

Converting Colors

YUV(36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296)
contains.

YUV(36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296)	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(36.5980, -0.2948,
1.2296)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	262424
RGB	38, 36, 36
RGB Percent	15%, 14%, 14%
CMY	0.8510, 0.8588, 0.8588
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.05, 0.85
HSL	0°, 3%, 15%
HSV	0°, 5%, 15%
XYZ	1.7486, 1.8012, 1.9246
YIQ	36.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

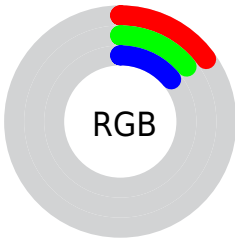
Format	Color
RYB	38, 36, 36
Decimal	2499620
CIELab	14.41, 0.93, 0.33
CIELCh	14, 0.985, 19.472
Yxy	1.8012, 0.3194, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280689700 (0xFF262424)
YUV	36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296
Hunter-Lab	13.4209, -0.2293, 0.8924

Details

The YUV color **36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **37.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296**.

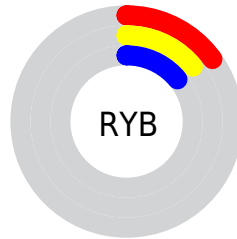
Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (14%)

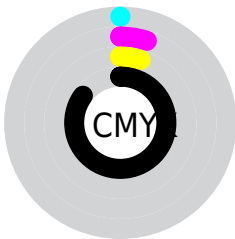
Blue (14%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (14%)

Blue (14%)

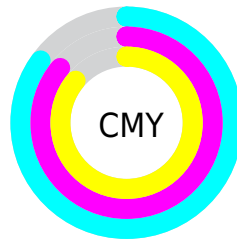


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (85%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296 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 36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 36.5980, -0.2948,
1.2296

■ 36.5980, -0.2948,
1.2296

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 15.5980, -0.2948,
1.2296

■ 80.8970, -0.4422,
1.8443

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 104.8970, -0.4422,
1.8443

■ 130.5980, -0.2948,
1.2296

■ 156.5980, -0.2948,
1.2296

■ 182.8970, -0.4422,
1.8443

■ 210.8970, -0.4422,

1.8443

■ 238.8970, -0.4422,
1.8443

■ 36.5980, -0.2948,
1.2296

■ 36.5980, -0.2948,
1.2296

■ 33.7940, -0.8844,
3.6887

■ 39.4020, 0.2948,
-1.2296

■ 30.9900, -1.4741,
6.1478

■ 42.2060, 0.8844,
-3.6887

■ 28.8870, -1.9163,
7.9921

■ 44.3090, 1.3267,
-5.5330

■ 26.0830, -2.5059,
10.4512

■ 47.1130, 1.9163,
-7.9921

■ 23.2790, -3.0955,
12.9103

■ 49.9170, 2.5059,
-10.4512

■ 20.4750, -3.6852,
15.3694

■ 52.7210, 3.0955,
-12.9103

■ 17.6710, -4.2748,
17.8285

■ 55.5250, 3.6852,
-15.3694

■ 15.5680, -4.7170,
19.6729

■ 57.6280, 4.1274,
-17.2138

■ 12.7640, -5.3067,
22.1320

■ 60.4320, 4.7170,
-19.6729

Harmonies

Analogous

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



36.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



36.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295

Triad

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



36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



36.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148



36.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148

Complementary

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



36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



37.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296

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.



36.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



36.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296

Square

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



36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



36.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



36.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



36.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000

Rectangle

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



36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



36.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295



36.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



36.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295

Sweetspot

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



36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



47.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



36.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



25.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



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.



36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



46.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



37.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148



17.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



24.5180, -12.0874, 50.4117



62.4910, -30.8081, 128.4884

Inverse Universe

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



37.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



47.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



36.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148



17.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



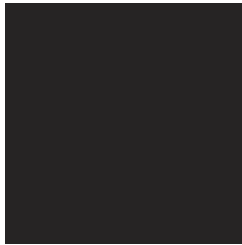
57.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117



146.5090, 30.8081, -128.4884

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

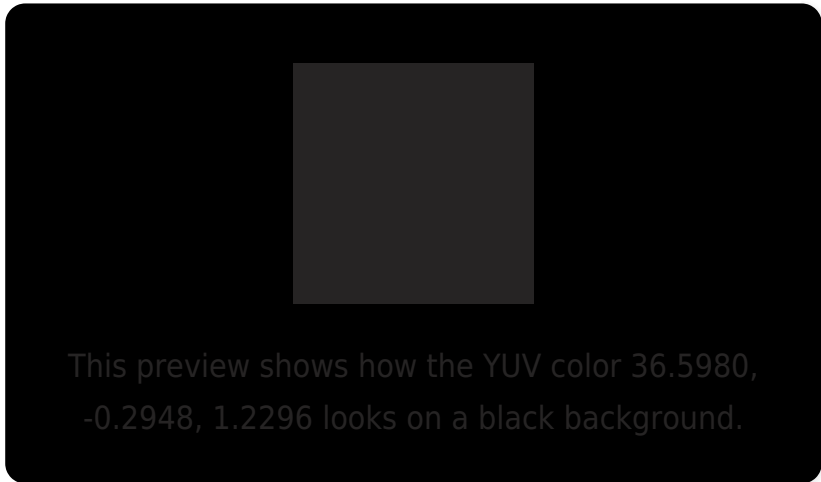
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

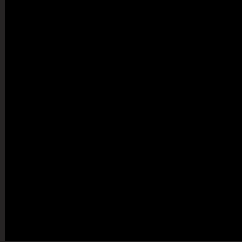
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296.



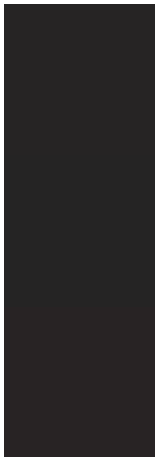
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 36.5980, -0.2948,

1.2296.

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

36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296

Protanopia

36.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

Deuteranopia

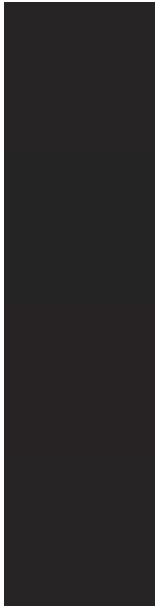
36.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



Tritanopia

36.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296

Trichromacy



Original Color

36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296

Protanomaly

36.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

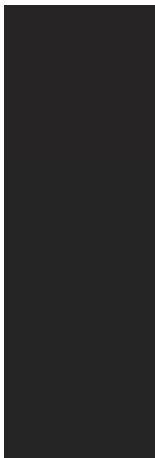
Deuteranomaly

36.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591

Tritanomaly

36.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296

Monochromacy



Original Color

36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296

Achromatopsia

37.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

37.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296 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(38, 36, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 36, 36)  
}
```

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(38, 36, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 36, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296 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(38, 36, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 36, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 36, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 36, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 36, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 36, 36)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 36.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 36, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 36,  
36) }
```

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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