

# Converting Colors

YUV(43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(43.3370, -21.3651,  
-7.3115)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	233800
RGB	35, 56, 0
RGB Percent	14%, 22%, 0%
CMY	0.8627, 0.7804, 1.0000
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 1.00, 0.78
HSL	82°, 100%, 11%
HSV	82°, 100%, 22%
XYZ	2.1073, 3.1857, 0.5038
YIQ	43.3370, 5.4600, -21.8680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

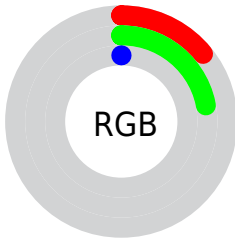
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 56, 21</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">2308096</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">20.77, -18.04, 28.61</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">21, 33.820, 122.232</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">3.1857, 0.3635, 0.5496</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4280498176 (0xFF233800)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">17.8484, -10.1599, 10.8203</a>

# Details

The YUV color **43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **12.6630, 21.3651, 7.3115**, and the grayscale version is **44.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115**, and **2.9350, -1.4470, -2.5740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.6190, -19.0392, -6.6819**.

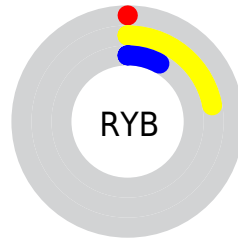
# Distribution



Red (14%)

Green (22%)

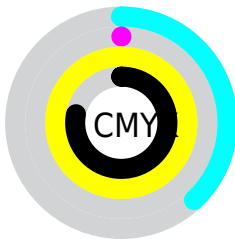
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (8%)

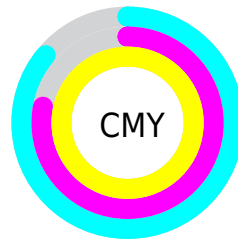


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (86%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115 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 43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



43.3370, -21.3651,  
-7.3115

43.3370, -21.3651,  
-7.3115

252.0360,  
-11.3567, 2.5994

23.5460, -11.6082,  
-10.1258

90.3370, -21.3651,  
-7.3115

2.9350, -1.4470,  
-2.5740

115.2230,  
-21.8019, -7.2116

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


140.9950,  
-22.6755, -7.0116


167.4680,  
-23.4017, -7.4264


195.2400,  
-24.2753, -7.2265


223.1260,


-24.7121, -7.1265


 245.2560,  
-21.8182, -1.9785


 43.3370, -21.3651,  
-7.3115

 44.6190, -19.0392,  
-6.6819

 45.7870, -17.1500,  
-5.9522

 47.0690, -14.8240,  
-5.3225

 48.2370, -12.9348,  
-4.5928

 49.8180, -10.7563,  
-3.3484

■ 51.1000, -8.4303,  
-2.7187

■ 52.2680, -6.5411,  
-1.9890

■ 53.5500, -4.2152,  
-1.3594

■ 54.7180, -2.3260,  
-0.6297

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.0020, -23.1720, 12.2762



43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115



38.0700, -6.4435, -33.3874

# Triad

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



43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115



44.7620, 24.2743, -39.2563



46.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350

# Complementary

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



43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115



12.6630, 21.3651, 7.3115

# 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.



50.2650, 11.7014, 26.9546



43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115



41.9240, 28.6315, -36.7673

# Square

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



43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115



44.4710, 15.5438, -39.0011



50.6900, 20.3658, 1.1489



47.3810, -11.0338, 39.1309



# Rectangle

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



43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115



40.5950, 0.6927, -35.6018



50.6900, 20.3658, 1.1489



47.9090, 4.9749, 37.7908

# Sweetspot

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



43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115



69.1000, -8.4303, -2.7187



29.0710, -14.3320, 23.6167



34.9090, -5.3781, -1.6742



166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115



57.1920, -28.1957, -9.8154



34.9650, -17.2377, -24.5253



27.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



71.0470, -35.0262, -12.3192



169.5160, -83.5714, -28.5165



# Inverse Universe

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



12.6630, 21.3651, 7.3115



16.8080, 28.1957, 9.8154



21.0350, 17.2377, 24.5253



25.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148



20.6540, 35.1736, 11.7044



49.4840, 83.5714, 28.5165



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

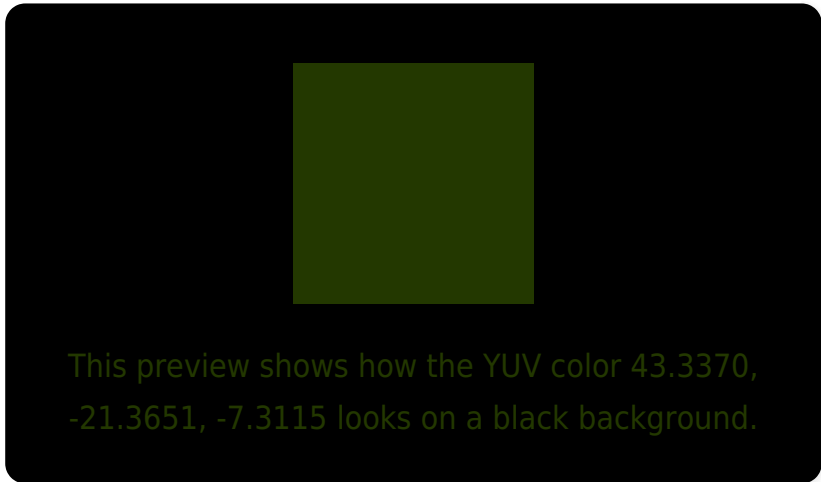
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 43.3370, -21.3651,

-7.3115.

# 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

43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115

### Protanopia

46.3930, -22.8717, 9.3023

### Deuteranopia

48.2670, -18.3726, 12.9208



## Tritanopia

49.1670, 3.3687, -7.1625

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115

## Protanomaly

45.1750, -22.2713, 3.3545

## Deuteranomaly

46.5820, -19.5139, 5.6286

## Tritanomaly

46.8760, -5.3619, -6.9073

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115

## Achromatopsia

43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

43.2140, -7.9935, -2.8187

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115 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(35, 56, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 56, 0)  
}
```

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(35, 56, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 56, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115 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(35, 56, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 56, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 56, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 56, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 56, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 56, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 43.3370, -21.3651, -7.3115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 56, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 56,  
0) }
```

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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