

# Converting Colors

YUV(36.2930, -17.3994,  
74.2880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(36.2930, -17.3994,  
74.2880)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	790001
RGB	121, 0, 1
RGB Percent	47%, 0%, 0%
CMY	0.5255, 1.0000, 0.9961
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.99, 0.53
HSL	360°, 100%, 24%
HSV	360°, 100%, 47%
XYZ	7.8906, 4.0671, 0.3979
YIQ	36.2930, 71.7950, 25.9630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

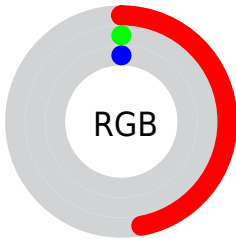
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">121, 0, 1</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">7929857</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">23.89, 46.17, 35.50</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">24, 58.242, 37.558</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">4.0671, 0.6386, 0.3292</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4286119937 (0xFF790001)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">20.1671, 34.5477, 12.9473</a>

# Details

The YUV color **36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **84.7070, 17.3994, -74.2880**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.6320, -24.9616, 73.1137**, and **18.8370, -9.2866, 38.7310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.7050, -15.6306, 66.9107**.

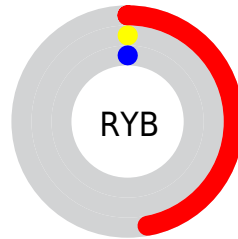
# Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (0%)

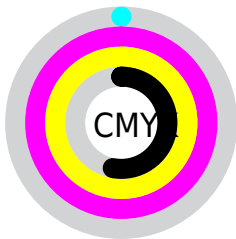
Blue (0%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (0%)

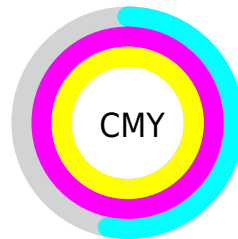


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880 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 36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 36.2930, -17.3994,  
74.2880


 36.2930, -17.3994,  
74.2880


 251.8080,  
-12.2303, 2.7994


 27.2090, -13.4140,  
55.9447

 97.6320, -24.9616,  
73.1137


 18.8370, -9.2866,  
38.7310


 124.7850,  
-27.0090, 76.4876

 10.2800, -4.5750,  
20.8024

 152.6390,  
-28.9090, 79.2466


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 174.9260,  
-27.5715, 70.2249


 193.7390,  
-24.0283, 53.7259


 213.2530,


-20.3377, 36.6121


 233.3540,  
-16.9365, 18.9835


 36.2930, -17.3994,  
74.2880

 44.7050, -15.6306,  
66.9107

 53.1170, -13.8617,  
59.5334

 61.5290, -12.0928,  
52.1561

 69.9410, -10.3239,  
44.7787

 78.3530, -8.5550,  
37.4014

■ 87.3520, -7.0755,  
29.5093

■ 95.7640, -5.3067,  
22.1320

■ 104.1760, -3.5378,  
14.7546

■ 112.5880, -1.7689,  
7.3773

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.0430, 1.9508, 74.5073



36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880



52.7710, -26.0161, 37.9118

# Triad

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



36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880



44.5440, -12.1002, -39.0651



51.8640, 46.4090, -45.4847

# Complementary

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



36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880



84.7070, 17.3994, -74.2880

# 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.



56.9360, 40.4576, -49.9329



36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880



51.0760, 7.8505, -44.7937

# Square

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



36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880



39.9160, -19.6786, -35.0063



55.9780, 26.6328, -49.0927



56.5180, 34.7476, 8.3157



# Rectangle

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



36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880



53.8240, -26.5352, 17.6944



55.9780, 26.6328, -49.0927



54.2120, 45.2515, -47.5439

# Sweetspot

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



36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880



125.0530, -6.9281, 28.8945



49.3750, 35.3111, 61.0611



59.3720, -4.1274, 17.2138



207.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880



47.3560, -22.8535, 97.0348



70.2250, -34.6209, 44.5297



56.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



37.4890, -17.9891, 76.7471



75.5760, -36.2730, 154.7238



# Inverse Universe

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



36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880



47.3560, -22.8535, 97.0348



50.7750, 34.6209, -44.5297



56.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



37.4890, -17.9891, 76.7471

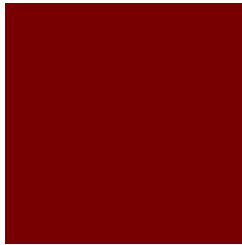


75.5760, -36.2730, 154.7238



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880 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

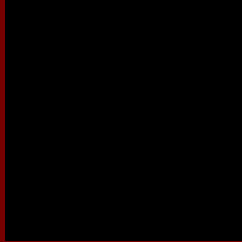
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 36.2930, -17.3994,



# 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

36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880

### Protanopia

58.2620, -20.8352, 9.4172

### Deuteranopia

57.0690, -28.1350, 17.4795



## Tritanopia

42.3370, -20.8721, 68.1105

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880

## Protanomaly

50.4590, -19.4533, 32.9235

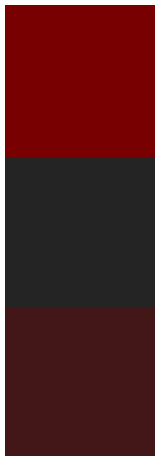
## Deuteranomaly

49.5260, -24.4163, 38.1267

## Tritanomaly

39.9890, -19.7146, 70.1696

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880

## Achromatopsia

36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

36.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880 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(121, 0, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(121, 0, 1)  
}
```

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(121, 0, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(121, 0, 1) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880 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(121, 0, 1) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(121, 0, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(121, 0, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(121, 0, 1); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 0, 1); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 0, 1) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 36.2930, -17.3994, 74.2880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(121, 0, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(121, 0,  
1) }
```

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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