

Converting Colors

YUV(36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(36.5050, 0.7370,
-3.0739)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	212626
RGB	33, 38, 38
RGB Percent	13%, 15%, 15%
CMY	0.8706, 0.8510, 0.8510
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.00, 0.85
HSL	180°, 7%, 14%
HSV	180°, 13%, 15%
XYZ	1.6702, 1.8495, 2.1027
YIQ	36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_YB	33, 36, 38
Decimal	2172454
CIE Lab	14.68, -2.24, -0.77
CIE LCh	15, 2.365, 198.924
Yxy	1.8495, 0.2971, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280362534 (0xFF212626)
YUV	36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739
Hunter-Lab	13.5996, -1.8779, 0.3527




Details

The YUV color **36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **34.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.3090, 1.3267, -5.5330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148**.

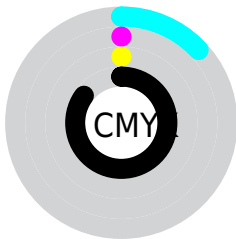
Distribution







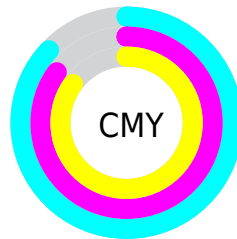
-  Red (13%)
-  Green (15%)
-  Blue (15%)






-  Red (13%)
-  Yellow (14%)
-  Blue (15%)



-  Cyan (13%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (85%)



-  Cyan (87%)
-  Magenta (85%)
-  Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739 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 36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 36.5050, 0.7370,
-3.0739

■ 36.5050, 0.7370,
-3.0739

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 14.9070, 1.0318,
-4.3034

■ 81.2060, 0.8844,
-3.6887

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 105.2060, 0.8844,
-3.6887

■ 130.2060, 0.8844,
-3.6887

■ 156.2060, 0.8844,
-3.6887

■ 183.2060, 0.8844,
-3.6887

■ 210.9070, 1.0318,

-4.3034

■ 238.9070, 1.0318,
-4.3034

■ 36.5050, 0.7370,
-3.0739

■ 36.5050, 0.7370,
-3.0739

■ 35.3090, 1.3267,
-5.5330

■ 37.7010, 0.1474,
-0.6148

■ 34.1130, 1.9163,
-7.9921

■ 38.8970, -0.4422,
1.8443

■ 33.2160, 2.3585,
-9.8364

■ 39.7940, -0.8844,
3.6887

■ 32.0200, 2.9481,
-12.2955

■ 40.9900, -1.4741,
6.1478

■ 30.8240, 3.5378,
-14.7546

■ 42.1860, -2.0637,
8.6069

■ 29.6280, 4.1274,
-17.2138

■ 43.3820, -2.6533,
11.0660

■ 28.4320, 4.7170,
-19.6729

■ 44.5780, -3.2430,
13.5251

■ 27.5350, 5.1592,
-21.5172

■ 45.4750, -3.6852,
15.3694

■ 26.6380, 5.6015,
-23.3615

■ 46.6710, -4.2748,
17.8285

Harmonies

Analogous

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



36.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



36.6190, 1.1738, -3.1739

Triad

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



36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



37.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



37.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295

Complementary

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



36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



34.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739

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.



37.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591



36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



37.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592

Square

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



36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



37.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



37.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



36.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999

Rectangle

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



36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



36.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443



37.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



36.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591

Sweetspot

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



36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



47.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



35.9350, -1.4470, -2.5740



25.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



153.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



26.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



45.9070, 1.0318, -4.3034



35.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



17.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



57.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117



146.5090, 30.8081, -128.4884

Inverse Universe

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



35.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



43.8910, 2.0257, 3.6036



36.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295



16.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



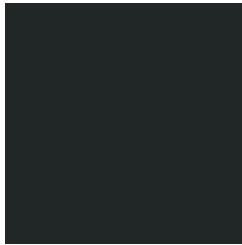
33.8660, 23.7301, 42.2135



86.3170, 60.4827, 107.5930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

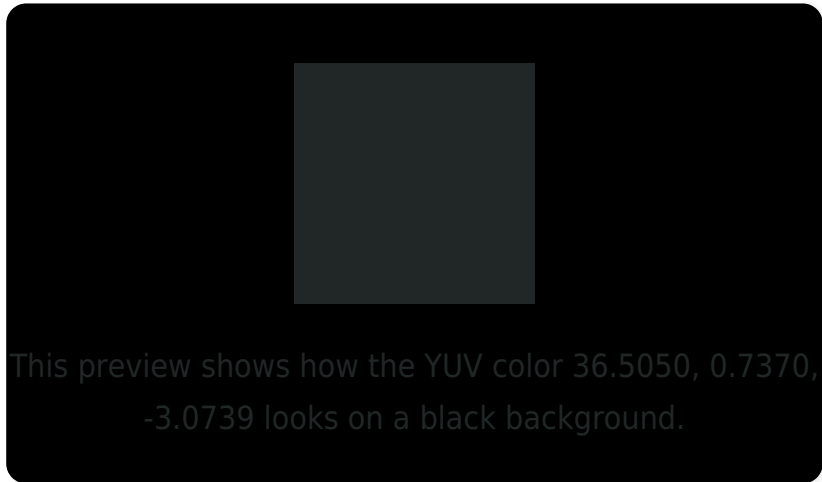
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

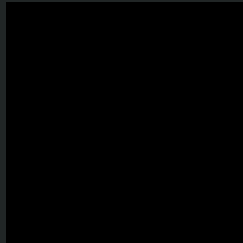
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

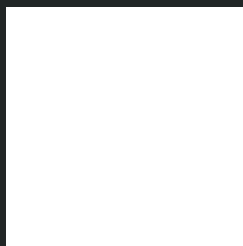
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739.



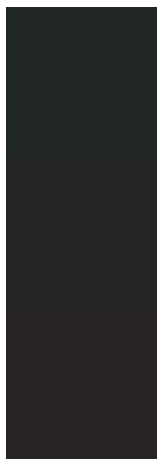
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 36.5050, 0.7370,

-3.0739.

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

36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739

Protanopia

37.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Deuteranopia

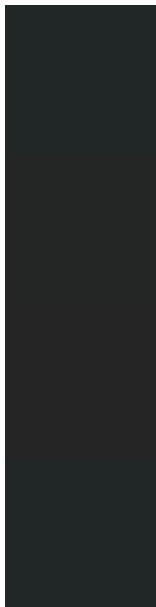
37.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



Tritanopia

36.8470, 2.0474, -3.3738

Trichromacy



Original Color

36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739

Protanomaly

36.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148

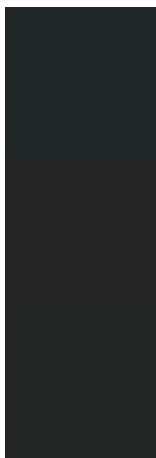
Deuteranomaly

37.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000

Tritanomaly

36.7330, 1.6106, -3.2738

Monochromacy



Original Color

36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739

Achromatopsia

37.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

36.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739 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(33, 38, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 38, 38)  
}
```

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(33, 38, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 38, 38) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739 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(33, 38, 38) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 38, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 38, 38)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 38, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 38, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 38, 38)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 38, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 38,  
38) }
```

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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