

# Converting Colors

YUV(36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(36.3840, -9.0633,  
13.6952)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	342012
RGB	52, 32, 18
RGB Percent	20%, 13%, 7%
CMY	0.7961, 0.8745, 0.9294
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.65, 0.80
HSL	25°, 49%, 14%
HSV	25°, 65%, 20%
XYZ	2.0419, 1.8068, 0.8134
YIQ	36.3840, 16.4140, -0.1140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

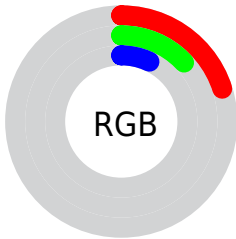
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	52, 42, 18
Decimal	3416082
CIE Lab	14.44, 7.79, 13.26
CIE LCh	14, 15.381, 59.553
Yxy	1.8068, 0.4380, 0.3875
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281606162 (0xFF342012)
YUV	36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952
Hunter-Lab	13.4416, 3.5926, 5.8213

# Details

The YUV color **36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **33.6160, 9.0633, -13.6952**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.0530, -10.3791, 15.7395**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.7150, -7.7475, 11.6509**.

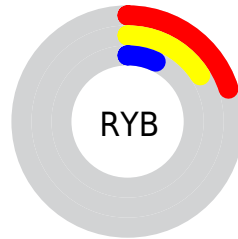
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (13%)

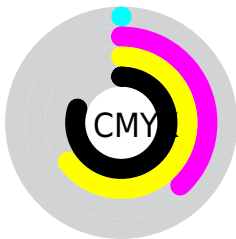
Blue (7%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (7%)

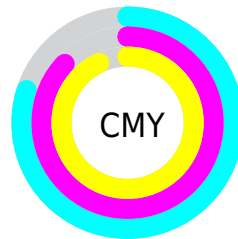


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (65%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952 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 36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 36.3840, -9.0633,  
13.6952

■ 36.3840, -9.0633,  
13.6952

■ 253.5180, -5.6784,  
1.2997

■ 14.5520, -7.1741,  
14.4249

■ 81.3520, -10.5265,  
16.3543

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 105.8360,  
-11.2581, 17.6838


■ 131.1350,  
-11.4056, 18.2986


■ 157.3200,  
-11.9898, 19.0134


■ 183.9180,  
-12.2846, 20.2429


■ 211.8040,


-12.7214, 20.3429


 237.4120,  
-11.5421, 15.4247


 36.3840, -9.0633,  
13.6952


 36.3840, -9.0633,  
13.6952


 34.0530, -10.3791,  
15.7395


 38.7150, -7.7475,  
11.6509


 31.7220, -11.6949,  
17.7838


 41.0460, -6.4317,  
9.6067

 29.2770, -13.4476,  
19.9281

 43.4910, -4.6791,  
7.4624

 27.8750, -13.7424,  
21.1576

 45.8220, -3.3632,  
5.4181

 48.1530, -2.0474,  
3.3738

■ 50.4840, -0.7316,  
1.3295

■ 52.8150, 0.5842,  
-0.7148

■ 55.2600, 2.3368,  
-2.8590

■ 58.1780, 3.3632,  
-5.4181

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.0300, -5.4378, 17.5137



36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952



35.8840, -10.7888, 7.1177

# Triad

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



36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952



29.6550, 3.1281, -23.3764



37.2910, 8.7305, -0.2552

# Complementary

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



36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952



33.6160, 9.0633, -13.6952

# 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.



34.5990, 11.5367, -13.6803



36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952



30.0120, 8.3751, -26.3205

# Square

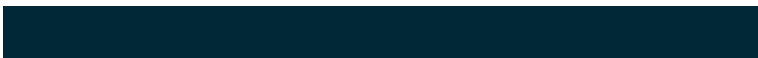
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952



32.5980, -3.7458, -11.9254



29.7500, 12.4483, -26.0907



38.0320, 4.9142, 10.4959



# Rectangle

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



36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952



34.7800, -9.7515, 1.0699



29.7500, 12.4483, -26.0907



36.6110, 10.0518, -4.0438

# Sweetspot

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



36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952



62.7080, -3.8000, 5.5181



30.4460, 3.7241, 18.9029



32.0390, -2.4842, 3.4738



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.



36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952



44.0600, -14.3266, 21.8724



46.3630, -13.9830, 4.9436



24.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295



48.3300, -23.8267, 35.6676



117.1260, -57.7431, 87.5895



# Inverse Universe

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



33.6160, 9.0633, -13.6952



39.9400, 14.3266, -21.8724



23.6370, 13.9830, -4.9436



23.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147



41.2570, 23.5373, -36.1824



99.8740, 57.7431, -87.5895



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

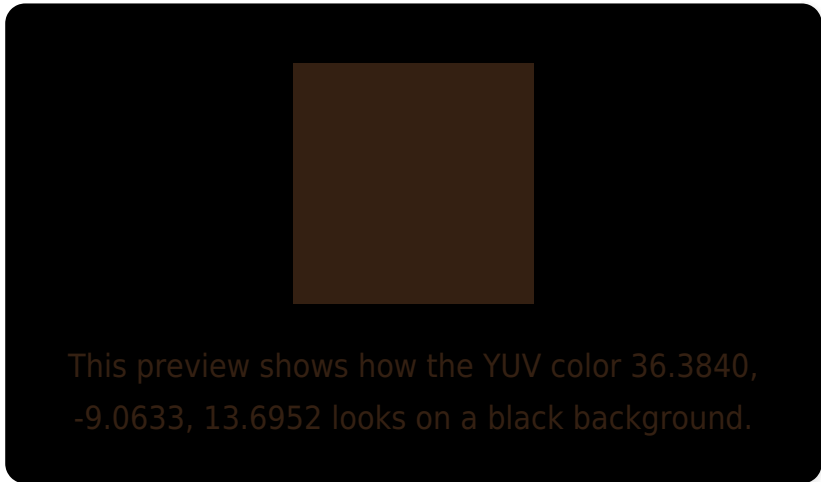
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

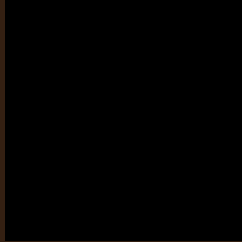
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952.



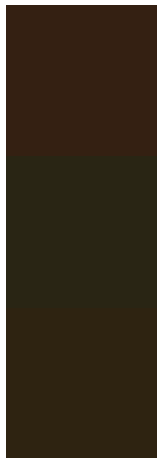
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 36.3840, -9.0633,



# 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

36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952

### Protanopia

36.2580, -8.0152, 4.1587

### Deuteranopia

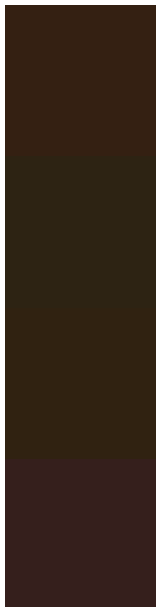
36.2370, -9.4838, 8.5622



## Tritanopia

37.2190, -2.0800, 13.8399

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952

## Protanomaly

36.1660, -8.4628, 7.7474

## Deuteranomaly

36.2480, -9.4893, 10.3065

## Tritanomaly

37.2360, -4.5533, 13.8250

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952

## Achromatopsia

36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

36.4090, -3.6526, 4.9033

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952 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, 32, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 32, 18)  
}
```

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, 32, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 32, 18) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952 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, 32, 18) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 32, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 32, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 32, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 32, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 32, 18)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 36.3840, -9.0633, 13.6952 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 32, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 32,  
18) }
```

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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