

# Converting Colors

YUV(42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(42.0250, -1.4913,  
-35.1019)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	023F27
RGB	2, 63, 39
RGB Percent	1%, 25%, 15%
CMY	0.9922, 0.7529, 0.8471
CMYK	0.97, 0.00, 0.38, 0.75
HSL	156°, 94%, 13%
HSV	156°, 97%, 25%
XYZ	2.1688, 3.7144, 2.5221
YIQ	42.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

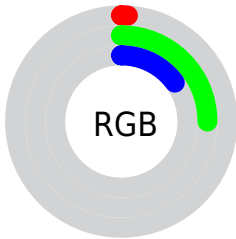
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	2, 40, 63
Decimal	147239
CIE Lab	22.70, -25.01, 9.72
CIE LCh	23, 26.832, 158.764
Yxy	3.7144, 0.2580, 0.4419
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278337319 (0xFF023F27)
YUV	42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019
Hunter-Lab	19.2728, -13.6409, 5.7321

# Details

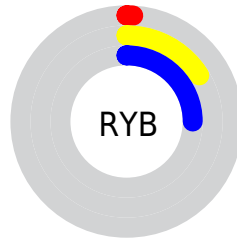
The YUV color **42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **22.9750, 1.4913, 35.1019**, and the grayscale version is **42.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.7760, -3.8336, -30.4986**, and **9.9790, -4.9196, -8.7516** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.3130, -1.6333, -36.2315**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.0470, -1.5022, -31.6132**.

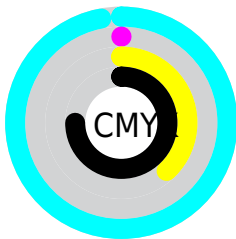
# Distribution



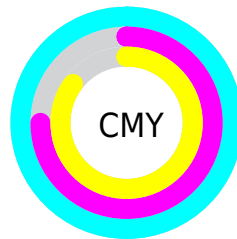
- Red (1%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019 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 42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 42.0250, -1.4913,  
-35.1019

■ 42.0250, -1.4913,  
-35.1019

■ 252.0100, 1.4741,  
-6.1478

■ 26.2330, -3.5659,  
-23.0063

■ 91.7760, -3.8336,  
-30.4986

■ 9.9790, -4.9196,  
-8.7516

■ 117.2490, -4.5598,  
-30.9134

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 143.2490, -4.5598,  
-30.9134


■ 170.4230, -5.1385,  
-31.9430


■ 198.0100, -5.4279,  
-32.4578


■ 225.7110, -5.2805,


-33.0725


 241.9710, 0.5073,  
-22.7766


 42.0250, -1.4913,  
-35.1019


 42.0250, -1.4913,  
-35.1019


 41.3130, -1.6333,  
-36.2315

 44.0470, -1.5022,  
-31.6132

 46.4820, -1.2236,  
-27.6097

 48.5040, -1.2345,  
-24.1210

 50.6400, -0.8085,  
-20.7323

 52.9610, -0.9668,  
-16.6288

■ 55.0970, -0.5408,  
-13.2401

■ 57.1190, -0.5517,  
-9.7514

■ 59.2550, -0.1257,  
-6.3626

■ 61.5760, -0.2840,  
-2.2592

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.9760, -13.7922, -9.6260



42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019



44.4080, 7.6869, -38.9458

# Triad

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



42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019



50.4870, 21.4519, -20.5981



53.2120, -11.4435, 30.5091

# Complementary

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



42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019



22.9750, 1.4913, 35.1019

# 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.



53.9270, -2.4290, 32.5130



42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019



55.5290, 14.5292, 6.5521

# Square

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



42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019



45.5940, 22.3852, -39.9859



55.5760, 6.6180, 24.0508



53.0230, -18.2523, 21.0278



# Rectangle

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



42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019



45.8900, 13.3652, -40.2455



55.5760, 6.6180, 24.0508



53.3200, -8.5388, 32.1684

# Sweetspot

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



42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019



73.6840, -0.8302, -13.7549



44.9830, -21.1906, -16.6481



36.1300, -0.5571, -8.0070



168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019



53.7200, -2.3270, -47.1124



41.2390, 10.7282, -34.4126



29.8750, -0.4314, -1.6444



61.6760, -2.3053, -54.0899



145.7040, -5.2771, -127.7824



# Inverse Universe

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



22.9750, 1.4913, 35.1019



28.1660, 1.8902, 47.2124



23.7610, -10.7282, 34.4126



29.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



32.3240, 2.3053, 54.0899

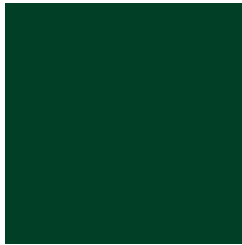


76.2960, 5.2771, 127.7824



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

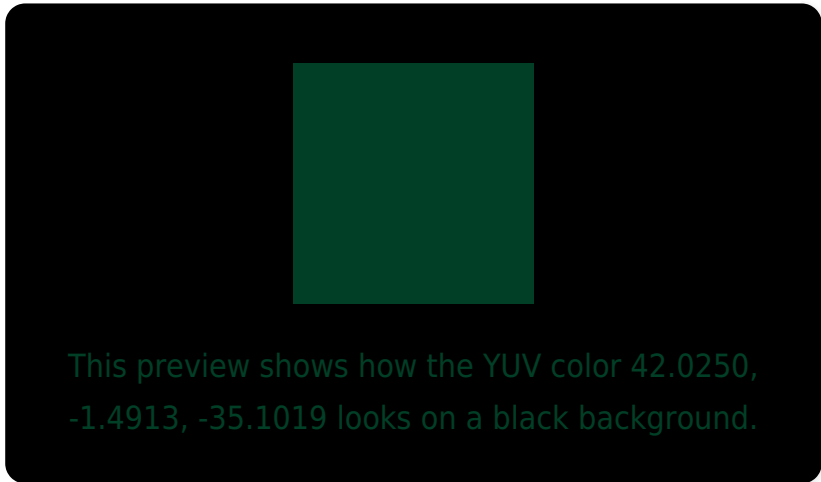
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 42.0250, -1.4913,



# 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

42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019

### Protanopia

54.0300, -8.8888, 4.3587

### Deuteranopia

54.3340, -6.5737, 8.4771



## Tritanopia

49.5070, 7.6380, -23.2466

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019

## Protanomaly

49.6260, -6.2246, -10.1960

## Deuteranomaly

49.6910, -4.7777, -7.6220

## Tritanomaly

46.6760, 4.5967, -27.7799

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019

## Achromatopsia

42.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

42.0970, -0.5408, -13.2401

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019 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(2, 63, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 63, 39)  
}
```

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(2, 63, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 63, 39) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019 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(2, 63, 39) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 63, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 63, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 63, 39); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 63, 39); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 63, 39) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 42.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 63, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 63,  
39) }
```

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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