

# Converting Colors

YUV(32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(32.7740, -7.2836,  
2.8292)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	242212
RGB	36, 34, 18
RGB Percent	14%, 13%, 7%
CMY	0.8588, 0.8667, 0.9294
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.50, 0.86
HSL	53°, 33%, 11%
HSV	53°, 50%, 14%
XYZ	1.4088, 1.5628, 0.7997
YIQ	32.7740, 6.3280, -4.5520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

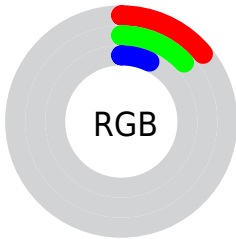
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	20, 36, 18
Decimal	2368018
CIELab	13.00, -2.19, 10.98
CIELCh	13, 11.195, 101.269
Yxy	1.5628, 0.3736, 0.4144
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280558098 (0xFF242212)
YUV	32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292
Hunter-Lab	12.5012, -1.7618, 4.9582

# Details

The YUV color **32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **21.2260, 7.2836, -2.8292**, and the grayscale version is **33.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.8450, -8.3046, 3.6439**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.3180, -9.0308, 3.2291**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33.2300, -5.5364, 2.4293**.

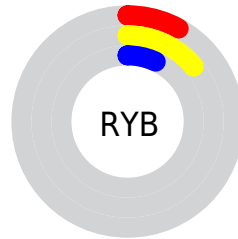
# Distribution



Red (14%)

Green (13%)

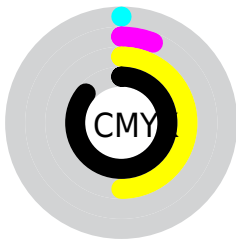
Blue (7%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (14%)

Blue (7%)

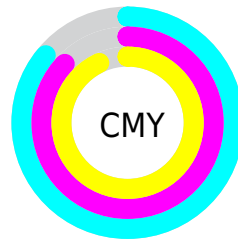


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (86%)



Cyan (86%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292 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 32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 32.7740, -7.2836,  
2.8292

■ 32.7740, -7.2836,  
2.8292

■ 253.5180, -5.6784,  
1.2997

■ 10.3330, -5.0942,  
0.5850

■ 76.8450, -8.3046,  
3.6439

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 100.7310, -8.7414,  
3.7439

■ 125.7310, -8.7414,  
3.7439

■ 151.9160, -9.3256,  
4.4587

■ 178.8020, -9.7624,  
4.5586

■ 205.8020, -9.7624,

4.5586

■ 234.1010, -9.9098,  
5.1734

■ 32.7740, -7.2836,  
2.8292

■ 32.7740, -7.2836,  
2.8292

■ 32.3180, -9.0308,  
3.2291

■ 33.2300, -5.5364,  
2.4293

■ 31.3890, -10.0518,  
4.0438

■ 34.1590, -4.5154,  
1.6146

■ 30.9330, -11.7990,  
4.4438

■ 34.6150, -2.7682,  
1.2146

■ 30.0040, -12.8200,  
5.2585

■ 35.5440, -1.7472,  
0.3999

■ 29.5480, -14.5672,  
5.6584

■ 36.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 36.4560, 1.7472,  
-0.3999

■ 37.3850, 2.7682,  
-1.2146

■ 37.8410, 4.5154,  
-1.6146

■ 38.7700, 5.5364,  
-2.4293

# Harmonies

## Analogous

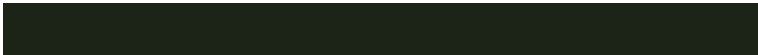
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



33.2200, -7.0105, 8.5771



32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292



31.7130, -4.7885, -4.1333

# Triad

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



32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292



28.8280, 7.4798, -19.1432



34.6360, 2.1515, 9.9662

# Complementary

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



32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292



21.2260, 7.2836, -2.8292

# 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.



34.6890, 5.0833, 2.9037



32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292



31.0890, 8.3371, -14.1101

# Square

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



32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292



29.1010, 3.4012, -17.6286



33.3290, 7.7258, -4.6735



34.6210, -1.7852, 12.6104



# Rectangle

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



32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292



30.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367



33.3290, 7.7258, -4.6735



34.8530, 3.0305, 8.0219

# Sweetspot

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



32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292



44.6150, -2.7682, 1.2146



23.6100, -1.7797, 10.8660



21.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



150.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



23.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292



41.0470, -11.3622, 4.3438



31.8550, -6.8305, -2.5038



17.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



67.3690, -33.2129, 12.8314



171.6730, -84.6348, 32.7358



# Inverse Universe

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



21.2260, 7.2836, -2.8292



22.9530, 11.3622, -4.3438



22.1450, 6.8305, 2.5038



16.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



14.6310, 33.2129, -12.8314

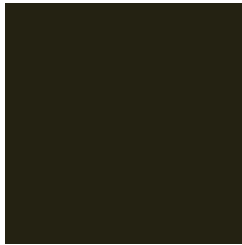


37.3270, 84.6348, -32.7358



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

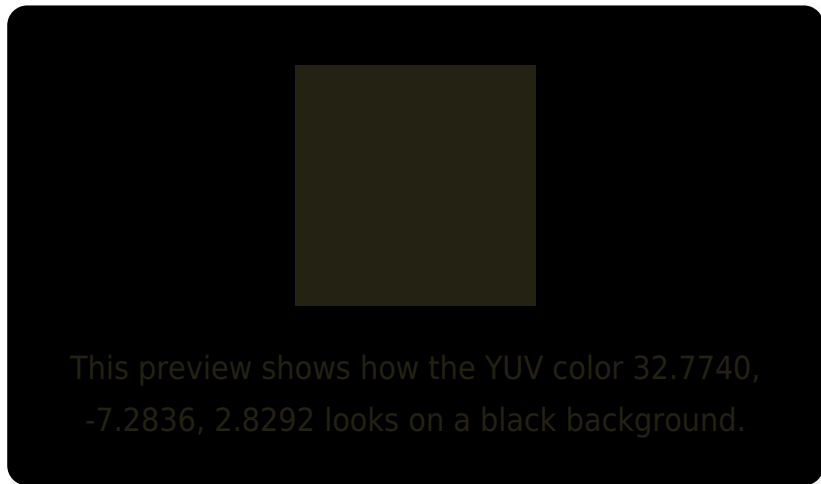
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

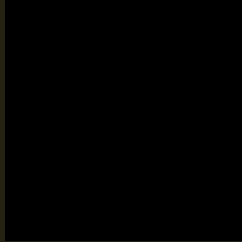
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

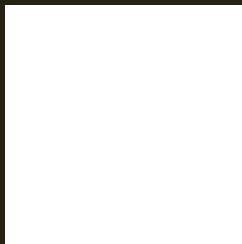
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YUV 32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292.



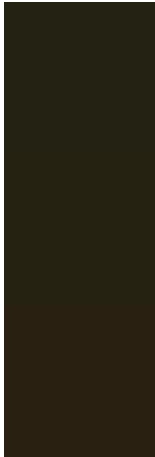
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 32.7740, -7.2836,



# 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

32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292

### Protanopia

33.0730, -7.4310, 3.4440

### Deuteranopia

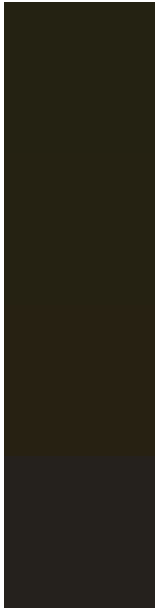
33.0950, -7.4418, 6.9327



## Tritanopia

34.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292

## Protanomaly

33.0730, -7.4310, 3.4440

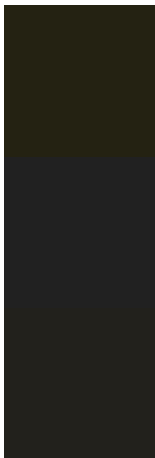
## Deuteranomaly

33.0840, -7.4364, 5.1883

## Tritanomaly

33.7400, -2.3368, 2.8590

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292

## Achromatopsia

33.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

32.7290, -2.3314, 1.1147

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292 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, 34, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 34, 18)  
}
```

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, 34, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 34, 18) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292 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, 34, 18) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 34, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 34, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 34, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 34, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 34, 18)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 32.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 34, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 34,  
18) }
```

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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