

# Converting Colors

YUV(42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473)  
contains.

<b>YUV(42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473)</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(42.6320, 11.5204,  
-8.4473)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	212B42
RGB	33, 43, 66
RGB Percent	13%, 17%, 26%
CMY	0.8706, 0.8314, 0.7412
CMYK	0.50, 0.35, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	222°, 33%, 19%
HSV	222°, 50%, 26%
XYZ	2.4744, 2.4444, 5.4957
YIQ	42.6320, -13.3430, 5.0330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

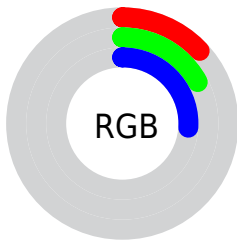
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	33, 41, 66
Decimal	2173762
CIELab	17.67, 3.08, -15.87
CIELCh	18, 16.165, 280.983
Yxy	2.4444, 0.2376, 0.2347
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280363842 (0xFF212B42)
YUV	42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473
Hunter-Lab	15.6347, 0.8898, -9.8964

# Details

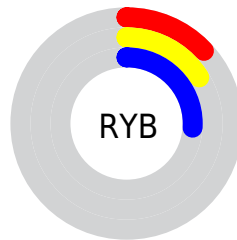
The YUV color **42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **56.3680, -11.5204, 8.4473**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.2730, 12.6834, -8.1324**, and **3.2090, 9.7570, -2.8143** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.6040, 13.9992, -10.1767**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.6600, 9.0416, -6.7178**.

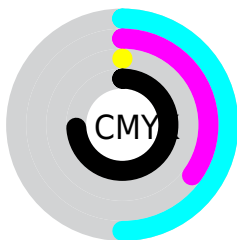
# Distribution



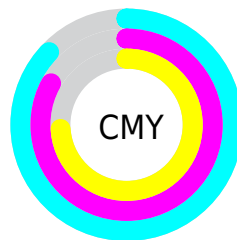
- Red (13%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473 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 42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 42.6320, 11.5204,  
-8.4473

■ 42.6320, 11.5204,  
-8.4473

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 21.8060, 10.9416,  
-9.4769

■ 88.2730, 12.6834,  
-8.1324

■ 3.2090, 9.7570,  
-2.8143

■ 113.3870, 13.1202,  
-8.2324

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 138.5010, 13.5570,  
-8.3324

■ 164.9140, 13.8464,  
-7.8176

■ 192.0280, 14.2832,  
-7.9176

■ 219.8430, 14.8674,

-8.6323

246.1070, 4.3842,  
-6.2328

42.6320, 11.5204,  
-8.4473

42.6320, 11.5204,  
-8.4473

37.6040, 13.9992,  
-10.1767

47.6600, 9.0416,  
-6.7178

33.4620, 16.0412,  
-11.8062

51.8020, 6.9996,  
-5.0884

28.4340, 18.5200,  
-13.5356

56.8300, 4.5208,  
-3.3589

24.2920, 20.5620,  
-15.1651

60.9720, 2.4788,  
-1.7294

19.2640, 23.0408,  
-16.8945

66.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 71.0280, -2.4788,  
1.7294

■ 75.1700, -4.5208,  
3.3589

■ 80.1980, -6.9996,  
5.0884

■ 84.3400, -9.0416,  
6.7178

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.9890, 13.3164, -24.5464



42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473



44.7970, 7.9881, 4.5630

# Triad

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



42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473



43.5740, -7.1850, 17.9136



38.4340, -1.6930, -17.0436

# Complementary

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



42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473



56.3680, -11.5204, 8.4473

# 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.



40.6050, -7.6933, -5.7926



42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473



42.9170, -10.8051, 12.3508

# Square

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



42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473



44.1380, -2.5330, 19.1730



42.1610, -10.9254, 4.2438



34.1210, 6.3493, -29.9241



# Rectangle

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



42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473



44.7440, 5.0562, 11.6255



42.1610, -10.9254, 4.2438



39.0000, -3.4510, -13.1550

# Sweetspot

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



42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473



77.8300, 4.5208, -3.3589



54.9930, 0.4965, -19.2879



37.9720, 2.4788, -1.7294



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.



42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473



49.7330, 18.3726, -12.9208



38.5560, 13.5299, 0.3894



30.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147



28.0810, 33.9771, -24.6270



65.4520, 78.1642, -57.4014



# Inverse Universe

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



44.0070, -0.4965, 19.2879



52.2580, -1.1132, 30.4687



60.4440, -13.5299, -0.3894



31.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



32.3090, -1.6313, 56.7340



74.7280, -3.3169, 130.9115



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

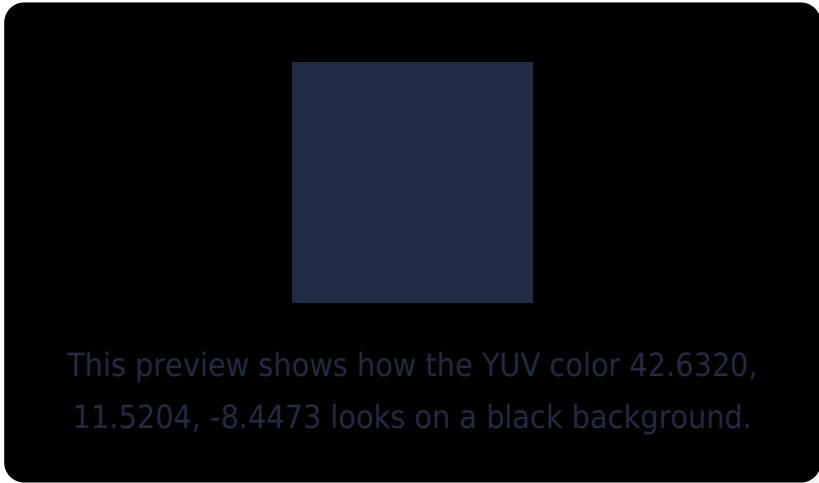
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

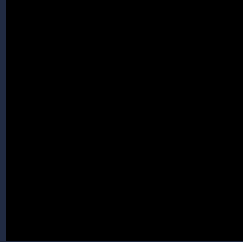
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 42.6320, 11.5204,

-8.4473.

# 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

42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473

### Protanopia

43.2300, 11.2256, -7.2177

### Deuteranopia

42.3330, 11.6678, -9.0620



## Tritanopia

41.0740, 4.4005, -11.4659

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473

## Protanomaly

42.9310, 11.3730, -7.8325

## Deuteranomaly

42.3330, 11.6678, -9.0620

## Tritanomaly

41.7690, 7.0159, -10.3214

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473

## Achromatopsia

43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

42.7160, 4.0840, -3.2589

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473 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(33, 43, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 43, 66)  
}
```

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(33, 43, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 43, 66) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473 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(33, 43, 66) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 43, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(33, 43, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 43, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 43, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 43, 66)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 42.6320, 11.5204, -8.4473 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 43, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 43,  
66) }
```

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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