

# Converting Colors

YUV(24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(24.4250, 5.7065,  
36.4613)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	420124
RGB	66, 1, 36
RGB Percent	26%, 0%, 14%
CMY	0.7412, 0.9961, 0.8588
CMYK	0.00, 0.98, 0.45, 0.74
HSL	328°, 97%, 13%
HSV	328°, 98%, 26%
XYZ	2.5761, 1.3073, 1.7856
YIQ	24.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

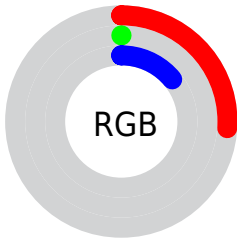
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">66, 1, 36</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">4325668</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">11.33, 32.40, -3.70</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">11, 32.613, 353.489</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">1.3073, 0.4544, 0.2306</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282515748</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF420124</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">11.4339, 20.2069, -1.2556</a>

# Details

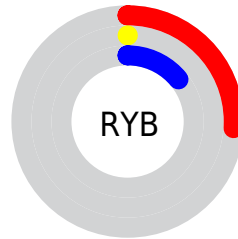
The YUV color **24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **42.5750, -5.7065, -36.4613**, and the grayscale version is **24.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.0400, 2.9383, 37.6759**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.8380, 5.9959, 36.9761**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **28.8760, 4.9911, 32.5577**.

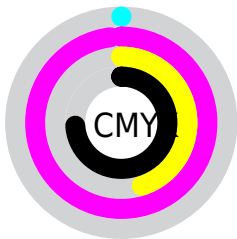
# Distribution



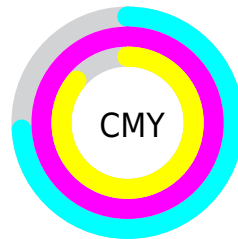
- Red (26%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613 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 24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 24.4250, 5.7065,  
36.4613

■ 24.4250, 5.7065,  
36.4613

■ 243.8470, 5.4984,  
9.7812

■ 15.1650, -0.0813,  
26.1653

■ 74.0400, 2.9383,  
37.6759

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 99.5240, 2.2067,  
39.0055

■ 125.5350, 2.2012,  
40.7498

■ 151.5460, 2.1958,  
42.4942

■ 178.7310, 1.6116,  
43.2089


■ 205.8450, 2.0484,


43.1089

 225.4730, 6.1758,  
25.8952


 24.4250, 5.7065,  
36.4613

 24.4250, 5.7065,  
36.4613

 23.8380, 5.9959,  
36.9761

 28.8760, 4.9911,  
32.5577

 32.7400, 4.5652,  
29.1690

 37.1910, 3.8498,  
25.2655

 41.0550, 3.4239,  
21.8768

 45.5060, 2.7085,  
17.9732

■ 49.9570, 1.9932,  
14.0697

■ 53.8210, 1.5672,  
10.6810

■ 58.2720, 0.8519,  
6.7775

■ 62.1360, 0.4260,  
3.3887

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



29.3780, 13.6176, 18.9625



24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613



23.4610, -5.6503, 39.0607

# Triad

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



24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613



26.5360, -13.0822, -3.9781



29.8300, 17.8318, -26.1609

# Complementary

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



24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613



42.5750, -5.7065, -36.4613

# 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.



28.8380, 8.9539, -25.2909



24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613



22.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624

# Square

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



24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613



29.2930, -14.4414, 12.0210



26.2160, -1.0925, -22.9914



29.0950, 22.6312, -25.5163



# Rectangle

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



24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613



25.8810, -12.7593, 32.5534



26.2160, -1.0925, -22.9914



29.8470, 15.3584, -26.1758

# Sweetspot

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



24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613



70.3700, 2.2826, 14.5845



17.0810, 24.1171, 11.3300



33.3970, 1.2833, 8.4218



171.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613



31.3710, 7.7051, 48.7866



20.7770, -8.2711, 39.6606



31.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



34.9310, 8.4150, 54.4345



80.7700, 19.8334, 125.6127



# Inverse Universe

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



24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613



31.3710, 7.7051, 48.7866



46.2230, 8.2711, -39.6606



31.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



34.9310, 8.4150, 54.4345

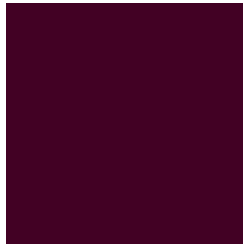


80.7700, 19.8334, 125.6127



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

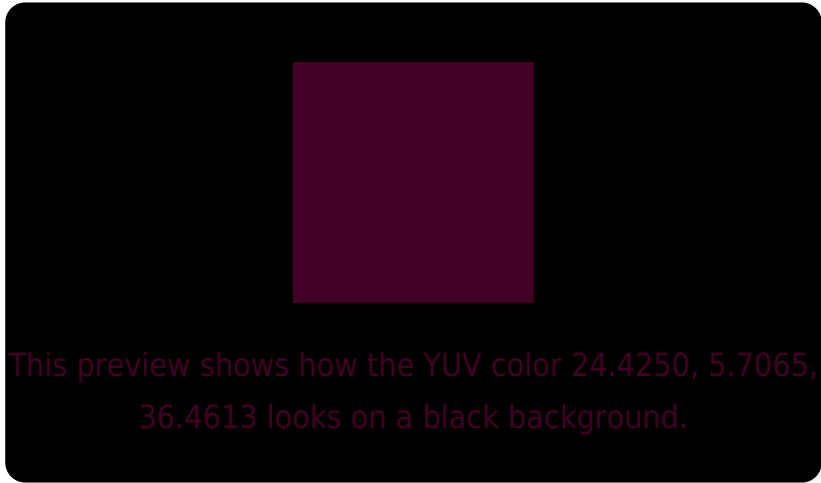
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

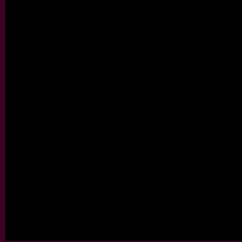
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 24.4250, 5.7065,



# 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

24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613

### Protanopia

34.2580, 8.7468, -5.4883

### Deuteranopia

34.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



## Tritanopia

29.2490, -7.5178, 31.3536

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613

## Protanomaly

30.7160, 7.5350, 9.8961

## Deuteranomaly

30.5550, 1.6984, 15.2993

## Tritanomaly

27.2260, -2.5764, 33.1278

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613

## Achromatopsia

24.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

24.2450, 1.8512, 12.9401

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613 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(66, 1, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 1, 36)  
}
```

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(66, 1, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 1, 36) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613 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(66, 1, 36) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 1, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 1, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 1, 36); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 1, 36); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 1, 36) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 24.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 1, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 1,  
36) }
```

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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