

# Converting Colors

YUV(41.8140, -18.1493,  
-12.1149)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149)  
contains.

<b>YUV(41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(41.8140, -18.1493,  
-12.1149)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1C3805
RGB	28, 56, 5
RGB Percent	11%, 22%, 2%
CMY	0.8902, 0.7804, 0.9804
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.91, 0.78
HSL	93°, 84%, 12%
HSV	93°, 91%, 22%
XYZ	1.9205, 3.0862, 0.6381
YIQ	41.8140, -0.3170, -21.7970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

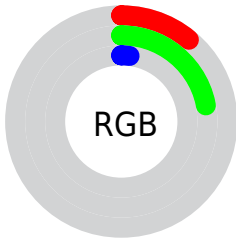
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	5, 56, 33
Decimal	1849349
CIELab	20.39, -20.65, 26.02
CIElCh	20, 33.221, 128.437
Yxy	3.0862, 0.3402, 0.5467
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280039429 (0xFF1C3805)
YUV	41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149
Hunter-Lab	17.5675, -11.2298, 10.1439

# Details

The YUV color **41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **19.1860, 18.1493, 12.1149**, and the grayscale version is **42.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.7000, -18.5861, -12.0149**, and **1.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.3470, -19.8911, -13.4593**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.3950, -15.9707, -10.8704**.

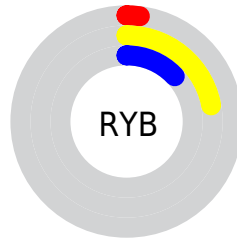
# Distribution



Red (11%)

Green (22%)

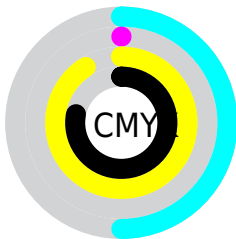
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (13%)

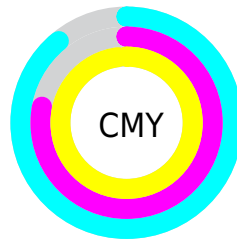


Cyan (50%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (89%)

Magenta (78%)


Yellow (98%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149 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 41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 41.8140, -18.1493,  
-12.1149


 41.8140, -18.1493,  
-12.1149

 252.4920, -9.6096,  
2.1995


 20.8550, -10.2815,  
-15.6588


 88.7000, -18.5861,  
-12.0149


 1.7610, -0.8682,  
-1.5444

 113.1730,  
-19.3123, -12.4297

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 139.6460,  
-20.0385, -12.8445


 165.5320,  
-20.4753, -12.7446


 193.0050,  
-21.2015, -13.1594


 220.8910,


-21.6383, -13.0594


 243.3200,  
-18.8918, -7.2966


 41.8140, -18.1493,  
-12.1149


 41.8140, -18.1493,  
-12.1149


 40.3470, -19.8911,  
-13.4593

 43.3950, -15.9707,  
-10.8704

 44.8620, -14.2290,  
-9.5260

 46.4430, -12.0504,  
-8.2815

 47.9100, -10.3086,  
-6.9371

 49.4910, -8.1301,  
-5.6926

■ 51.0720, -5.9515,  
-4.4481

■ 52.8380, -4.3571,  
-2.4889

■ 54.4190, -2.1786,  
-1.2445

■ 55.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.7950, -22.5769, 8.0728



41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149



38.0530, -3.9701, -33.3725

# Triad

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



41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149



44.1750, 24.5637, -38.7415



45.9110, -1.4351, 40.4201

# Complementary

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



41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149



19.1860, 18.1493, 12.1149

# 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.



49.0050, 9.3645, 29.8136



41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149



40.5220, 28.3367, -35.5378

# Square

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



41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149



44.2260, 17.1436, -38.7862



50.2670, 18.6024, 6.7818



46.2020, -12.9176, 36.6568



# Rectangle

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



41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149



40.5780, 3.1660, -35.5869



50.2670, 18.6024, 6.7818



46.5240, 2.2067, 39.0055

# Sweetspot

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



41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149



68.4310, -7.1145, -4.7630



36.0980, -15.3313, 17.4541



34.8380, -4.3571, -2.4889



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.



41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149



53.3050, -26.2794, -17.8075



35.1650, -13.8853, -26.4547



27.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



66.2630, -32.6677, -22.1557



158.1540, -77.9699, -51.8781



# Inverse Universe

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



19.1860, 18.1493, 12.1149



20.6950, 26.2794, 17.8075



25.8350, 13.8853, 26.4547



25.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296



25.4380, 32.8151, 21.5409



60.8460, 77.9699, 51.8781



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

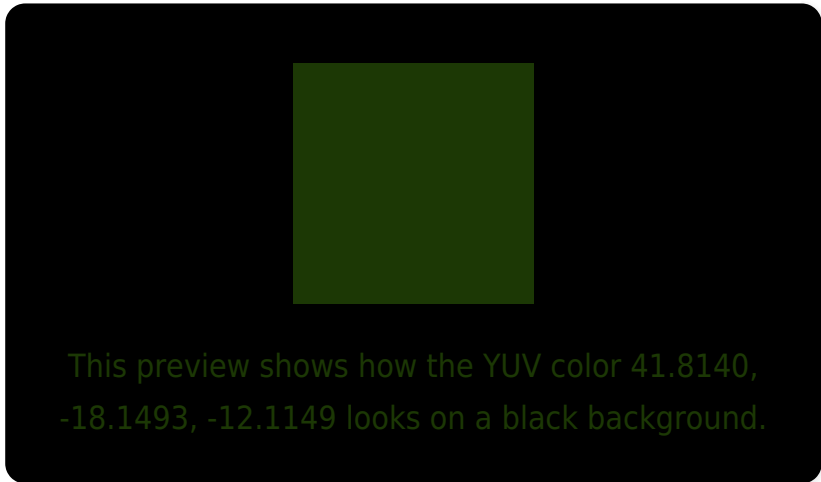
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

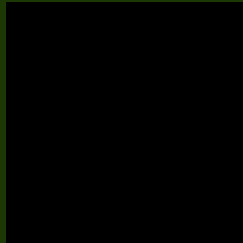
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149.



# 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

41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149

### Protanopia

45.5070, -22.4350, 9.2024

### Deuteranopia

47.4950, -17.4990, 12.7209



## Tritanopia

47.3730, 4.2531, -10.8511

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149

## Protanomaly

44.5060, -20.9555, 1.3102

## Deuteranomaly

45.3260, -17.9087, 4.0991

## Tritanomaly

44.8970, -3.8932, -11.3107

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149

## Achromatopsia

42.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.9580, -6.3883, -4.3482

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149 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(28, 56, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 56, 5)  
}
```

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(28, 56, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 56, 5) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149 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(28, 56, 5) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 56, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 56, 5)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 56, 5); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 56, 5); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 56, 5) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 41.8140, -18.1493, -12.1149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 56, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 56,  
5) }
```

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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