

Converting Colors

YUV(36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987)
contains.

YUV(36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(36.4090, 9.6584,
-17.8987)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	102B38
RGB	16, 43, 56
RGB Percent	6%, 17%, 22%
CMY	0.9373, 0.8314, 0.7804
CMYK	0.71, 0.23, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	200°, 56%, 14%
HSV	200°, 71%, 22%
XYZ	1.7914, 2.1234, 4.0568
YIQ	36.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

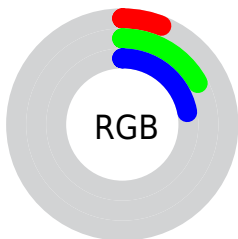
Format	Color
R _Y B	16, 32, 56
Decimal	1059640
CIE Lab	16.12, -5.40, -11.42
CIE LCh	16, 12.627, 244.702
Yxy	2.1234, 0.2247, 0.2664
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279249720 (0xFF102B38)
YUV	36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987
Hunter-Lab	14.5720, -3.5576, -6.3058

Details

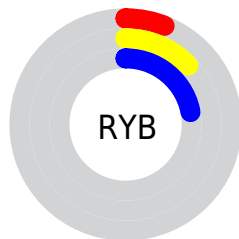
The YUV color **36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **35.5910, -9.6584, 17.8987**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.2350, 10.2371, -16.8691**, and **1.2540, 4.8048, -1.0998** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.4410, 11.1216, -20.5578**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.3770, 8.1951, -15.2396**.

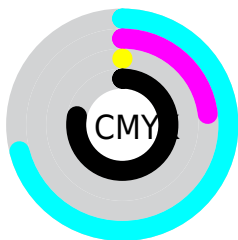
Distribution



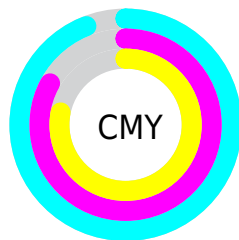
- Red (6%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987 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, 9.6584, -17.8987 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 36.4090, 9.6584,
-17.8987

■ 36.4090, 9.6584,
-17.8987

■ 253.2060, 0.8844,
-3.6887

■ 17.4910, 8.6319,
-15.3396

■ 82.2350, 10.2371,
-16.8691

■ 1.2540, 4.8048,
-1.0998

■ 106.9360, 10.3846,
-17.4839

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 132.0500, 10.8213,
-17.5839

■ 158.7510, 10.9688,
-18.1986

■ 185.7510, 10.9688,
-18.1986

■ 212.9790, 11.8424,

-18.3986

■ 240.4260, 7.1850,
-17.9136

■ 36.4090, 9.6584,
-17.8987

■ 36.4090, 9.6584,
-17.8987

■ 33.4410, 11.1216,
-20.5578

■ 39.3770, 8.1951,
-15.2396

■ 30.7720, 12.4374,
-22.6020

■ 42.0460, 6.8793,
-13.1953

■ 28.6900, 13.4638,
-25.1611

■ 44.4270, 5.7055,
-10.0215

■ 47.0960, 4.3897,
-7.9772

■ 50.0640, 2.9264,
-5.3181

■ 53.0320, 1.4632,
-2.6591

■ 55.7010, 0.1474,
-0.6148

■ 58.6690, -1.3158,
2.0443

■ 60.7510, -2.3422,
4.6034

Harmonies

Analogous

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



34.5070, 7.6380, -23.2466



36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987



39.0620, 9.3364, -7.9474

Triad

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



36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987



40.8600, -0.9170, 14.1548



38.5560, -6.6831, -3.1186

Complementary

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



36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987



35.5910, -9.6584, 17.8987

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.



39.4430, -8.5994, 4.8735



36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987



40.4210, -5.1376, 14.5398

Square

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



36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987



41.2770, 3.3144, 10.2811



40.0030, -7.8895, 10.5214



36.6520, -2.2934, -11.0958

Rectangle

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



36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987



40.3510, 7.7150, -1.1848



40.0030, -7.8895, 10.5214



38.7520, -7.2727, -0.6595

Sweetspot

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



36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987



66.2810, 3.8055, -7.2624



40.9620, -5.8973, -21.8917



33.5480, 2.1948, -3.9886



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.



36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987



42.5370, 15.5113, -28.5349



24.6690, 15.4462, -7.6027



26.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295



46.8820, 22.2432, -41.1155



111.8420, 52.8289, -98.0854

Inverse Universe

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



31.0380, 5.8973, 21.8917



34.0380, 9.3483, 35.0467



47.3310, -15.4462, 7.6027



26.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



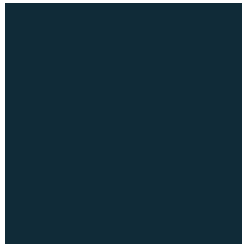
34.5760, 13.5200, 50.3608



82.3530, 32.3640, 119.8394

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

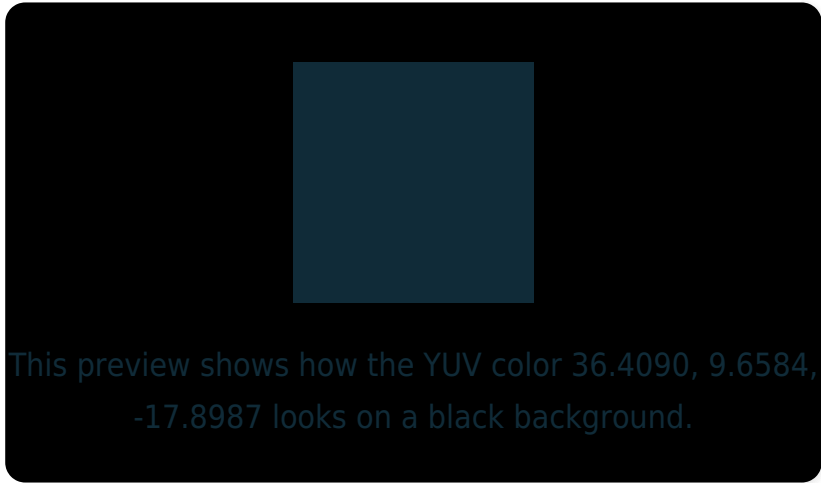
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

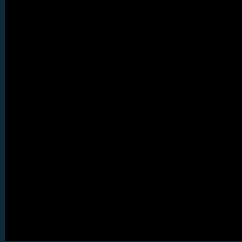
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

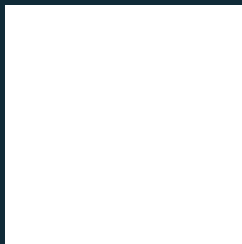
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987.

-17.8987.

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, 9.6584, -17.8987

Protanopia

40.2860, 6.2680, -3.7588

Deuteranopia

40.1440, 8.3100, -5.3883



Tritanopia

34.2900, 6.7590, -21.3023

Trichromacy



Original Color

36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987

Protanomaly

38.8940, 7.4473, -8.6770

Deuteranomaly

38.6380, 9.0525, -10.2065

Tritanomaly

35.2300, 7.7746, -20.3727

Monochromacy



Original Color

36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987

Achromatopsia

36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

36.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987 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(16, 43, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 43, 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(16, 43, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 43, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987 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(16, 43, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 43, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 43, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 43, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 43, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 43, 56)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 36.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 43, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 43,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor