

# Converting Colors

YUV(43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(43.0900, -13.3554,  
-9.7259)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	203610
RGB	32, 54, 16
RGB Percent	13%, 21%, 6%
CMY	0.8745, 0.7882, 0.9373
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.70, 0.79
HSL	95°, 54%, 14%
HSV	95°, 70%, 21%
XYZ	2.0084, 2.9828, 0.9601
YIQ	43.0900, -0.9140, -16.4820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

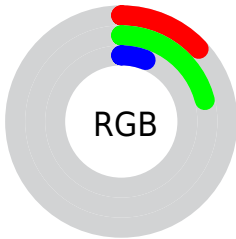
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	16, 54, 38
Decimal	2110992
CIE Lab	19.97, -16.83, 20.71
CIE LCh	20, 26.686, 129.110
Yxy	2.9828, 0.3375, 0.5012
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280301072 (0xFF203610)
YUV	43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259
Hunter-Lab	17.2708, -9.4669, 8.7936

# Details

The YUV color **43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **26.9100, 13.3554, 9.7259**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.4490, -14.5184, -10.0408**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.6230, -15.0971, -11.0704**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.5570, -11.6136, -8.3815**.

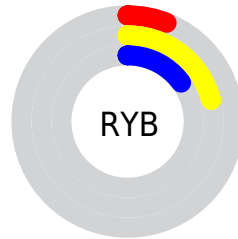
# Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (21%)

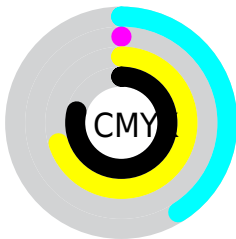
Blue (6%)



Red (6%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (15%)

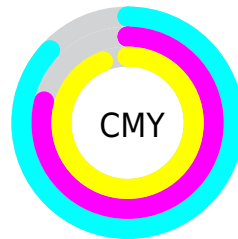


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (70%)

Black (79%)



Cyan (87%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259 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 43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 43.0900, -13.3554,  
-9.7259

■ 43.0900, -13.3554,  
-9.7259

■ 253.5180, -5.6784,  
1.2997

■ 22.6600, -11.1714,  
-10.2258

■ 89.4490, -14.5184,  
-10.0408

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 114.2210,  
-15.3920, -9.8408

■ 139.6940,  
-16.1181, -10.2556


■ 166.2810,  
-16.4075, -10.7704


■ 193.1670,  
-16.8443, -10.6705


■ 221.6400,


-17.5705, -11.0853


 244.9440,  
-15.2554, -6.9669


 43.0900, -13.3554,  
-9.7259


 43.0900, -13.3554,  
-9.7259


 41.6230, -15.0971,  
-11.0704


 44.5570, -11.6136,  
-8.3815


 40.0420, -17.2757,  
-12.3148

 46.1380, -9.4350,  
-7.1370

 38.5750, -19.0175,  
-13.6593

 47.6050, -7.6933,  
-5.7926

 49.4850, -5.6621,  
-3.9333

 50.9520, -3.9203,  
-2.5889

■ 52.4190, -2.1786,  
-1.2445

■ 54.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 55.4670, 1.7418,  
1.3444

■ 57.0480, 3.9203,  
2.5889

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.0660, -20.2455, 6.9581



43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259



37.3350, -1.6442, -32.7428

# Triad

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



43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259



41.3880, 21.5007, -36.2973



47.6280, -2.2816, 31.8982

# Complementary

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



43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259



26.9100, 13.3554, 9.7259

# 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.



49.2770, 6.7654, 23.4361



43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259



44.0740, 21.1625, -21.1129

# Square

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



43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259



41.6670, 14.9542, -36.5420



50.1160, 14.2398, 6.0373



47.6140, -11.1487, 29.2795



# Rectangle

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



43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259



39.4040, 3.7448, -34.5573



50.1160, 14.2398, 6.0373



48.1270, 0.9234, 30.5836

# Sweetspot

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



43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259



66.8980, -5.3727, -3.4185



40.2760, -11.9681, 12.0359



33.4790, -3.1941, -2.1741



163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259



53.9940, -21.1960, -14.9037



38.6480, -9.6865, -19.8623



27.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296



65.6650, -32.3728, -23.3852



156.0610, -76.9381, -56.1815



# Inverse Universe

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



26.9100, 13.3554, 9.7259



28.3050, 21.0486, 15.5185



31.3520, 9.6865, 19.8623



25.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296



26.3350, 32.3728, 23.3852



62.9390, 76.9381, 56.1815



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

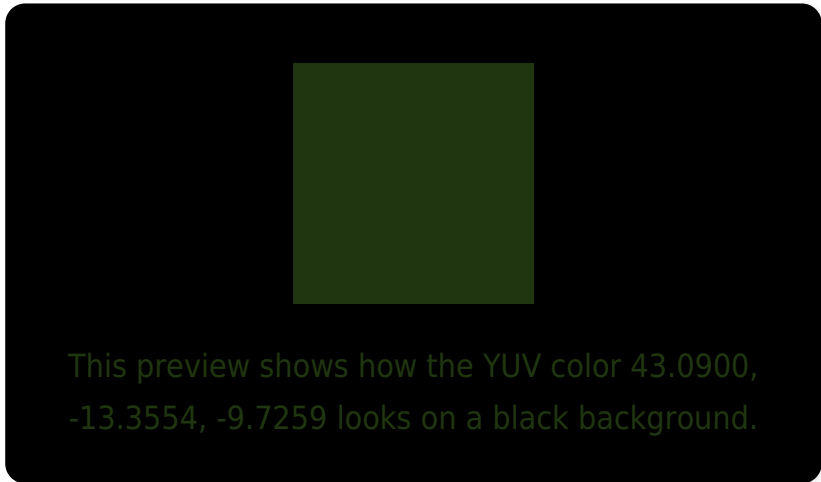
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

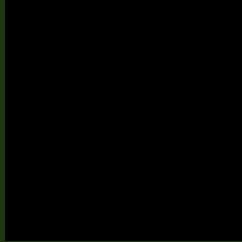
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 43.0900, -13.3554,

-9.7259.

# 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

43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259

### Protanopia

46.0320, -15.2988, 6.9879

### Deuteranopia

47.1080, -13.8572, 11.3063



**Tritanopia**

46.8680, 3.5161, -7.7772

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259

## Protanomaly

44.8140, -14.6983, 1.0401

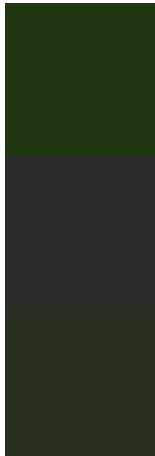
## Deuteranomaly

45.7650, -13.6881, 3.7141

## Tritanomaly

45.2610, -2.5937, -8.1219

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259

## Achromatopsia

43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

43.0120, -4.9359, -3.5185

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259 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(32, 54, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 54, 16)  
}
```

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(32, 54, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 54, 16) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259 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(32, 54, 16) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 54, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 54, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 54, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 54, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 54, 16)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 43.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 54, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 54,  
16) }
```

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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