

# Converting Colors

YUV(35.9620, -15.7573,  
14.0653)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(35.9620, -15.7573,  
14.0653)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	342204
RGB	52, 34, 4
RGB Percent	20%, 13%, 2%
CMY	0.7961, 0.8667, 0.9843
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.92, 0.80
HSL	38°, 86%, 11%
HSV	38°, 92%, 20%
XYZ	2.0101, 1.8829, 0.3724
YIQ	35.9620, 20.3580, -5.5140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

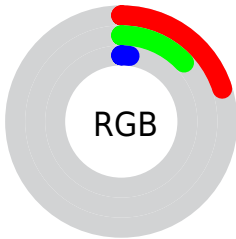
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	33, 52, 4
Decimal	3416580
CIE Lab	14.86, 5.25, 20.30
CIE LCh	15, 20.964, 75.489
Yxy	1.8829, 0.4713, 0.4414
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281606660 (0xFF342204)
YUV	35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653
Hunter-Lab	13.7218, 2.1353, 7.9964

# Details

The YUV color **35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **20.0380, 15.7573, -14.0653**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.3860, -15.4733, 16.3245**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.9190, -17.2151, 14.9800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.7060, -14.1521, 12.5358**.

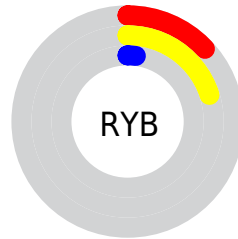
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (13%)

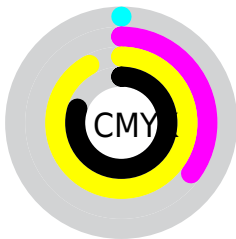
Blue (2%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (2%)

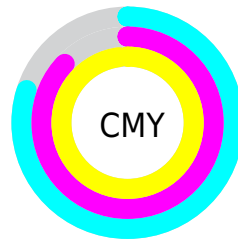


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653 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 35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 35.9620, -15.7573,  
14.0653

■ 35.9620, -15.7573,  
14.0653

■ 252.1500,  
-10.9200, 2.4994

■ 16.3020, -8.0369,  
11.1361

■ 81.3860, -15.4733,  
16.3245

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 105.8700,  
-16.2049, 17.6540


■ 131.3540,  
-16.9365, 18.9835


■ 157.4250,  
-17.9575, 19.7983


■ 184.6100,  
-18.5417, 20.5130


■ 211.9090,


-18.6891, 21.1278

 237.6910,  
-18.0887, 15.1800


 35.9620, -15.7573,  
14.0653


 35.9620, -15.7573,  
14.0653


 34.9190, -17.2151,  
14.9800

 37.7060, -14.1521,  
12.5358

 39.4500, -12.5469,  
11.0063

 41.3080, -10.5048,  
9.3769

 43.0520, -8.8996,  
7.8474

 44.7960, -7.2944,  
6.3179

■ 46.5400, -5.6892,  
4.7884

■ 48.2840, -4.0840,  
3.2589

■ 50.1420, -2.0420,  
1.6295

■ 51.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



36.6130, -9.6692, 21.3874



35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653



34.8960, -15.7247, 3.5992

# Triad

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



35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653



31.5450, 6.6333, -27.6650



38.5740, 9.5770, 8.2666

# Complementary

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



35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653



20.0380, 15.7573, -14.0653

# 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.



36.1310, 14.7254, -9.7619



35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653



32.4400, 12.6011, -28.4499

# Square

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



35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653



29.1340, -0.0661, -25.5505



31.5910, 16.9636, -27.7053



38.0440, 3.4293, 20.1324

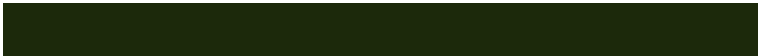


# Rectangle

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



35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653



33.6930, -11.1876, -4.9928



31.5910, 16.9636, -27.7053



38.2960, 11.1931, 3.2484

# Sweetspot

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



35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653



62.7250, -6.2734, 5.5032



20.4040, 0.7868, 27.7097



31.6970, -3.7946, 3.7737



163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653



45.8720, -22.6149, 20.2833



44.7340, -20.0819, 1.1103



25.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



59.4830, -29.3251, 25.8864



144.1280, -71.0551, 63.9087



# Inverse Universe

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



20.0380, 15.7573, -14.0653



23.1280, 22.6149, -20.2833



11.2660, 20.0819, -1.1103



23.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147



29.5170, 29.3251, -25.8864



72.2850, 71.3445, -63.3939



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

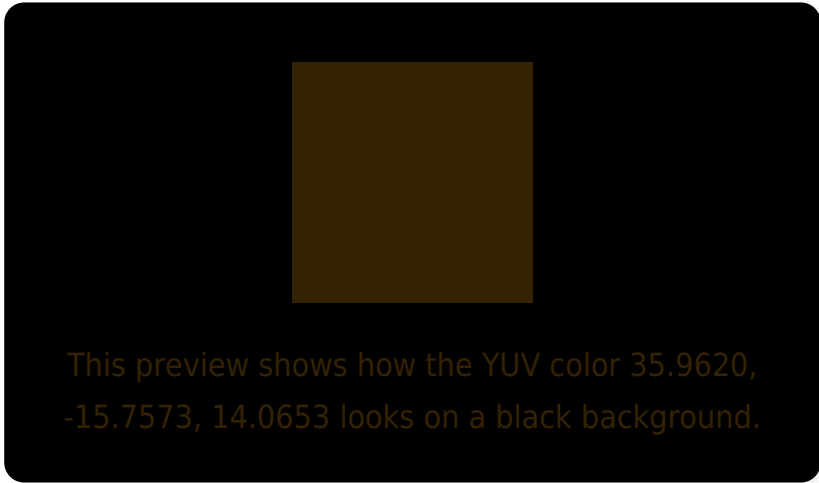
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

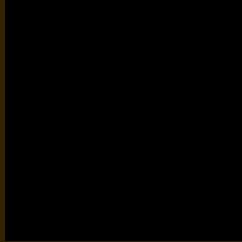
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653.



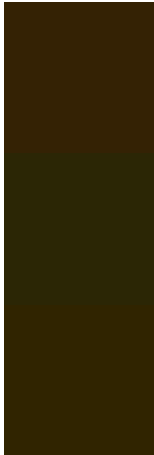
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 35.9620, -15.7573,



# 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

35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653

### Protanopia

35.7330, -15.1514, 6.3732

### Deuteranopia

35.4840, -17.4936, 10.9765



## Tritanopia

38.5070, -2.2220, 12.7104

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653

## Protanomaly

36.0430, -15.3042, 8.7323

## Deuteranomaly

35.3100, -16.9148, 12.0061

## Tritanomaly

37.8400, -7.3161, 13.2953

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653

## Achromatopsia

36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

35.8390, -5.8366, 5.4032

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653 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(52, 34, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 34, 4)  
}
```

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(52, 34, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 34, 4) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653 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(52, 34, 4) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 34, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 34, 4)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 34, 4); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 34, 4); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 34, 4) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 35.9620, -15.7573, 14.0653 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 34, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 34,  
4) }
```

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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