

# Converting Colors

YUV(41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(41.1620, 4.3571,  
2.4889)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C2632
RGB	44, 38, 50
RGB Percent	17%, 15%, 20%
CMY	0.8275, 0.8510, 0.8039
CMYK	0.12, 0.24, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	270°, 14%, 17%
HSV	270°, 24%, 20%
XYZ	2.3075, 2.1520, 3.3114
YIQ	41.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

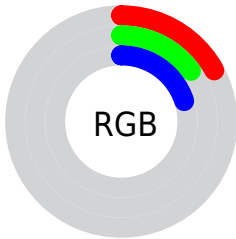
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	44, 38, 50
Decimal	2893362
CIE Lab	16.27, 5.70, -6.80
CIE LCh	16, 8.874, 310.001
Yxy	2.1520, 0.2969, 0.2769
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281083442 (0xFF2C2632)
YUV	41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889
Hunter-Lab	14.6697, 2.4062, -3.1147

# Details

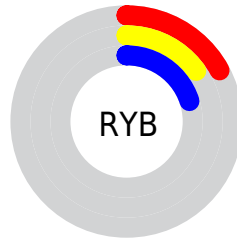
The YUV color **41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **46.8380, -4.3571, -2.4889**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.5750, 4.6465, 3.0037**, and **0.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.6290, 6.0989, 3.8334**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.9940, 2.4680, 1.7593**.

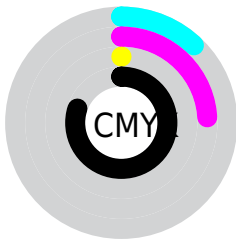
# Distribution



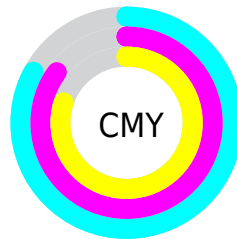
- Red (17%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889 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 41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 41.1620, 4.3571,  
2.4889

■ 41.1620, 4.3571,  
2.4889

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 20.4610, 4.2097,  
3.1037

■ 86.5750, 4.6465,  
3.0037

■ 0.1140, 0.4368,  
-0.1000

■ 110.6890, 5.0833,  
2.9037

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 136.1020, 5.3727,  
3.4185

■ 162.1020, 5.3727,  
3.4185

■ 189.2160, 5.8095,  
3.3186

■ 217.2160, 5.8095,

3.3186

245.2870, 4.7885,  
4.1333

41.1620, 4.3571,  
2.4889

41.1620, 4.3571,  
2.4889

37.6290, 6.0989,  
3.8334

44.9940, 2.4680,  
1.7593

33.7970, 7.9881,  
4.5630

48.5270, 0.7262,  
0.4148

30.2640, 9.7298,  
5.9075

52.3590, -1.1630,  
-0.3148

26.4320, 11.6190,  
6.6371

55.8920, -2.9048,  
-1.6593

22.8990, 13.3608,  
7.9816

59.7240, -4.7939,  
-2.3889

■ 19.0670, 15.2500,  
8.7112

■ 63.2570, -6.5357,  
-3.7334

■ 15.5340, 16.9917,  
10.0557

■ 67.0890, -8.4249,  
-4.4631

■ 13.1750, 18.1547,  
10.3705

■ 70.6220, -10.1666,  
-5.8075

■ 74.4540, -12.0558,  
-6.5372

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.2860, 6.2680, -3.7588



41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889



41.2120, 1.8675, 7.7071

# Triad

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



41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889



40.2630, -5.5527, 7.6623



37.4930, 2.2220, -12.7104

# Complementary

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



41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889



46.8380, -4.3571, -2.4889

# 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.



38.6030, -1.2833, -8.4218



41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889



40.1160, -5.9732, 2.5293

# Square

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



41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889



41.0290, -3.9583, 9.6216



38.9520, -3.9203, -2.5889



37.2910, 5.2795, -13.4102



# Rectangle

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



41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889



41.6530, -0.3219, 9.9513



38.9520, -3.9203, -2.5889



37.8630, 1.0535, -11.2809

# Sweetspot

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



41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889



60.4670, 1.7418, 1.3444



42.8900, 3.5052, -4.2885



30.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296



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.



41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889



50.1560, 6.8251, 4.2482



42.9560, 3.4727, 6.1776



23.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148



23.6010, 32.2417, 18.7669



57.0300, 78.8652, 44.7007



# Inverse Universe

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



42.2720, 0.8519, 6.7775



51.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810



45.0440, -3.4727, -6.1776



24.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



31.7410, 6.5367, 50.2161



77.1950, 15.1869, 122.6090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

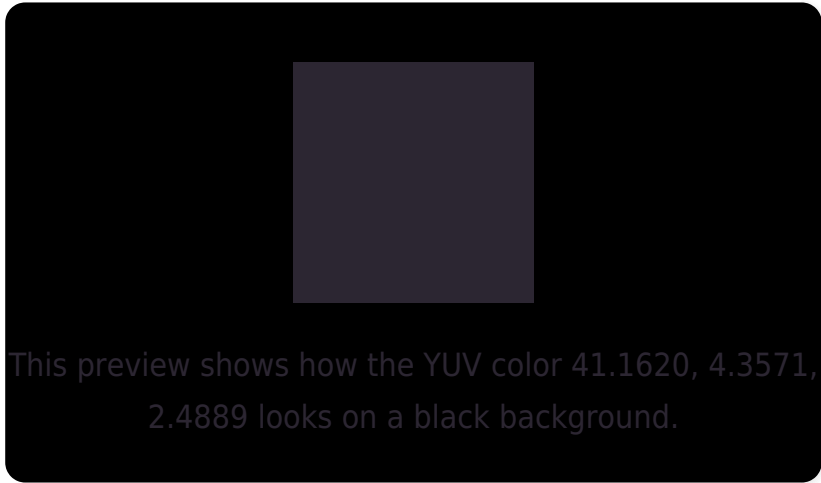
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

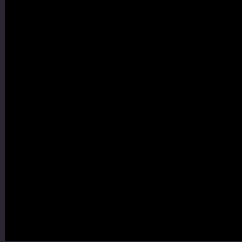
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 41.1620, 4.3571,



# 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

41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889

### Protanopia

40.6560, 5.0996, -2.3293

### Deuteranopia

41.1400, 4.3680, -0.9998



## Tritanopia

40.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889

## Protanomaly

40.6670, 5.0942, -0.5850

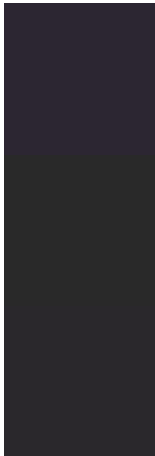
## Deuteranomaly

40.8520, 4.5100, 0.1298

## Tritanomaly

40.8800, 2.0312, 1.8592

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889 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(44, 38, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 38, 50)  
}
```

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(44, 38, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 38, 50) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889 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(44, 38, 50) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 38, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 38, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 38, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 38, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 38, 50)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 41.1620, 4.3571, 2.4889 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 38, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 38,  
50) }
```

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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