

# Converting Colors

YUV(35.8860, -10.2968,  
36.0570)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(35.8860, -10.2968,  
36.0570)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4D130F
RGB	77, 19, 15
RGB Percent	30%, 7%, 6%
CMY	0.6980, 0.9255, 0.9412
CMYK	0.00, 0.75, 0.81, 0.70
HSL	4°, 67%, 18%
HSV	4°, 81%, 30%
XYZ	3.3797, 2.0780, 0.6749
YIQ	35.8860, 35.8520, 11.0520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

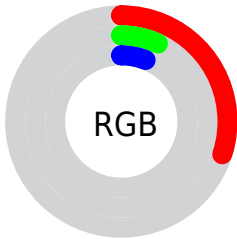
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	77, 19, 15
Decimal	5051151
CIE Lab	15.89, 26.95, 17.75
CIE LCh	16, 32.272, 33.359
Yxy	2.0780, 0.5511, 0.3388
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283241231 (0xFF4D130F)
YUV	35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570
Hunter-Lab	14.4153, 16.6224, 7.3148

# Details

The YUV color **35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **56.1140, 10.2968, -36.0570**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.4090, -13.5126, 40.8603**, and **6.2790, -3.0955, 12.9103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.8650, -11.7654, 40.4604**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40.9070, -8.8282, 31.6536**.

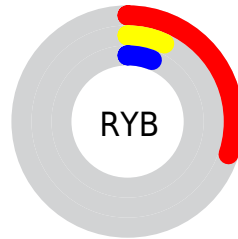
# Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (7%)

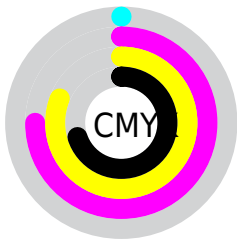
Blue (6%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (7%)

Blue (6%)

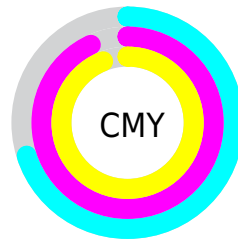


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (81%)

Black (70%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (93%)


Yellow (94%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570 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 35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 35.8860, -10.2968,  
36.0570


 35.8860, -10.2968,  
36.0570

 251.4150, -6.1206,  
3.1440


 15.5480, -7.6652,  
31.9684

 84.4090, -13.5126,  
40.8603


 6.2790, -3.0955,  
12.9103


 109.1920,  
-14.3917, 42.8046

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 135.3880,  
-14.9813, 45.2637


 161.8720,  
-15.7129, 46.5933


 189.6550,  
-16.5919, 48.5376


 211.5720,


-14.0860, 38.0864


 231.0860,  
-10.3954, 20.9726


 35.8860, -10.2968,  
36.0570


 35.8860, -10.2968,  
36.0570


 30.8650, -11.7654,  
40.4604

 40.9070, -8.8282,  
31.6536

 25.9580, -12.7973,  
44.7638

 45.8140, -7.7963,  
27.3501

 51.4220, -6.6170,  
22.4319

 56.4430, -5.1484,  
18.0285

 61.4640, -3.6798,  
13.6251

■ 66.3710, -2.6479,  
9.3216

■ 71.3920, -1.1793,  
4.9182

■ 77.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 81.9070, 1.0318,  
-4.3034

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.9970, 1.4805, 38.5906



35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570



37.3440, -18.4106, 25.1313

# Triad

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



35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570



30.2280, -6.0284, -26.5100



34.4580, 25.4102, -30.2197

# Complementary

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



35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570



56.1140, 10.2968, -36.0570

# 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.



36.8230, 21.7793, -32.2938



35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570



34.1380, 3.8760, -29.9390

# Square

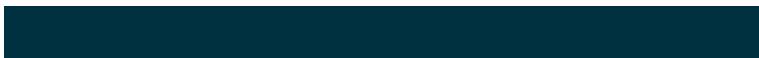
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570



34.1890, -16.8552, -7.1818



36.0590, 13.7749, -31.6237



40.2340, 18.6186, 1.5488



# Rectangle

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



35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570



37.8650, -18.6674, 14.1504



36.0590, 13.7749, -31.6237



35.5180, 24.3946, -31.1493

# Sweetspot

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



35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570



83.4640, -3.6798, 13.6251



40.2640, 16.6318, 32.2175



41.0720, -2.5005, 8.7069



179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570



35.2260, -15.8874, 55.9298



53.4960, -18.9785, 20.6130



35.7830, -0.8790, 1.9443



34.6070, -17.0613, 59.1037



77.5750, -38.2445, 133.6767



# Inverse Universe

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



56.1140, 10.2968, -36.0570



66.7740, 15.8874, -55.9298



38.5040, 18.9785, -20.6130



36.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



67.3930, 17.0613, -59.1037

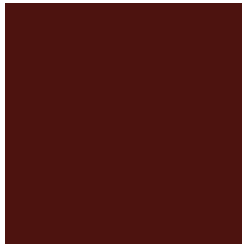


152.4250, 38.2445, -133.6767



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

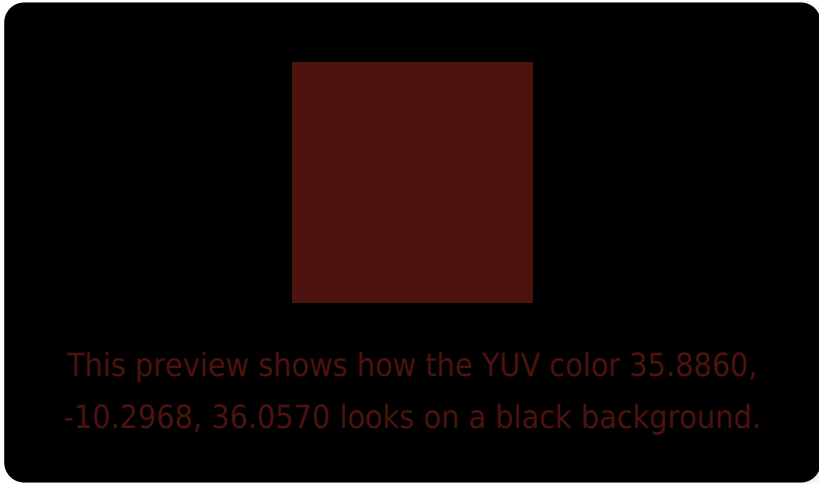
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

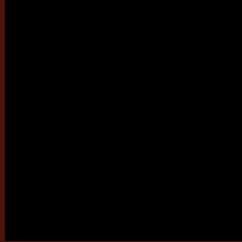
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570.



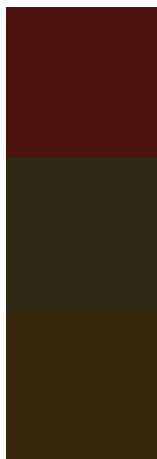
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 35.8860, -10.2968,



# 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

35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570

### Protanopia

40.8020, -9.7624, 4.5586

### Deuteranopia

39.5810, -14.5834, 10.8915



## Tritanopia

35.7550, -8.2602, 36.1719

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570

## Protanomaly

39.1670, -9.9423, 15.6395

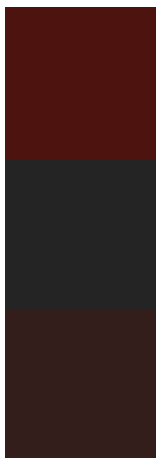
## Deuteranomaly

38.3910, -13.0108, 19.8281

## Tritanomaly

35.6410, -8.6970, 36.2718

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570

## Achromatopsia

36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

36.0510, -3.9691, 13.1103

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570 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(77, 19, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 19, 15)  
}
```

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(77, 19, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 19, 15) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570 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(77, 19, 15) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 19, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(77, 19, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 19, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 19, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 19, 15)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 35.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 19, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 19,  
15) }
```

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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