

# Converting Colors

YUV(36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(36.4090, -6.6106,  
67.1703)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	710017
RGB	113, 0, 23
RGB Percent	44%, 0%, 9%
CMY	0.5569, 1.0000, 0.9098
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.80, 0.56
HSL	348°, 100%, 22%
HSV	348°, 100%, 44%
XYZ	6.9647, 3.5726, 1.1331
YIQ	36.4090, 59.9650, 31.1090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

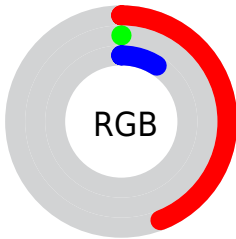
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	113, 0, 23
Decimal	7405591
CIE Lab	22.20, 44.55, 22.21
CIE LCh	22, 49.781, 26.491
Yxy	3.5726, 0.5968, 0.3061
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285595671 (0xFF710017)
YUV	36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703
Hunter-Lab	18.9012, 32.6962, 9.6765

# Details

The YUV color **36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **76.5910, 6.6106, -67.1703**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.6340, -14.6096, 66.0960**, and **17.4560, -8.1128, 35.5571** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.8920, -5.8628, 60.6077**.

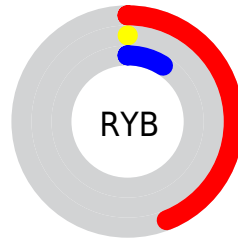
# Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (0%)

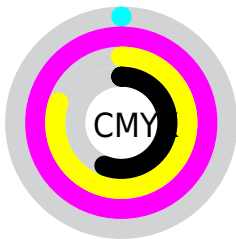
Blue (9%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (9%)

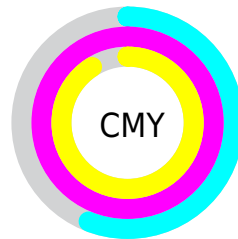


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (91%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703 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 36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 36.4090, -6.6106,  
67.1703

 36.4090, -6.6106,  
67.1703


 254.3160, -2.6208,  
0.5999

 25.4150, -12.5296,  
52.2560

 95.6340, -14.6096,  
66.0960

 17.4560, -8.1128,  
35.5571

 122.4880,  
-16.5096, 68.8550

 6.8770, -3.3904,  
14.1399

 150.0430,  
-18.2622, 70.9993

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 175.4450,  
-17.9674, 69.7697


 194.8450,  
-14.7136, 52.7559


 214.3590,


-11.0230, 35.6422


 234.5740, -7.1850,  
17.9136


 36.4090, -6.6106,  
67.1703

 43.8920, -5.8628,  
60.6077

 51.9620, -5.4043,  
53.5303

 59.4450, -4.6564,  
46.9677

 66.9280, -3.9085,  
40.4051

 74.9980, -3.4500,  
33.3278

■ 82.4810, -2.7021,  
26.7652

■ 89.9640, -1.9543,  
20.2026

■ 97.4470, -1.2064,  
13.6400

■ 105.5170, -0.7479,  
6.5626

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.5130, 9.1141, 63.5711



36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703



47.7870, -23.5590, 43.1598

# Triad

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



36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703



38.7250, -16.6264, -33.9618



49.8120, 38.5467, -43.6851

# Complementary

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



36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703



76.5910, 6.6106, -67.1703

# 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.



51.8520, 31.1320, -45.4742



36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703



45.3880, 1.2877, -39.8053

# Square

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



36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703



45.3860, -22.3753, -9.9855



49.6060, 17.4492, -43.5045



49.6630, 34.6761, -15.4905



# Rectangle

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



36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703



50.3350, -24.8152, 26.0162



49.6060, 17.4492, -43.5045



51.3450, 36.8049, -45.0296

# Sweetspot

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



36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703



118.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504



39.4930, 36.2390, 43.4176



55.7570, -1.3592, 15.9991



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703



47.6720, -8.7123, 87.9877



52.5710, -25.9175, 52.9962



52.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



38.6160, -7.2057, 71.3738



79.5530, -14.5696, 146.8510



# Inverse Universe

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



36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703



47.6720, -8.7123, 87.9877



60.4290, 25.9175, -52.9962



52.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



38.6160, -7.2057, 71.3738

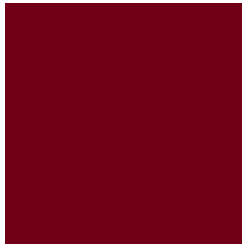


79.5530, -14.5696, 146.8510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703 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

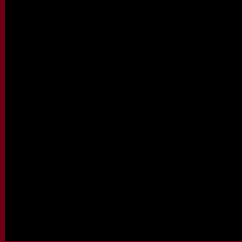
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 36.4090, -6.6106,



# 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

36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703

### Protanopia

56.1010, -9.9098, 5.1734

### Deuteranopia

54.9360, -19.6884, 14.9651



## Tritanopia

39.6570, -19.5509, 64.3218

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703

## Protanomaly

48.8850, -8.8173, 28.1649

## Deuteranomaly

48.0230, -14.8013, 34.1828

## Tritanomaly

38.2210, -14.8990, 65.5812

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703

## Achromatopsia

36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

36.1710, -2.5493, 24.4060

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703 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(113, 0, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 0, 23)  
}
```

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(113, 0, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 0, 23) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703 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(113, 0, 23) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 0, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(113, 0, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 0, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 0, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 0, 23)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 36.4090, -6.6106, 67.1703 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 0, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113, 0,  
23) }
```

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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