

# Converting Colors

YUV(36.4030, -17.9467,  
16.3096)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(36.4030, -17.9467, 16.3096)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(36.4030, -17.9467,  
16.3096)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	372200
RGB	55, 34, 0
RGB Percent	22%, 13%, 0%
CMY	0.7843, 0.8667, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 1.00, 0.78
HSL	37°, 100%, 11%
HSV	37°, 100%, 22%
XYZ	2.1476, 1.9563, 0.2644
YIQ	36.4030, 23.4300, -6.1220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

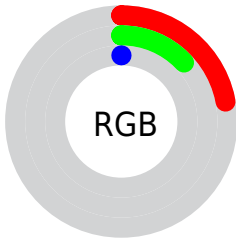
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	34, 55, 0
Decimal	3613184
CIE Lab	15.26, 6.63, 22.52
CIE LCh	15, 23.477, 73.599
Yxy	1.9563, 0.4916, 0.4478
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281803264 (0xFF372200)
YUV	36.4030, -17.9467, 16.3096
Hunter-Lab	13.9867, 2.9309, 8.6699

# Details

The YUV color **36.4030, -17.9467, 16.3096** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **18.5970, 17.9467, -16.3096**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.2400, -17.3733, 19.0835**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.4030, -17.9467, 16.3096**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.1470, -16.3415, 14.7801**.

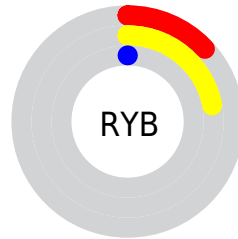
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (13%)

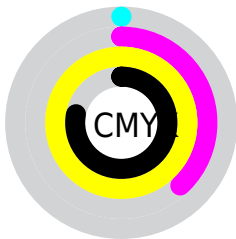
Blue (0%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (0%)

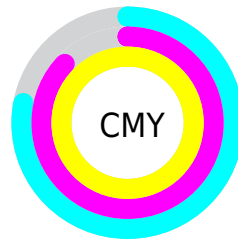


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 36.4030, -17.9467, 16.3096 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 36.4030, -17.9467, 16.3096 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 36.4030, -17.9467,  
16.3096

■ 36.4030, -17.9467,  
16.3096

■ 251.6940,  
-12.6671, 2.8994

■ 17.1990, -8.4791,  
12.9805

■ 82.2400, -17.3733,  
19.0835

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 106.7240,  
-18.1049, 20.4131


■ 132.2080,  
-18.8365, 21.7426


■ 158.3930,  
-19.4207, 22.4573


■ 185.7630,  
-20.5892, 23.8868


■ 213.0620,


-20.7366, 24.5016


 237.3490,  
-19.3991, 15.4799


 36.4030, -17.9467,  
16.3096

 38.1470, -16.3415,  
14.7801

 40.0050, -14.2995,  
13.1506

 41.8630, -12.2575,  
11.5211

 43.6070, -10.6523,  
9.9917

 46.0520, -8.8996,  
7.8474

■ 47.7960, -7.2944,  
6.3179

■ 49.6540, -5.2524,  
4.6884

■ 51.3980, -3.6472,  
3.1590

■ 53.2560, -1.6052,  
1.5295

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



36.9940, -10.8430, 24.5613



36.4030, -17.9467, 16.3096



35.7390, -17.6193, 4.6139

# Triad

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



36.4030, -17.9467, 16.3096



32.1320, 6.3439, -28.1798



39.9160, 10.8874, 7.9667

# Complementary

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



36.4030, -17.9467, 16.3096



18.5970, 17.9467, -16.3096

# 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.



35.9780, 16.7728, -13.1357



36.4030, -17.9467, 16.3096



33.3690, 13.6221, -29.2646

# Square

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



36.4030, -17.9467, 16.3096



30.1940, -1.0816, -26.4801



33.2210, 18.1320, -29.1348



38.6960, 4.5869, 22.1916



# Rectangle

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



36.4030, -17.9467, 16.3096



34.0090, -13.8084, -4.3929



33.2210, 18.1320, -29.1348



39.1540, 13.2351, 1.6189

# Sweetspot

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



36.4030, -17.9467, 16.3096



63.9100, -6.8576, 6.2179



18.8390, 1.0654, 31.7132



31.5830, -4.2314, 3.8737



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.



36.4030, -17.9467, 16.3096



47.0570, -23.1991, 20.9980



46.9360, -23.1394, 1.8101



27.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



60.9670, -30.0567, 27.2159



145.3130, -71.6393, 64.6235



# Inverse Universe

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



18.5970, 17.9467, -16.3096



23.9430, 23.1991, -20.9980



8.0640, 23.1394, -1.8101



25.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147



31.0330, 30.0567, -27.2159

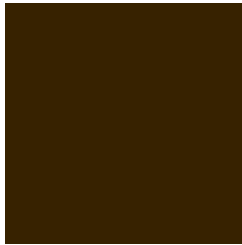


74.2740, 71.3499, -65.1383



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 36.4030, -17.9467, 16.3096 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

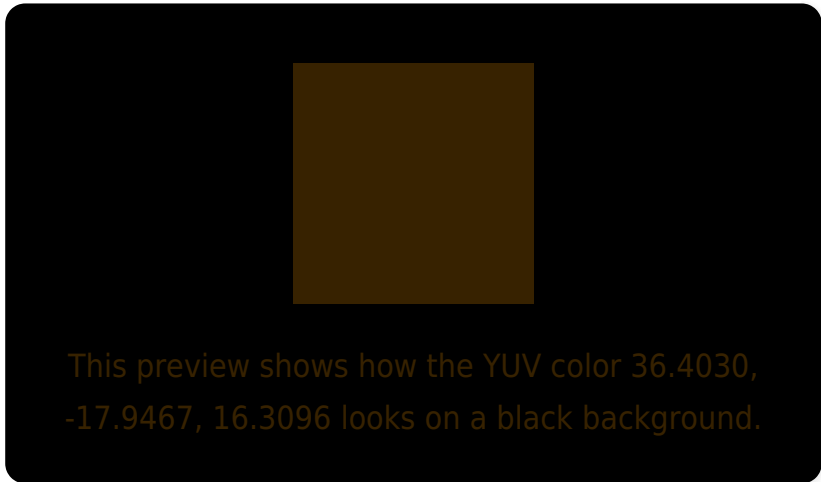
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

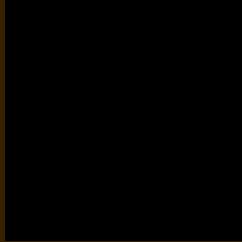
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 36.4030, -17.9467, 16.3096

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 36.4030, -17.9467, 16.3096.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 36.4030, -17.9467,



# 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



### Protanopia

36.5050, -16.0250, 6.5731

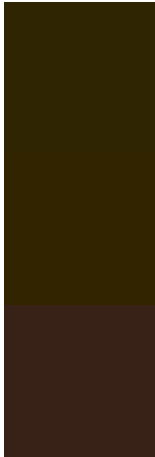
### Deuteranopia

36.3700, -17.9304, 11.0765

### Tritanopia

39.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

36.4130, -16.4726, 10.1618

## Deuteranomaly

36.3810, -17.9358, 12.8209

## Tritanomaly

38.6230, -8.1951, 15.2396

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

36.0240, -6.4208, 6.1180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 36.4030, -17.9467, 16.3096 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(55, 34, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 34, 0)  
}
```

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(55, 34, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 34, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 36.4030, -17.9467, 16.3096 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(55, 34, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 34, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(55, 34, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 34, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 34, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 34, 0) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 36.4030, -17.9467, 16.3096 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 34, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 34,  
0) }
```

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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