

# Converting Colors

YUV(35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(35.2380, 16.1517,  
46.2723)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	580244
RGB	88, 2, 68
RGB Percent	35%, 1%, 27%
CMY	0.6549, 0.9922, 0.7333
CMYK	0.00, 0.98, 0.23, 0.65
HSL	314°, 96%, 18%
HSV	314°, 98%, 35%
XYZ	5.0896, 2.5355, 5.6900
YIQ	35.2380, 30.0700, 38.7580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

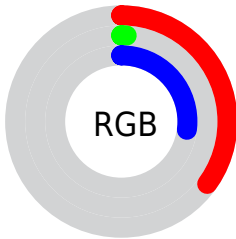
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	88, 2, 68
Decimal	5767748
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	18.08, 41.57, -16.02
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	18, 44.550, 338.928
Yxy	2.5355, 0.3822, 0.1904
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283957828 (0xFF580244)
YUV	35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723
Hunter-Lab	15.9232, 29.1892, -10.0404

# Details

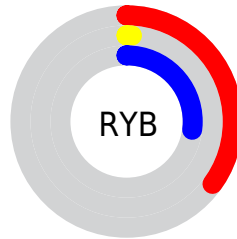
The YUV color **35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **54.7620, -16.1517, -46.2723**, and the grayscale version is **35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.6030, 12.5207, 44.1982**, and **15.1090, 4.8763, 22.7064** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.0640, 16.7304, 47.3019**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40.7490, 14.4207, 41.4391**.

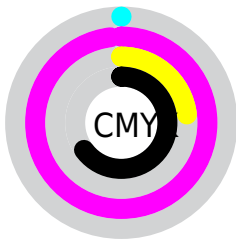
# Distribution



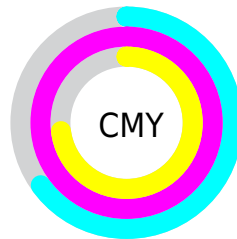
- Red (35%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (65%)




- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (73%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723 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 35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 35.2380, 16.1517,  
46.2723


 35.2380, 16.1517,  
46.2723

 252.0650, 1.4470,  
2.5740


 24.0810, 10.8061,  
34.1320


 90.6030, 12.5207,  
44.1982


 15.1090, 4.8763,  
22.7064

 116.6140, 12.5153,  
45.9425

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 143.2120, 12.2205,  
47.1721


 170.0380, 12.7993,  
48.2017


 198.6360, 12.5045,  
49.4312


 217.6770, 16.9212,


32.7323


 235.0420, 9.8393,  
17.5032


 35.2380, 16.1517,  
46.2723

 35.2380, 16.1517,  
46.2723


 34.0640, 16.7304,  
47.3019

 40.7490, 14.4207,  
41.4391

 46.2600, 12.6898,  
36.6060

 51.1840, 11.2483,  
32.2876

 56.6950, 9.5174,  
27.4545

 62.2060, 7.7864,  
22.6213

■ 67.7170, 6.0555,  
17.7882

■ 73.2280, 4.3246,  
12.9550

■ 78.1520, 2.8831,  
8.6367

■ 83.6630, 1.1521,  
3.8035

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.5860, 24.8541, 8.2561



35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723



33.4060, 1.2788, 56.6489

# Triad

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



35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723



41.0550, -20.2401, 5.2138



43.0350, 20.1957, -37.7417

# Complementary

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



35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723



54.7620, -16.1517, -46.2723

# 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.



39.5010, 6.6550, -34.6424



35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723



33.5030, -16.5170, -22.3661

# Square

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



35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723



42.0840, -20.7474, 27.9903



35.0380, -7.9067, -30.7283



43.6680, 30.2367, -38.2968



# Rectangle

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



35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723



31.5880, -8.1779, 56.4893



35.0380, -7.9067, -30.7283



42.0090, 16.2646, -36.8419

# Sweetspot

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



35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723



94.1300, 6.3449, 18.3030



17.4850, 34.7639, 3.0827



46.1030, 3.8932, 11.3107



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723



44.4170, 21.4864, 61.9013



30.4500, -2.1938, 50.4714



40.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



41.3410, 20.0449, 57.5829



90.7850, 43.9830, 126.4766



# Inverse Universe

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



35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723



44.4170, 21.4864, 61.9013



59.5500, 2.1939, -50.4714



40.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



41.3410, 20.0449, 57.5829

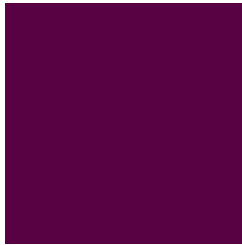


90.7850, 43.9830, 126.4766



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

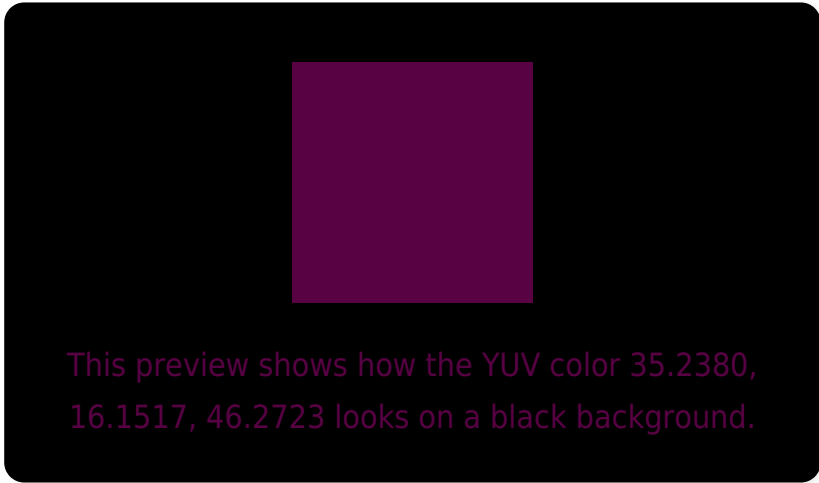
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

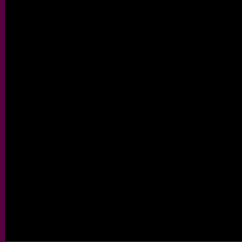
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 35.2380, 16.1517,



# 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

35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723

### Protanopia

41.8330, 26.7043, -25.2865

### Deuteranopia

48.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440



## Tritanopia

44.4560, -8.1128, 35.5571

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723

## Protanomaly

39.3740, 22.9866, 0.5490

## Deuteranomaly

43.5470, 10.5763, 14.4293

## Tritanomaly

41.1820, 0.8963, 39.3054

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723

## Achromatopsia

35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

35.0050, 5.9135, 16.6586

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723 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(88, 2, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 2, 68)  
}
```

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(88, 2, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 2, 68) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723 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(88, 2, 68) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 2, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 2, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 2, 68); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 2, 68); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 2, 68) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 35.2380, 16.1517, 46.2723 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 2, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 2,  
68) }
```

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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