

# Converting Colors

YUV(36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(36.0420, 9.8393,  
17.5032)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	381638
RGB	56, 22, 56
RGB Percent	22%, 9%, 22%
CMY	0.7804, 0.9137, 0.7804
CMYK	0.00, 0.61, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	300°, 44%, 15%
HSV	300°, 61%, 22%
XYZ	2.6316, 1.7001, 3.9308
YIQ	36.0420, 9.3500, 17.7820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

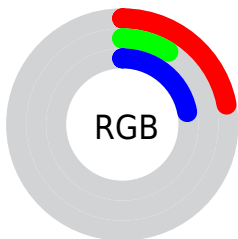
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	56, 22, 56
Decimal	3675704
CIE Lab	13.83, 22.70, -14.67
CIE LCh	14, 27.026, 327.115
Yxy	1.7001, 0.3185, 0.2058
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281865784 (0xFF381638)
YUV	36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032
Hunter-Lab	13.0388, 13.2087, -8.7472

# Details

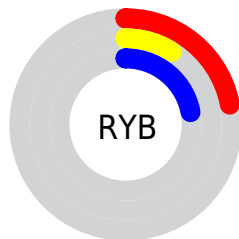
The YUV color **36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **41.9580, -9.8393, -17.5032**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.1670, 10.2707, 19.1475**, and **1.1400, 4.3680, -0.9998** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.5200, 11.5756, 20.5920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.5640, 8.1029, 14.4144**.

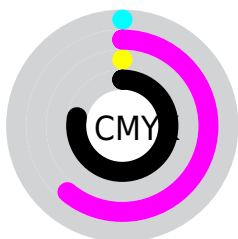
# Distribution



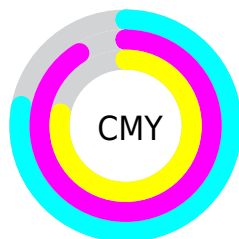
- Red (22%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032 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 36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 36.0420, 9.8393,  
17.5032

■ 36.0420, 9.8393,  
17.5032

■ 253.2390, 0.8682,  
1.5444

■ 14.4550, 10.1287,  
18.0180

■ 82.1670, 10.2707,  
19.1475

■ 1.1400, 4.3680,  
-0.9998

■ 106.8790, 10.4127,  
20.2771

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 132.2920, 10.7020,  
20.7919

■ 158.1180, 11.2808,  
21.8215

■ 185.5310, 11.5702,  
22.3363

■ 213.2430, 11.7122,

23.4659

236.2160, 9.2605,  
16.4736

36.0420, 9.8393,  
17.5032

36.0420, 9.8393,  
17.5032

32.5200, 11.5756,  
20.5920

39.5640, 8.1029,  
14.4144

29.5850, 13.0226,  
23.1660

42.4990, 6.6560,  
11.8404

26.0630, 14.7589,  
26.2547

46.0210, 4.9196,  
8.7516

23.1280, 16.2059,  
28.8287

48.9560, 3.4727,  
6.1776

52.4780, 1.7363,  
3.0888

■ 56.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 58.9350, -1.4470,  
-2.5740

■ 62.4570, -3.1833,  
-5.6628

■ 65.3920, -4.6303,  
-8.2368

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



35.3320, 16.5983, -3.7992



36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032



33.7570, 2.0918, 29.1541

# Triad

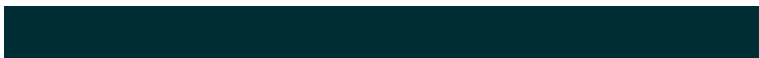
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032



34.0110, -16.7674, 11.3914



31.7560, 9.9803, -27.8500

# Complementary

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



36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032



41.9580, -9.8393, -17.5032

# 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.



29.5900, 1.6811, -25.9504



36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032



31.5640, -15.5611, -2.2486

# Square

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



36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032



33.2020, -16.3686, 23.5018



26.0220, -6.9128, -22.8213



32.2920, 17.1110, -28.3201



# Rectangle

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



36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032



32.8730, -3.8814, 31.6834



26.0220, -6.9128, -22.8213



31.0720, 7.3595, -27.2501

# Sweetspot

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



36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032



66.3690, 3.7621, 6.6924



25.8760, 14.8511, -3.3993



33.3040, 2.3151, 4.1184



166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032



42.3020, 15.6271, 27.7991



34.1040, 2.4137, 19.2028



26.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



37.9960, 26.6240, 47.3615



90.4470, 63.3766, 112.7410



# Inverse Universe

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



36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032



42.3020, 15.6271, 27.7991



43.8960, -2.4137, -19.2028



26.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



37.9960, 26.6240, 47.3615



90.4470, 63.3766, 112.7410



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

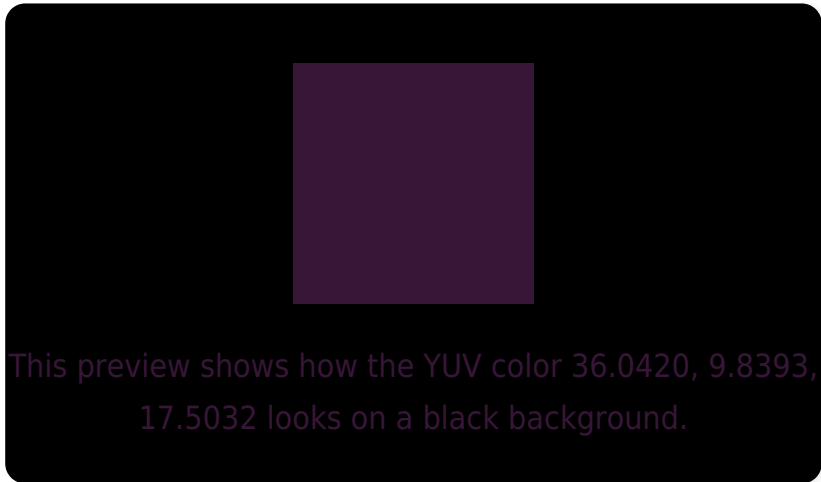
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

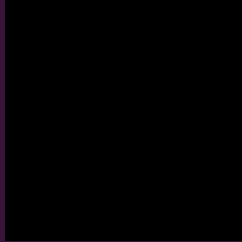
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 36.0420, 9.8393,



# 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

36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032

### Protanopia

33.9780, 16.7728, -13.1357

### Deuteranopia

35.9590, 8.8942, -6.1030



## Tritanopia

36.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032

## Protanomaly

34.4740, 14.5563, -2.1697

## Deuteranomaly

36.1280, 9.3039, 2.5187

## Tritanomaly

35.9680, 1.9878, 15.8141

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032

## Achromatopsia

36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

35.9560, 3.4727, 6.1776

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032 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(56, 22, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 22, 56)  
}
```

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(56, 22, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 22, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032 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(56, 22, 56) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 22, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 22, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 22, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 22, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 22, 56)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 36.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 22, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 22,  
56) }
```

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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