

# Converting Colors

YUV(33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(33.6570, 3.6201,  
5.5628)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	281D29
RGB	40, 29, 41
RGB Percent	16%, 11%, 16%
CMY	0.8431, 0.8863, 0.8392
CMYK	0.02, 0.29, 0.00, 0.84
HSL	295°, 17%, 14%
HSV	295°, 29%, 16%
XYZ	1.7147, 1.4899, 2.2950
YIQ	33.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

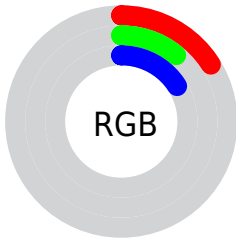
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	40, 29, 41
Decimal	2628905
CIE Lab	12.54, 8.10, -6.03
CIE LCh	13, 10.100, 323.322
Yxy	1.4899, 0.3118, 0.2709
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280818985 (0xFF281D29)
YUV	33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628
Hunter-Lab	12.2063, 3.7136, -2.6033




# Details

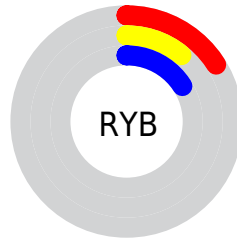
The YUV color **33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **36.3430, -3.6201, -5.5628**, and the grayscale version is **34.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.0700, 3.9095, 6.0776**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.3090, 4.7777, 7.6220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.0050, 2.4625, 3.5036**.

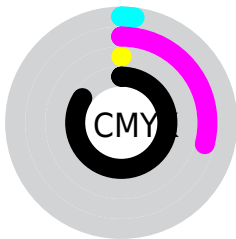
# Distribution







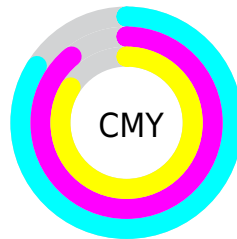
-  Red (16%)
-  Green (11%)
-  Blue (16%)






-  Red (16%)
-  Yellow (11%)
-  Blue (16%)



-  Cyan (2%)
-  Magenta (29%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (84%)



-  Cyan (84%)
-  Magenta (89%)
-  Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628 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 33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 33.6570, 3.6201,  
5.5628

■ 33.6570, 3.6201,  
5.5628

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 10.7220, 5.0671,  
8.1368

■ 78.0700, 3.9095,  
6.0776

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 101.7820, 4.0515,  
7.2072

■ 126.8960, 4.4883,  
7.1072

■ 152.8960, 4.4883,  
7.1072

■ 179.8960, 4.4883,  
7.1072

■ 207.3090, 4.7777,

7.6220

235.3090, 4.7777,  
7.6220

33.6570, 3.6201,  
5.5628

33.6570, 3.6201,  
5.5628

31.3090, 4.7777,  
7.6220

36.0050, 2.4625,  
3.5036

28.6620, 6.0826,  
9.0664

38.6520, 1.1576,  
2.0592

26.3140, 7.2402,  
11.1256

41.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

23.9660, 8.3978,  
13.1848

43.3480, -1.1576,  
-2.0592

20.7320, 9.9921,  
15.1440

45.9950, -2.4625,  
-3.5036

■ 18.3840, 11.1497,  
17.2032

■ 48.9300, -3.9095,  
-6.0776

■ 16.0360, 12.3073,  
19.2624

■ 51.2780, -5.0671,  
-8.1368

■ 53.9250, -6.3720,  
-9.5812

■ 56.2730, -7.5296,  
-11.6404

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



32.5960, 6.1152, -1.3997



33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628



33.7670, 0.1149, 9.8513

# Triad

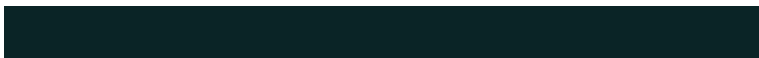
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628



32.6110, -6.7102, 5.6032



28.4540, 4.7062, -16.1842

# Complementary

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



33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628



36.3430, -3.6201, -5.5628

# 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.



29.4500, 0.7642, -11.7956



33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628



31.8060, -5.8204, 0.1701

# Square

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



33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628



32.6870, -5.2687, 9.9215



30.4570, -3.1833, -5.6628



29.1490, 7.3215, -15.0397



# Rectangle

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



33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628



33.3220, -1.6377, 11.9956



30.4570, -3.1833, -5.6628



28.8240, 3.5378, -14.7546

# Sweetspot

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



33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628



50.7660, 1.5944, 1.9592



30.9550, 4.9522, -1.7145



26.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



156.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



28.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628



42.2490, 5.7932, 8.5516



33.3860, 1.2887, 6.6775



18.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



32.5990, 25.3407, 38.9397



82.1740, 64.0042, 98.0714



# Inverse Universe

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



32.7020, -1.3321, 7.2773



40.7950, -2.3639, 11.5808



36.6140, -1.2887, -6.6775



18.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



25.9140, -9.3246, 50.9414

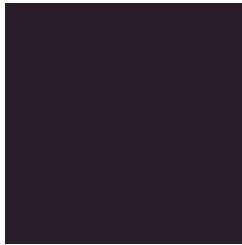


65.4400, -23.3879, 128.5331



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

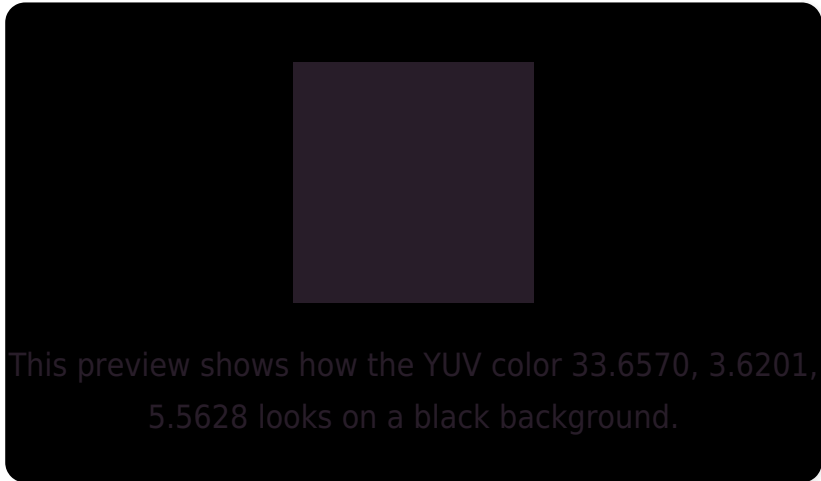
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628.



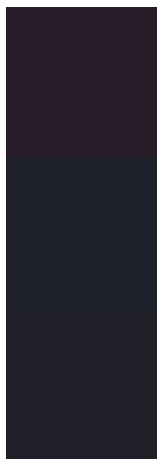
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 33.6570, 3.6201,



# 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

33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628

### Protanopia

32.6560, 5.0996, -2.3293

### Deuteranopia

32.9120, 3.4944, -0.7998



## Tritanopia

33.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628

## Protanomaly

33.1510, 4.3626, 0.7446

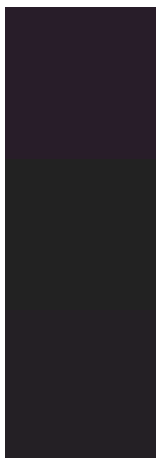
## Deuteranomaly

33.2220, 3.3416, 1.5593

## Tritanomaly

33.3750, 1.2941, 4.9331

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628

## Achromatopsia

34.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

33.7660, 1.5944, 1.9592

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628 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(40, 29, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(40, 29, 41)  
}
```

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(40, 29, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 29, 41) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628 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(40, 29, 41) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 29, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(40, 29, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 29, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 29, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 29, 41)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 29, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 29,  
41) }
```

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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