

Converting Colors

YUV(42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(42.8200, -0.4043,
-10.3661)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F312A
RGB	31, 49, 42
RGB Percent	12%, 19%, 16%
CMY	0.8784, 0.8078, 0.8353
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.14, 0.81
HSL	157°, 23%, 16%
HSV	157°, 37%, 19%
XYZ	2.0813, 2.6551, 2.5933
YIQ	42.8200, -8.4810, -5.9930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

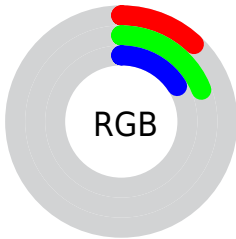
Format	Color
RYB	31, 42, 49
Decimal	2044202
CIELab	18.61, -9.28, 2.12
CIELCh	19, 9.519, 167.116
Yxy	2.6551, 0.2840, 0.3622
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280234282 (0xFF1F312A)
YUV	42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661
Hunter-Lab	16.2945, -5.7154, 1.9701

Details

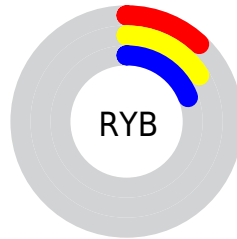
The YUV color **42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **37.1800, 0.4043, 10.3661**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.4070, -0.6937, -10.8809**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.0970, -0.5408, -13.2401**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.5430, -0.2677, -7.4922**.

Distribution



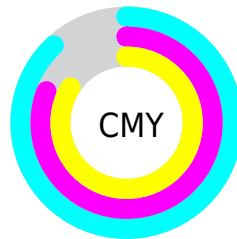
- Red (12%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (81%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661 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 42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 42.8200, -0.4043,
-10.3661

■ 42.8200, -0.4043,
-10.3661

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 21.9340, 0.0325,
-10.4661

■ 88.4070, -0.6937,
-10.8809

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 113.1080, -0.5462,
-11.4957

■ 138.6950, -0.8356,
-12.0105

■ 164.6950, -0.8356,
-12.0105

■ 191.9830, -0.9776,
-13.1401

■ 219.9830, -0.9776,

-13.1401

■ 247.5100, -0.2514,
-12.7253

■ 42.8200, -0.4043,
-10.3661

■ 42.8200, -0.4043,
-10.3661

■ 41.0970, -0.5408,
-13.2401

■ 44.5430, -0.2677,
-7.4922

■ 39.3740, -0.6774,
-16.1140

■ 46.2660, -0.1311,
-4.6183

■ 37.6510, -0.8139,
-18.9879

■ 47.9890, 0.0054,
-1.7444

■ 35.9280, -0.9505,
-21.8619

■ 49.7120, 0.1420,
1.1296

■ 34.2050, -1.0871,
-24.7358

■ 51.4350, 0.2785,
4.0035

■ 32.8950, -0.9342,
-27.0949

■ 52.7450, 0.1257,
6.3626

■ 32.1830, -1.0762,
-28.2245

■ 54.4680, 0.2623,
9.2366

■ 56.1910, 0.3988,
12.1105

■ 57.9140, 0.5354,
14.9844

Harmonies

Analogous

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



43.6420, -3.7675, -4.9480



42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661



42.1230, 3.3904, -14.1399

Triad

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



42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661



45.5850, 6.1206, -3.1440



46.1000, -4.9793, 10.4363

Complementary

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



42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661



37.1800, 0.4043, 10.3661

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.



45.9090, -1.9271, 11.4808



42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661



46.1730, 4.3517, 4.2333

Square

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



42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661



44.1820, 7.3053, -9.8066



46.6960, 1.1359, 9.0366



45.3230, -6.5682, 6.7327

Rectangle

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



42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661



42.5790, 5.1376, -14.5398



46.6960, 1.1359, 9.0366



45.9260, -4.4005, 11.4659

Sweetspot

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



42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661



61.5650, -0.2785, -4.0035



43.6590, -6.2409, -4.9629



31.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



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.



42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661



54.3740, -0.6774, -16.1140



42.4440, 3.2321, -10.0364



24.9890, 0.0054, -1.7444



58.5130, -1.7319, -51.3159



142.4270, -5.1405, -124.9085

Inverse Universe

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



37.1800, 0.4043, 10.3661



45.6260, 0.6774, 16.1140



37.5560, -3.2321, 10.0364



24.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



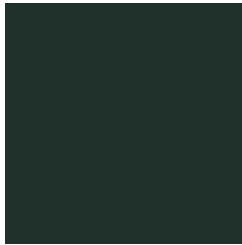
30.6010, 2.1687, 51.2159



74.4590, 4.7037, 125.0085

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

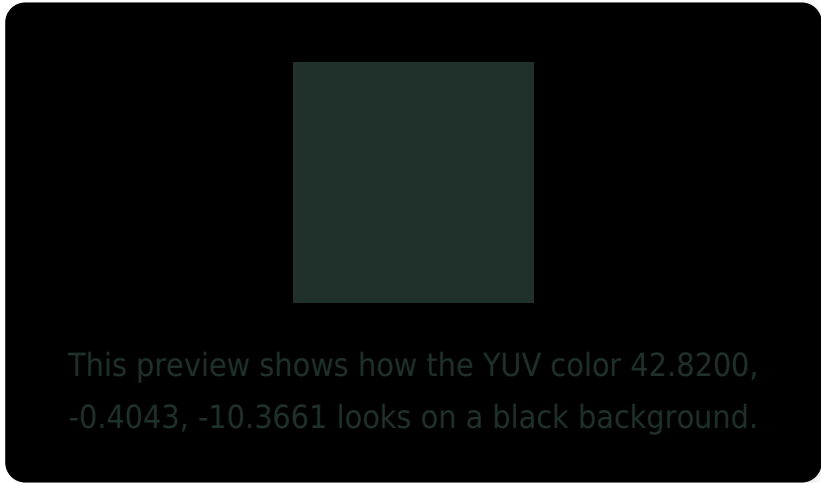
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

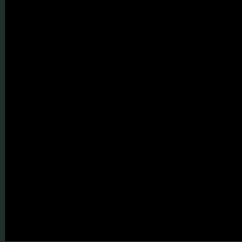
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 42.8200, -0.4043,

-10.3661.

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

42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661

Protanopia

45.0280, -2.4788, 1.7294

Deuteranopia

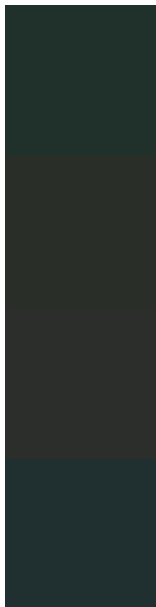
45.6800, -1.3212, 3.7886



Tritanopia

43.8570, 3.5215, -9.5216

Trichromacy



Original Color

42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661

Protanomaly

43.9350, -1.4470, -2.5740

Deuteranomaly

44.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444

Tritanomaly

43.2160, 2.3585, -9.8364

Monochromacy



Original Color

42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661

Achromatopsia

43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

42.9780, 0.0108, -3.4887

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661 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(31, 49, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 49, 42)  
}
```

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(31, 49, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 49, 42) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661 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(31, 49, 42) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 49, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(31, 49, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 49, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 49, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 49, 42)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 42.8200, -0.4043, -10.3661 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 49, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 49,  
42) }
```

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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