

Converting Colors

YUV(35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(35.3360, -16.4346,
-2.0487)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	212B02
RGB	33, 43, 2
RGB Percent	13%, 17%, 1%
CMY	0.8706, 0.8314, 0.9922
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.95, 0.83
HSL	75°, 91%, 9%
HSV	75°, 95%, 17%
XYZ	1.5020, 2.0555, 0.3750
YIQ	35.3360, 7.2010, -14.8710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

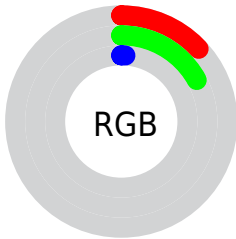
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 43, 12
Decimal	2173698
CIE _{Lab}	15.78, -11.49, 21.84
CIE _{LCh}	16, 24.675, 117.756
Yxy	2.0555, 0.3820, 0.5227
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280363778 (0xFF212B02)
YUV	35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487
Hunter-Lab	14.3369, -6.3887, 8.4850

Details

The YUV color **35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **9.6640, 16.4346, 2.0487**, and the grayscale version is **35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.4500, -15.9978, -2.1486**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.1080, -17.3082, -1.8487**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338**.

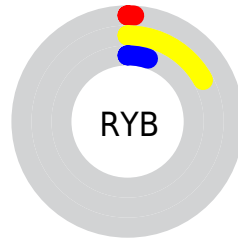
Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (17%)

Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (5%)

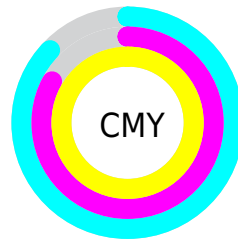


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (83%)



Cyan (87%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487 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 35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 35.3360, -16.4346,
-2.0487

■ 35.3360, -16.4346,
-2.0487

■ 251.9220,
-11.7935, 2.6994

■ 14.3980, -7.0982,
-9.9960

■ 80.4500, -15.9978,
-2.1486

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 104.9230,
-16.7240, -2.5635

■ 130.1080,
-17.3082, -1.8487


■ 156.5810,
-18.0344, -2.2635


■ 183.4670,
-18.4712, -2.1636


■ 211.3530,


-18.9080, -2.0636


 239.2390,
-19.3448, -1.9636


 35.3360, -16.4346,
-2.0487


 35.3360, -16.4346,
-2.0487


 35.1080, -17.3082,
-1.8487

 36.0910, -14.8349,
-1.8338

 36.9600, -12.7983,
-1.7189

 37.7150, -11.1985,
-1.5041

 38.4700, -9.5987,
-1.2892

 39.2250, -7.9989,
-1.0743

■ 40.0940, -5.9623,
-0.9594

■ 40.8490, -4.3626,
-0.7446

■ 41.6040, -2.7628,
-0.5297

■ 42.4730, -0.7262,
-0.4148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



37.2560, -18.3672, 11.1765



35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487



31.3750, -5.6079, -21.3769

Triad

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



35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487



34.8680, 16.8271, -30.5792



39.1050, 0.9342, 27.0949

Complementary

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



35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487



9.6640, 16.4346, 2.0487

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.



40.6890, 8.5343, 16.0587



35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487



33.0900, 20.1686, -29.0199

Square

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



35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487



33.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943



39.5880, 14.9931, -2.2697



38.3410, -7.0701, 27.7649

Rectangle

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



35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487



31.1230, -0.0606, -27.2949



39.5880, 14.9931, -2.2697



39.4790, 3.7079, 24.1359

Sweetspot

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



35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487



52.9800, -6.3991, -0.8595



20.1290, -8.9376, 20.0579



26.2620, -4.0732, -0.2298



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.



35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487



45.4300, -22.3970, -3.0081



29.3560, -13.4865, -14.3442



19.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



68.4440, -33.7429, -3.8974



172.2840, -84.9360, -10.7731

Inverse Universe

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



9.6640, 16.4346, 2.0487



10.5700, 22.3970, 3.0081



15.6440, 13.4865, 14.3442



18.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148



15.8550, 33.5955, 4.5122



39.7160, 84.9360, 10.7731

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487 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

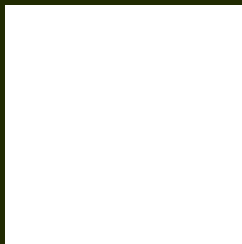
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487.



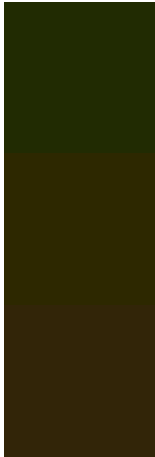
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487.

-2.0487.

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

35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487

Protanopia

36.9350, -18.2090, 7.0730

Deuteranopia

37.5810, -14.5834, 10.8915



Tritanopia

39.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443

Trichromacy



Original Color

35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487

Protanomaly

36.4400, -17.4719, 3.9991

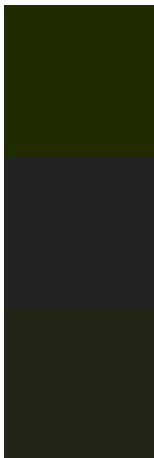
Deuteranomaly

36.7330, -15.1514, 6.3732

Tritanomaly

38.0230, -4.9413, -1.7742

Monochromacy



Original Color

35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487

Achromatopsia

35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

35.0940, -5.9623, -0.9594

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487 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(33, 43, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 43, 2)  
}
```

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(33, 43, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 43, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487 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(33, 43, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 43, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(33, 43, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 43, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 43, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 43, 2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 35.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 43, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 43,  
2) }
```

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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