

# Converting Colors

YUV(41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(41.8690, -18.1764,  
-3.3931)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	263305
RGB	38, 51, 5
RGB Percent	15%, 20%, 2%
CMY	0.8510, 0.8000, 0.9804
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.90, 0.80
HSL	77°, 82%, 11%
HSV	77°, 90%, 20%
XYZ	2.0105, 2.7907, 0.5763
YIQ	41.8690, 7.0180, -17.0620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

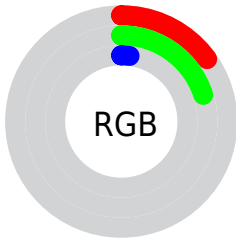
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	5, 51, 18
Decimal	2503429
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	19.19, -13.38, 24.84
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	19, 28.210, 118.313
Yxy	2.7907, 0.3739, 0.5190
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280693509 (0xFF263305)
YUV	41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931
Hunter-Lab	16.7053, -7.7512, 9.6485

# Details

The YUV color **41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **14.1310, 18.1764, 3.3931**, and the grayscale version is **42.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.0000, -20.2130, -3.5080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.7380, -16.1398, -3.2782**.

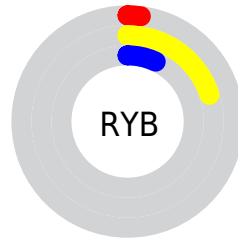
# Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (20%)

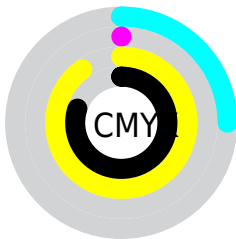
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (7%)

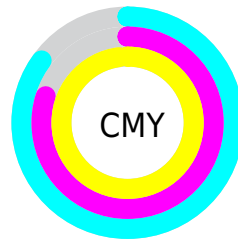


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931 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 41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 41.8690, -18.1764,  
-3.3931

■ 41.8690, -18.1764,  
-3.3931

■ 252.3780,  
-10.0464, 2.2995

■ 22.3940, -11.0402,  
-5.6075

■ 87.8690, -18.1764,  
-3.3931

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 112.6410,  
-19.0500, -3.1932


■ 138.4130,  
-19.9236, -2.9932


■ 165.1850,  
-20.7972, -2.7932


■ 192.0710,  
-21.2340, -2.6933


■ 219.9570,


-21.6708, -2.5933


 246.1960,  
-20.8026, -1.0489


 41.8690, -18.1764,  
-3.3931


 41.8690, -18.1764,  
-3.3931


 41.0000, -20.2130,  
-3.5080

 42.7380, -16.1398,  
-3.2782

 43.9060, -14.2507,  
-2.5486

 44.7750, -12.2141,  
-2.4337

 45.9430, -10.3249,  
-1.7040

 46.8120, -8.2883,  
-1.5891

■ 48.0940, -5.9623,  
-0.9594

■ 48.9630, -3.9258,  
-0.8446

■ 50.1310, -2.0366,  
-0.1149

■ 51.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



43.7570, -21.5722, 12.4911



41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931



36.8150, -6.3178, -27.0248

# Triad

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



41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931



40.9320, 19.7535, -35.8974



45.9530, 1.5022, 31.6132

# Complementary

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



41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931



14.1310, 18.1764, 3.3931

# 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.



48.0530, 9.8339, 19.2475



41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931



38.7950, 24.2581, -34.0232

# Square

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



41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931



40.2820, 12.1860, -35.3273



47.2720, 17.6139, -2.8695



44.7330, -8.2494, 32.6832



# Rectangle

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



41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931



37.2040, 0.3924, -32.6279



47.2720, 17.6139, -2.8695



46.6260, 4.1284, 29.2690

# Sweetspot

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



41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931



62.4530, -7.1253, -1.2743



25.7980, -10.2534, 22.1022



30.9630, -3.9258, -0.8446



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.



41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931



53.0940, -26.1753, -4.4674



35.2910, -14.9335, -16.9182



25.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



71.3790, -35.1898, -6.4714



173.7240, -85.6459, -16.4209



# Inverse Universe

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



14.1310, 18.1764, 3.3931



13.2050, 26.0279, 5.0822



20.7090, 14.9335, 16.9182



23.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148



17.6210, 35.1898, 6.4714



42.9770, 85.7933, 15.8062



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

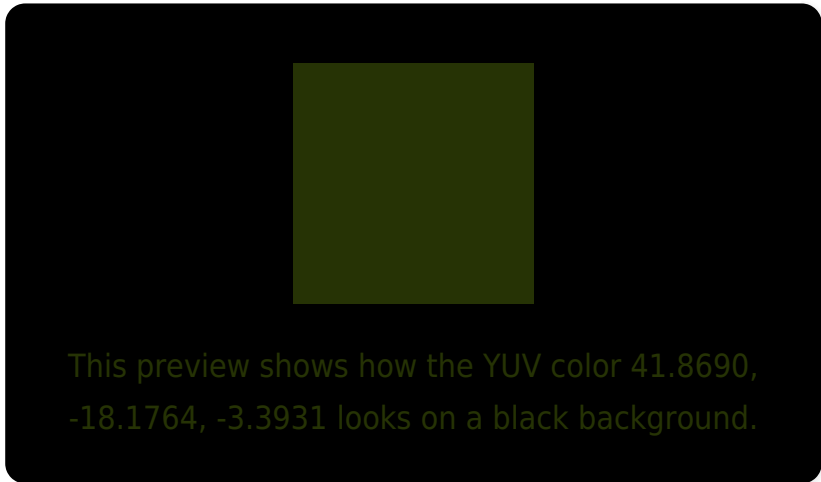
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 41.8690, -18.1764,

-3.3931.

# 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

41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931

### Protanopia

43.7780, -20.1036, 8.0877

### Deuteranopia

44.6090, -17.0622, 12.6209



## Tritanopia

46.2600, 2.3368, -2.8590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931

## Protanomaly

42.9840, -19.2191, 4.3990

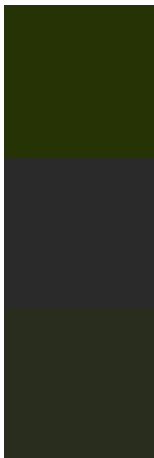
## Deuteranomaly

43.7500, -17.6247, 6.3583

## Tritanomaly

44.3110, -5.0833, -2.9037

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931

## Achromatopsia

42.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.9800, -6.3991, -0.8595

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931 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(38, 51, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 51, 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(38, 51, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 51, 5) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931 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(38, 51, 5) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 51, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 51, 5)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 51, 5); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 51, 5); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 51, 5) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 41.8690, -18.1764, -3.3931 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 51, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 51,  
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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