

# Converting Colors

YUV(42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588)  
contains.

<b>YUV(42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588)</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(42.8030, 8.9711,  
15.9588)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D1E3D
RGB	61, 30, 61
RGB Percent	24%, 12%, 24%
CMY	0.7608, 0.8824, 0.7608
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	300°, 34%, 18%
HSV	300°, 51%, 24%
XYZ	3.2310, 2.2576, 4.6803
YIQ	42.8030, 8.5250, 16.2130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

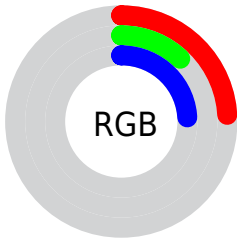
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	61, 30, 61
Decimal	4005437
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	16.78, 20.66, -13.53
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	17, 24.697, 326.768
Yxy	2.2576, 0.3177, 0.2220
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282195517 (0xFF3D1E3D)
YUV	42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588
Hunter-Lab	15.0252, 12.0908, -7.9511

# Details

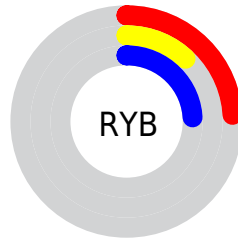
The YUV color **42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **48.1970, -8.9711, -15.9588**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032**, and **4.7430, 6.5357, 3.7334** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.2810, 10.7075, 19.0476**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.3250, 7.2348, 12.8700**.

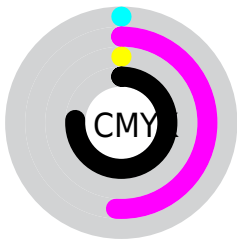
# Distribution



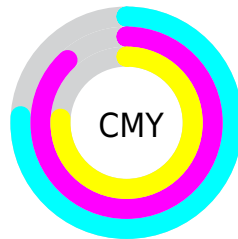
- Red (24%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588 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 42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 42.8030, 8.9711,  
15.9588

■ 42.8030, 8.9711,  
15.9588

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 20.8030, 8.9711,  
15.9588

■ 89.0420, 9.8393,  
17.5032

■ 4.7430, 6.5357,  
3.7334

■ 113.7540, 9.9813,  
18.6327

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 139.4660, 10.1233,  
19.7623

■ 165.8790, 10.4127,  
20.2771

■ 193.2920, 10.7020,  
20.7919

■ 221.2920, 10.7020,

20.7919

242.0860, 6.3666,  
11.3256

42.8030, 8.9711,  
15.9588

42.8030, 8.9711,  
15.9588

39.2810, 10.7075,  
19.0476

46.3250, 7.2348,  
12.8700

35.7590, 12.4438,  
22.1364

49.8470, 5.4984,  
9.7812

32.2370, 14.1802,  
25.2252

53.3690, 3.7621,  
6.6924

28.7150, 15.9165,  
28.3139

56.8910, 2.0257,  
3.6036

25.1930, 17.6529,  
31.4027

61.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 64.5220, -1.7363,  
-3.0888

■ 68.0440, -3.4727,  
-6.1776

■ 71.5660, -5.2090,  
-9.2664

■ 75.0880, -6.9454,  
-12.3552

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.9900, 15.2879, -3.4992



42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588



41.2190, 1.3710, 26.9949

# Triad

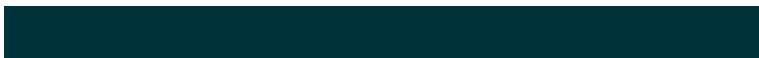
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588



39.3270, -19.3882, 11.9912



35.8480, 10.4279, -31.4387

# Complementary

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



42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588



48.1970, -8.9711, -15.9588

# 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.



33.7960, 2.5656, -29.6391



42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588



37.7490, -16.1453, -1.5339

# Square

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



42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588



40.2450, -14.9108, 22.5871



33.5600, -6.1921, -20.6621



36.2700, 17.1219, -31.8088



# Rectangle

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



42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588



40.4490, -4.1654, 29.4242



33.5600, -6.1921, -20.6621



35.1640, 7.8071, -30.8388

# Sweetspot

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



42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588



71.9560, 3.4727, 6.1776



33.5340, 13.5407, -3.0993



36.3040, 2.3151, 4.1184



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.



42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588



50.8240, 13.8908, 24.7104



41.0930, 2.4192, 17.4584



29.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



38.8220, 27.2028, 48.3911



91.6860, 64.2448, 114.2854



# Inverse Universe

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



42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588



50.8240, 13.8908, 24.7104



50.0210, -1.9824, -17.5584



29.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



38.8220, 27.2028, 48.3911



91.6860, 64.2448, 114.2854



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

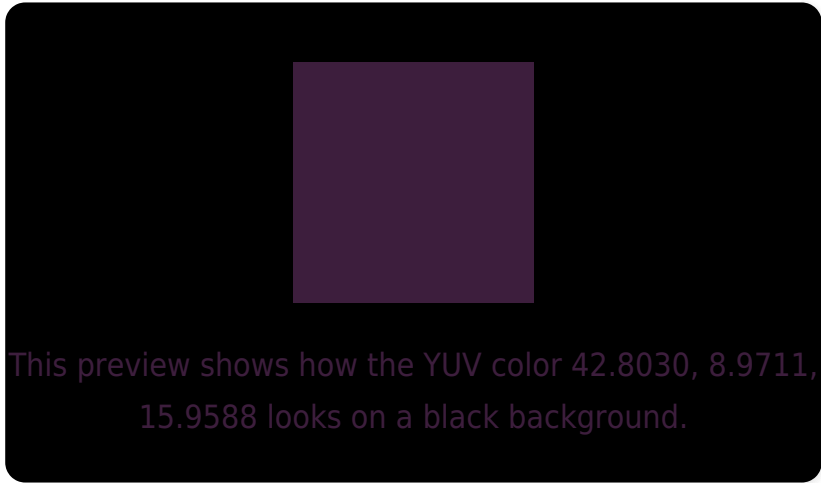
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

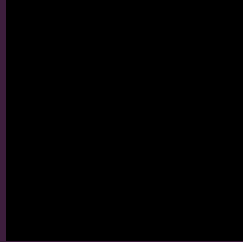
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 42.8030, 8.9711,



# 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

42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588

### Protanopia

41.1310, 14.7254, -9.7619

### Deuteranopia

42.1440, 8.3100, -5.3883



## Tritanopia

42.8060, -2.3694, 13.3251

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588

## Protanomaly

41.6160, 12.5143, -0.5402

## Deuteranomaly

42.6010, 8.5777, 2.1039

## Tritanomaly

42.8430, 1.5564, 14.1697

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588

## Achromatopsia

43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

42.9560, 3.4727, 6.1776

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588 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(61, 30, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 30, 61)  
}
```

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(61, 30, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 30, 61) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588 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(61, 30, 61) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 30, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 30, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 30, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 30, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 30, 61)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 42.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 30, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 30,  
61) }
```

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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