

# Converting Colors

YUV(20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(20.6700, 17.4177,  
13.4444)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	240638
RGB	36, 6, 56
RGB Percent	14%, 2%, 22%
CMY	0.8588, 0.9765, 0.7804
CMYK	0.36, 0.89, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	276°, 81%, 12%
HSV	276°, 89%, 22%
XYZ	1.5065, 0.7908, 3.8146
YIQ	20.6700, 1.8300, 21.9100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

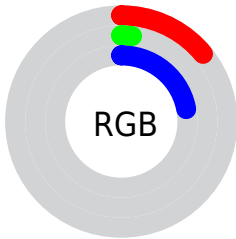
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	36, 6, 56
Decimal	2360888
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	7.14, 25.84, -25.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	7, 36.332, 315.335
Yxy	0.7908, 0.2465, 0.1294
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280550968 (0xFF240638)
YUV	20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444
Hunter-Lab	8.8929, 14.6758, -19.2074

# Details

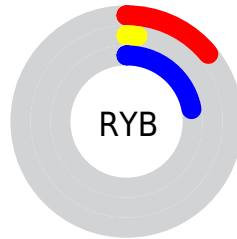
The YUV color **20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **41.3300, -17.4177, -13.4444**, and the grayscale version is **21.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **66.0230, 18.7227, 14.8888**, and **0.9120, 3.4944, -0.7998** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.5500, 19.4489, 15.3036**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **24.7900, 15.3865, 11.5852**.

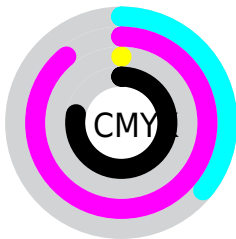
# Distribution



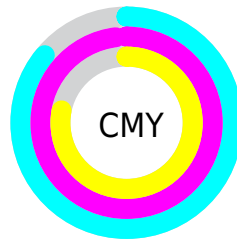
- Red (14%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444 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 20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 20.6700, 17.4177,  
13.4444

■ 20.6700, 17.4177,  
13.4444

■ 241.4990, 6.6560,  
11.8404

■ 6.8660, 13.3771,  
2.7485

■ 66.0230, 18.7227,  
14.8888

■ 0.9120, 3.4944,  
-0.7998

■ 89.8490, 19.3014,  
15.9184

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 115.2620, 19.5908,  
16.4332


■ 141.0880, 20.1696,  
17.4628


■ 167.6150, 20.8958,  
17.8776


■ 195.0280, 21.1852,


18.3924


 221.4860, 16.5224,  
20.6218


 20.6700, 17.4177,  
13.4444


 20.6700, 17.4177,  
13.4444


 16.5500, 19.4489,  
15.3036

 24.7900, 15.3865,  
11.5852

 28.3230, 13.6448,  
10.2407

 32.7420, 11.4662,  
8.9963

 36.2750, 9.7244,  
7.6518

 40.3950, 7.6933,  
5.7926

■ 44.5150, 5.6621,  
3.9333

■ 48.3470, 3.7729,  
3.2037

■ 52.4670, 1.7418,  
1.3444

■ 56.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



20.1930, 24.0619, -17.7093



20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444



21.0330, 6.8857, 31.5431

# Triad

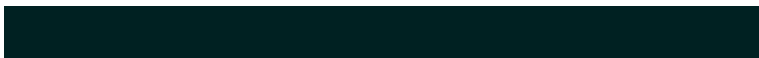
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444



20.7540, -10.2317, 15.1247



23.2470, 5.3012, -20.3876

# Complementary

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



20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444



41.3300, -17.4177, -13.4444

# 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.



19.5990, -8.6763, -17.1883



20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444



19.1600, -9.4459, -3.6483

# Square

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



20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444



16.7330, -8.2494, 32.6832



18.1970, -8.9711, -15.9588



25.7550, 14.9108, -22.5871



# Rectangle

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



20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444



20.2910, -1.1295, 35.7018



18.1970, -8.9711, -15.9588



22.3350, 1.8068, -19.5878

# Sweetspot

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



20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444



59.8680, 6.9671, 5.3778



23.4400, 16.0521, -15.2949



29.4610, 4.2097, 3.1037



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.



20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444



21.5920, 25.8371, 19.6518



26.0800, 12.2856, 26.2398



25.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296



26.9330, 32.0780, 24.6148



64.4340, 76.2010, 59.2554



# Inverse Universe

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



23.2300, 1.3656, 28.7393



25.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942



35.9200, -12.2856, -26.2398



26.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



31.7260, 2.6001, 52.8603

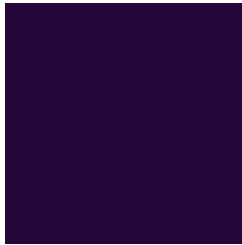


75.5130, 6.1561, 125.8381



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

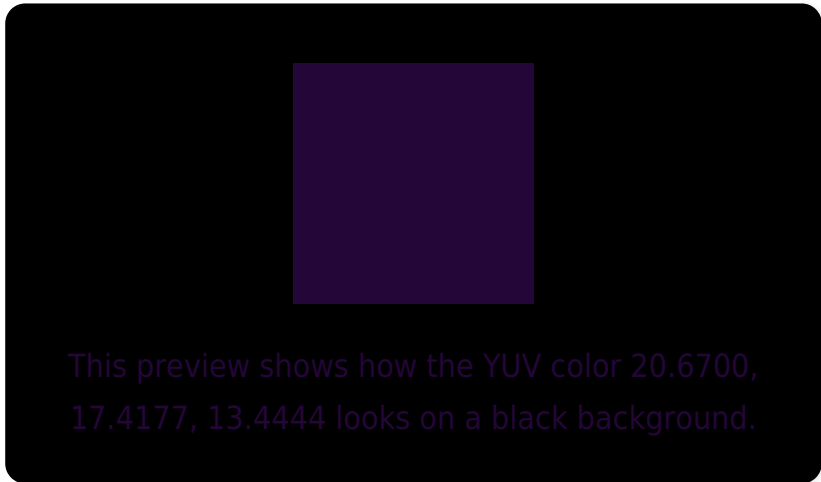
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 20.6700, 17.4177,



# 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

20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444

### Protanopia

19.7880, 14.8945, -17.3541

### Deuteranopia

19.5770, 11.5475, -17.1690



**Tritanopia**

24.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444

## Protanomaly

19.7940, 15.8776, -5.9583

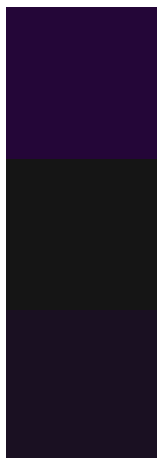
## Deuteranomaly

19.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732

## Tritanomaly

23.0640, 6.3774, 7.8369

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444

## Achromatopsia

21.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

21.0420, 6.3883, 4.3482

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444 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, 6, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 6, 56)  
}
```

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, 6, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 6, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444 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, 6, 56) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 6, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 6, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 6, 56); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 6, 56); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 6, 56) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 20.6700, 17.4177, 13.4444 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 6, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 6,  
56) }
```

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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