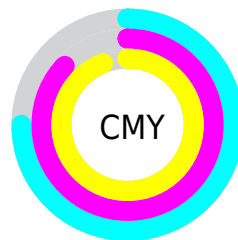


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (75%)

Black (75%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429 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 40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 40.9180, -12.2846,  
20.2429

■ 40.9180, -12.2846,  
20.2429

■ 253.2900, -6.5520,  
1.4997

■ 19.8900, -9.8058,  
18.5135

■ 87.1850, -13.8952,  
23.5168

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 111.9680,  
-14.7742, 25.4611


■ 137.4520,  
-15.5058, 26.7906


■ 163.9360,  
-16.2374, 28.1201


■ 191.1210,  
-16.8217, 28.8349


■ 218.7190,


-17.1165, 30.0644


 239.5320,  
-13.5733, 13.5654


 40.9180, -12.2846,  
20.2429


 40.9180, -12.2846,  
20.2429


 37.8860, -13.7478,  
22.9020


 43.9500, -10.8213,  
17.5839


 34.7400, -15.6478,  
25.6610

 47.0960, -8.9213,  
14.8248

 33.2240, -16.3794,  
26.9906

 50.1280, -7.4581,  
12.1657

 53.2740, -5.5581,  
9.4067

 56.3060, -4.0949,  
6.7476

■ 59.3380, -2.6316,  
4.0886

■ 62.4840, -0.7316,  
1.3295

■ 65.5160, 0.7316,  
-1.3295

■ 68.6620, 2.6316,  
-4.0886

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.2590, -6.0437, 25.2059



40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429



40.1250, -16.3306, 11.2914

# Triad

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



40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429



33.0950, 2.4182, -29.0243



41.6480, 13.9775, -3.1993

# Complementary

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



40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429



39.0820, 12.2846, -20.2429

# 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.



34.0360, 18.7163, -29.8496



40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429



34.9190, 9.4069, -30.6240

# Square

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



40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429



36.1800, -6.4977, -15.9439



35.8140, 15.3747, -31.4089



42.9660, 8.3978, 13.1848



# Rectangle

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



40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429



39.0100, -15.2879, 3.4992



35.8140, 15.3747, -31.4089



40.9460, 15.3096, -10.4766

# Sweetspot

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



40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429



74.7900, -4.8265, 8.0772



33.7720, 6.0284, 26.5100



37.5230, -3.2158, 4.8033



171.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429



47.7470, -19.5953, 31.7939



55.0060, -19.2300, 7.8877



31.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295



50.1350, -24.7166, 41.1006



116.2840, -57.3280, 94.4669



# Inverse Universe

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



39.0820, 12.2846, -20.2429



44.8400, 19.3059, -32.3087



24.9940, 19.2300, -7.8877



31.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295



46.8650, 24.7166, -41.1006

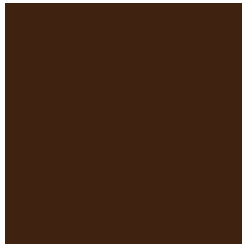


107.7160, 57.3280, -94.4669



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

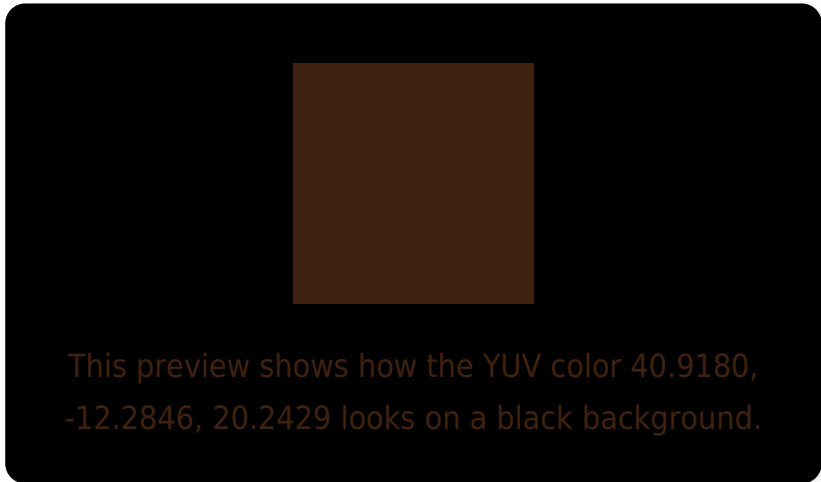
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

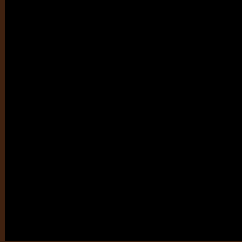
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429.



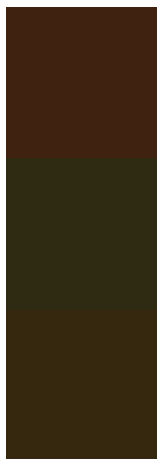
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 40.9180, -12.2846,



# 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

40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429

### Protanopia

40.7590, -11.2202, 5.4734

### Deuteranopia

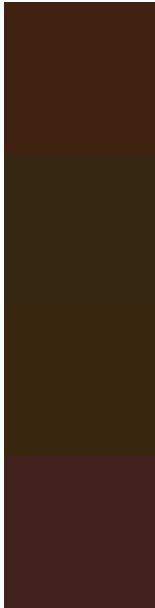
40.9230, -13.2730, 10.5915



## Tritanopia

42.0950, -3.9908, 20.0877

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429

## Protanomaly

40.6780, -11.6733, 10.8064

## Deuteranomaly

41.0590, -12.8471, 13.9803

## Tritanomaly

41.8840, -7.3378, 20.2727

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

40.6050, -4.2423, 7.3624

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429 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(64, 34, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 34, 16)  
}
```

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(64, 34, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 34, 16) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429 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(64, 34, 16) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 34, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 34, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 34, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 34, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 34, 16)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 40.9180, -12.2846, 20.2429 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 34, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 34,  
16) }
```

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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