

# Converting Colors

YUV(36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(36.0230, -8.3923,  
-14.9292)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	133013
RGB	19, 48, 19
RGB Percent	7%, 19%, 7%
CMY	0.9255, 0.8118, 0.9255
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.60, 0.81
HSL	120°, 43%, 13%
HSV	120°, 60%, 19%
XYZ	1.4431, 2.2994, 0.9839
YIQ	36.0230, -7.9750, -15.1670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

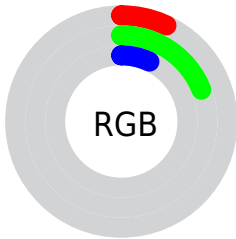
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	19, 48, 48
Decimal	1257491
CIELab	16.99, -18.37, 15.22
CIELCh	17, 23.854, 140.369
Yxy	2.2994, 0.3053, 0.4865
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279447571 (0xFF133013)
YUV	36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292
Hunter-Lab	15.1637, -9.5494, 6.7677

# Details

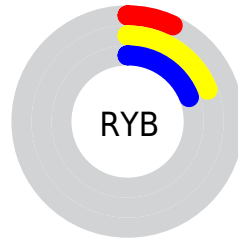
The YUV color **36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **30.9770, 8.3923, 14.9292**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.3820, -9.5553, -15.2440**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.9580, -9.8393, -17.5032**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.0880, -6.9454, -12.3552**.

# Distribution



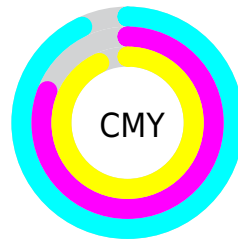
- Red (7%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (7%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (81%)




- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (93%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292 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 36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 36.0230, -8.3923,  
-14.9292


 36.0230, -8.3923,  
-14.9292


 252.3650, -3.6309,  
-2.0741


 16.4360, -8.1029,  
-14.4144


 81.3820, -9.5553,  
-15.2440

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 105.8550,  
-10.2815, -15.6588


 131.4420,  
-10.5709, -16.1736


 157.9150,  
-11.2971, -16.5885


 184.8010,  
-11.7339, -16.4885


 212.3880,


-12.0233, -17.0033


 240.3880,  
-12.0233, -17.0033


 36.0230, -8.3923,  
-14.9292


 36.0230, -8.3923,  
-14.9292


 33.9580, -9.8393,  
-17.5032


 38.0880, -6.9454,  
-12.3552


 31.8930, -11.2862,  
-20.0772


 40.1530, -5.4984,  
-9.7812

 30.2410, -12.4438,  
-22.1364

 41.8050, -4.3409,  
-7.7220

 28.1760, -13.8908,  
-24.7104

 43.8700, -2.8939,  
-5.1480

 45.9350, -1.4470,  
-2.5740

■ 48.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 50.0650, 1.4470,  
2.5740

■ 51.7170, 2.6045,  
4.6332

■ 53.7820, 4.0515,  
7.2072

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



38.3580, -16.4455, 1.4400



36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292



33.4540, 1.2552, -29.3392

# Triad

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



36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292



34.9650, 19.7373, -30.6643



41.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798

# Complementary

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



36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292



30.9770, 8.3923, 14.9292

# 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.



42.2510, 2.8343, 24.3359



36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292



41.7830, 15.8830, -7.7027

# Square

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



36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292



36.5150, 15.5221, -32.0237



43.1230, 10.2924, 12.1701



40.6410, -12.1480, 23.1168



# Rectangle

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



36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292



34.7080, 6.0600, -30.4389



43.1230, 10.2924, 12.1701



41.3070, -2.1234, 27.7948

# Sweetspot

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



36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292



56.4570, -3.1833, -5.6628



44.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994



28.1090, -2.0257, -3.6036



158.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292



42.8280, -12.7332, -22.6512



37.7330, -1.8404, -16.4288



22.1740, -0.5788, -1.0296



51.0690, -25.1770, -44.7875



125.6180, -61.9297, -110.1670



# Inverse Universe

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



30.9770, 8.3923, 14.9292



35.1720, 12.7332, 22.6512



29.3810, 2.2772, 16.3289



21.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



35.9310, 25.1770, 44.7875

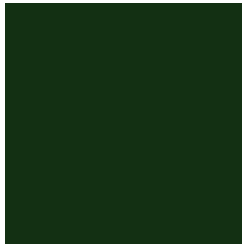


88.3820, 61.9297, 110.1670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

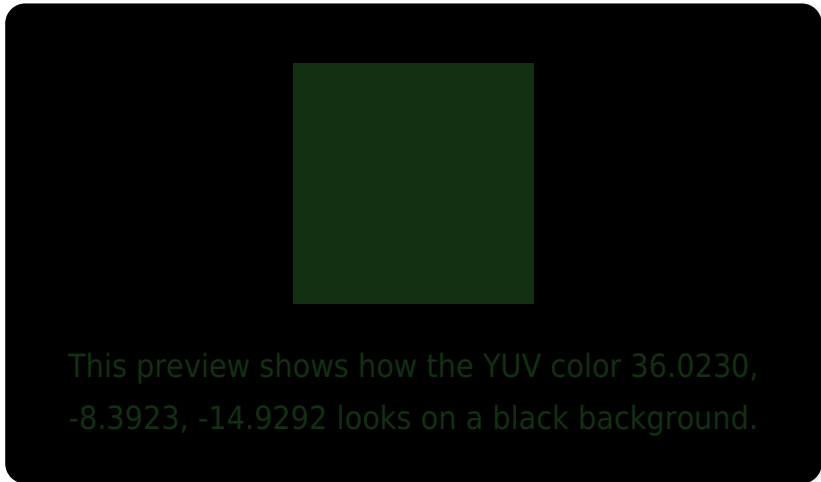
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

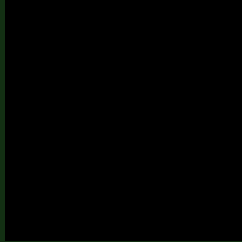
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292.

-14.9292.

# 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

36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292

### Protanopia

40.6450, -11.6570, 5.5733

### Deuteranopia

41.4220, -10.0680, 9.2769



## Tritanopia

39.7750, 4.5479, -12.0807

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292

## Protanomaly

38.9430, -10.3249, -1.7040

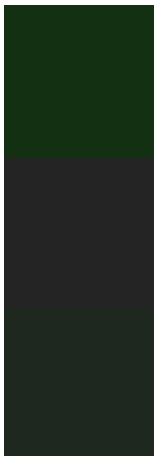
## Deuteranomaly

39.4810, -9.6041, 0.4552

## Tritanomaly

38.2110, -0.1040, -13.3400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292

## Achromatopsia

36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

35.8700, -2.8939, -5.1480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292 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(19, 48, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 48, 19)  
}
```

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(19, 48, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 48, 19) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292 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(19, 48, 19) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 48, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 48, 19)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 48, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 48, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 48, 19)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 36.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 48, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 48,  
19) }
```

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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