

# Converting Colors

YUV(23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(23.1460, -7.9600,  
33.1980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D0707
RGB	61, 7, 7
RGB Percent	24%, 3%, 3%
CMY	0.7608, 0.9725, 0.9725
CMYK	0.00, 0.89, 0.89, 0.76
HSL	0°, 79%, 13%
HSV	0°, 89%, 24%
XYZ	2.0388, 1.1594, 0.3173
YIQ	23.1460, 32.1840, 11.4480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

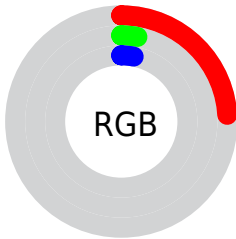
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	61, 7, 7
Decimal	3999495
CIE Lab	10.25, 25.76, 13.14
CIE LCh	10, 28.918, 27.028
Yxy	1.1594, 0.5799, 0.3298
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282189575 (0xFF3D0707)
YUV	23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980
Hunter-Lab	10.7675, 14.9552, 5.7899

# Details

The YUV color **23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **44.8540, 7.9600, -33.1980**, and the grayscale version is **23.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71.4130, -9.5706, 36.4718**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.9400, -8.8444, 36.8866**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **27.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093**.

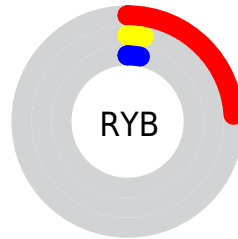
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (3%)

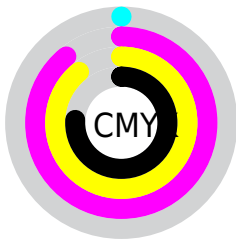
Blue (3%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (3%)

Blue (3%)

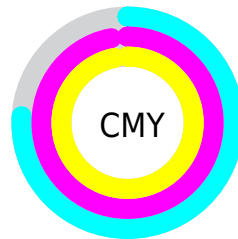


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (89%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (97%)

Yellow (97%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980 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 23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 23.1460, -7.9600,  
33.1980

■ 23.1460, -7.9600,  
33.1980

■ 241.6980, -5.2741,  
11.6659

■ 12.0740, -5.4595,  
24.4911

■ 71.4130, -9.5706,  
36.4718

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 95.6090, -10.1602,  
38.9309

■ 120.9790,  
-11.3286, 40.3604

■ 147.4630,  
-12.0603, 41.6899

■ 174.3600,  
-12.5025, 43.5343

■ 202.2570,

-12.9447, 45.3786

■ 222.0700, -9.4015,  
28.8796

■ 23.1460, -7.9600,  
33.1980

■ 23.1460, -7.9600,  
33.1980

■ 18.9400, -8.8444,  
36.8866

■ 27.3520, -7.0755,  
29.5093

■ 18.2390, -8.9918,  
37.5014

■ 31.5580, -6.1911,  
25.8206

■ 35.7640, -5.3067,  
22.1320

■ 39.9700, -4.4222,  
18.4433

■ 44.1760, -3.5378,  
14.7546

■ 49.0830, -2.5059,  
10.4512

■ 53.2890, -1.6215,  
6.7625

■ 57.4950, -0.7370,  
3.0739

■ 61.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



23.8220, 3.5388, 31.7281



23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980



26.1140, -12.8742, 22.7020

# Triad

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



23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980



20.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180



25.8350, 20.2943, -22.6573

# Complementary

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



23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980



44.8540, 7.9600, -33.1980

# 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.



27.4990, 16.5160, -24.1166



23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980



24.5690, 0.2125, -21.5470

# Square

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



23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980



24.4650, -12.0612, -4.7928



26.8490, 8.9484, -23.5466



27.5490, 17.4773, -5.7435



# Rectangle

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



23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980



26.9450, -13.2839, 14.0802



26.8490, 8.9484, -23.5466



26.8950, 19.2788, -23.5869

# Sweetspot

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



23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980



64.2790, -3.0955, 12.9103



29.3020, 15.6271, 27.7991



31.8870, -1.9163, 7.9921



168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980



23.6210, -11.6452, 48.5674



38.9950, -15.7735, 19.2984



28.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



28.1060, -13.8563, 57.7890



66.3780, -32.7244, 136.4805



# Inverse Universe

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



44.8540, 7.9600, -33.1980



55.3790, 11.6452, -48.5674



29.0050, 15.7735, -19.2984



30.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



65.8940, 13.8563, -57.7890

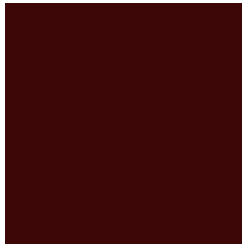


155.6220, 32.7244, -136.4805



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

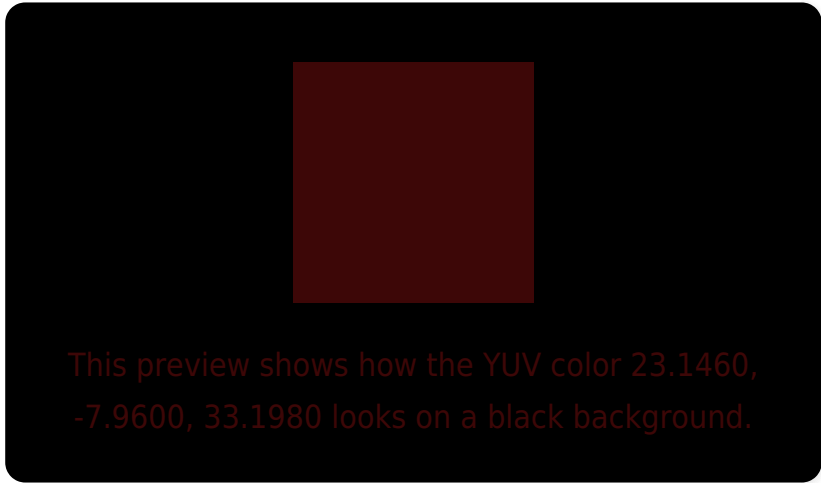
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

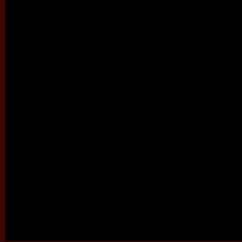
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980.



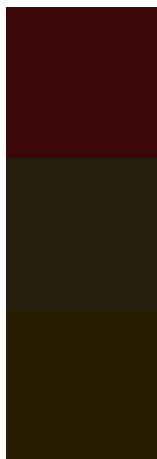
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 23.1460, -7.9600,



# 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

23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980

### Protanopia

30.0300, -8.8888, 4.3587

### Deuteranopia

29.2710, -14.4306, 8.5323



## Tritanopia

23.0320, -8.3968, 33.2979

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980

## Protanomaly

27.2100, -8.4845, 14.7248

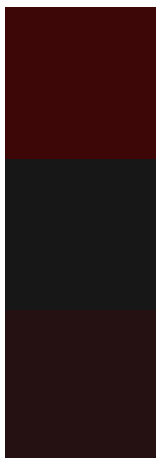
## Deuteranomaly

27.3090, -11.9843, 17.2690

## Tritanomaly

23.0320, -8.3968, 33.2979

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980

## Achromatopsia

23.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

22.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980 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(61, 7, 7)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 7, 7)  
}
```

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(61, 7, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 7, 7) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980 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(61, 7, 7) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 7, 7) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 7, 7)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 7, 7); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 7, 7); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 7, 7) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 23.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 7, 7) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 7,  
7) }
```

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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