

# Converting Colors

YUV(43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(43.8130, -13.2188,  
-6.8520)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	243511
RGB	36, 53, 17
RGB Percent	14%, 21%, 7%
CMY	0.8588, 0.7922, 0.9333
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.68, 0.79
HSL	88°, 51%, 14%
HSV	88°, 68%, 21%
XYZ	2.1018, 2.9617, 0.9912
YIQ	43.8130, 1.4240, -14.8000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

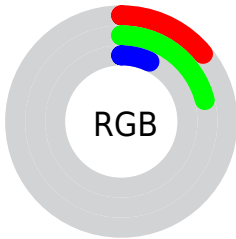
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	17, 53, 34
Decimal	2372881
CIE Lab	19.89, -14.36, 20.12
CIE LCh	20, 24.716, 125.509
Yxy	2.9617, 0.3471, 0.4892
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280562961 (0xFF243511)
YUV	43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520
Hunter-Lab	17.2097, -8.3167, 8.6319

# Details

The YUV color **43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **26.1870, 13.2188, 6.8520**, and the grayscale version is **44.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.0580, -14.8186, -7.0669**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.3460, -14.9606, -8.1964**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.2800, -11.4770, -5.5076**.

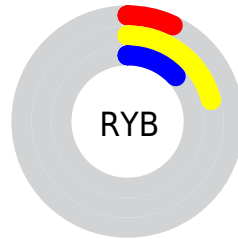
# Distribution



Red (14%)

Green (21%)

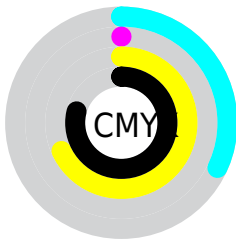
Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (13%)

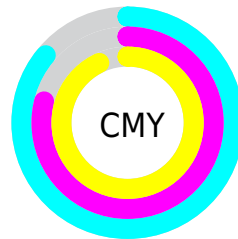


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (68%)

Black (79%)



Cyan (86%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520 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 43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 43.8130, -13.2188,  
-6.8520

■ 43.8130, -13.2188,  
-6.8520

■ 253.6320, -5.2416,  
1.1997

■ 23.5680, -11.6190,  
-6.6371

■ 90.0580, -14.8186,  
-7.0669

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 114.9440,  
-15.2554, -6.9669

■ 140.4170,  
-15.9816, -7.3817

■ 166.4170,  
-15.9816, -7.3817

■ 194.1890,  
-16.8552, -7.1818

■ 221.7760,

-17.1446, -7.6966

■ 246.5530,  
-15.5556, -3.9930

■ 43.8130, -13.2188,  
-6.8520

■ 43.8130, -13.2188,  
-6.8520

■ 42.3460, -14.9606,  
-8.1964

■ 45.2800, -11.4770,  
-5.5076

■ 41.0640, -17.2866,  
-8.8261

■ 46.5620, -9.1511,  
-4.8779

■ 39.5970, -19.0283,  
-10.1706

■ 48.0290, -7.4093,  
-3.5334

■ 39.4830, -19.4651,  
-10.0706

■ 49.1970, -5.5201,  
-2.8038

■ 50.7780, -3.3416,  
-1.5593

■ 51.9460, -1.4524,  
-0.8296

■ 53.4130, 0.2894,  
0.5148

■ 54.5810, 2.1786,  
1.2445

■ 56.1620, 4.3571,  
2.4889

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.6470, -18.0670, 8.2026



43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520



38.6130, -3.2602, -27.7246

# Triad

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



43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520



40.9320, 19.7535, -35.8974



48.1330, -1.5446, 28.8244

# Complementary

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



43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520



26.1870, 13.2188, 6.8520

# 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.



49.5540, 6.6289, 20.5621



43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520



43.7210, 19.8575, -22.5573

# Square

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



43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520



40.7380, 13.9332, -35.7272



49.3930, 14.1033, 3.1633

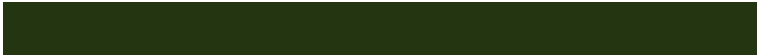


47.3580, -9.5435, 27.7500



# Rectangle

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



43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520



38.5890, 3.1606, -33.8426



49.3930, 14.1033, 3.1633



48.3330, 1.8078, 26.8950

# Sweetspot

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



43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520



65.3110, -5.0833, -2.9037



37.7430, -10.2263, 13.3804



33.7780, -3.3416, -1.5593



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.



43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520



54.4290, -20.9175, -10.9002



38.4310, -10.5655, -17.9180



25.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296



66.2960, -32.6839, -16.9226



161.4650, -79.6022, -41.6268



# Inverse Universe

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



26.1870, 13.2188, 6.8520



26.5710, 20.9175, 10.9002



31.5690, 10.5655, 17.9180



23.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148



22.7040, 32.6839, 16.9226



55.2360, 79.7497, 41.0120



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

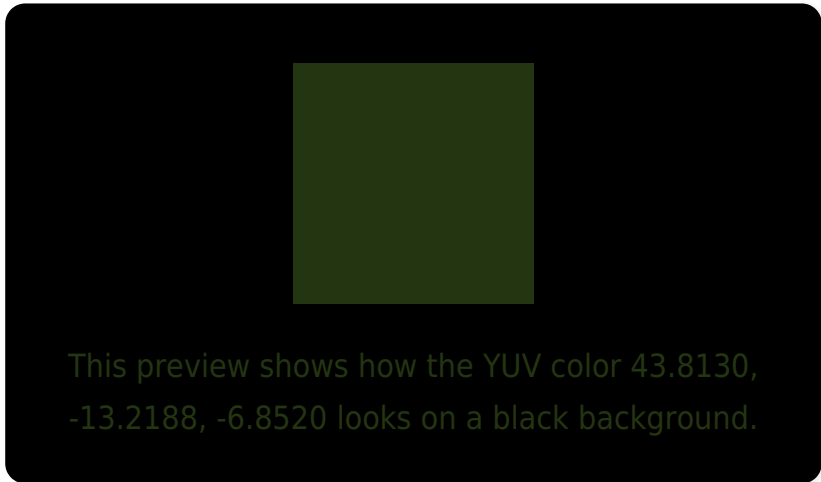
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

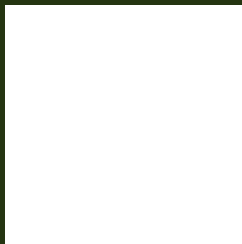
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520.

-6.8520.

# 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

43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520

### Protanopia

46.1460, -14.8620, 6.8880

### Deuteranopia

47.1080, -13.8572, 11.3063



## Tritanopia

47.6510, 2.6371, -5.8329

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520

## Protanomaly

45.2270, -14.4089, 1.5549

## Deuteranomaly

46.0640, -13.8356, 4.3289

## Tritanomaly

46.1580, -3.0359, -6.2776

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520

## Achromatopsia

44.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

43.7240, -4.7939, -2.3889

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520 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(36, 53, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 53, 17)  
}
```

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(36, 53, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 53, 17) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520 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(36, 53, 17) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 53, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(36, 53, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 53, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 53, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 53, 17)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 43.8130, -13.2188, -6.8520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 53, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 53,  
17) }
```

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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