

# Converting Colors

YUV(36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(36.7310, 1.1186,  
-32.2131)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003727
RGB	0, 55, 39
RGB Percent	0%, 22%, 15%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7843, 0.8471
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.29, 0.78
HSL	163°, 100%, 11%
HSV	163°, 100%, 22%
XYZ	1.7324, 2.8789, 2.3838
YIQ	36.7310, -27.6440, -16.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

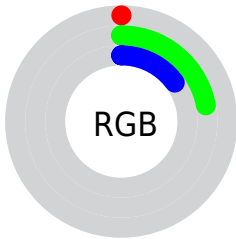
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 32, 55
Decimal	14119
CIELab	19.55, -21.66, 5.35
CIELCh	20, 22.307, 166.132
Yxy	2.8789, 0.2477, 0.4116
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278204199 (0xFF003727)
YUV	36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131
Hunter-Lab	16.9672, -11.4673, 3.5470

# Details

The YUV color **36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **18.2690, -1.1186, 32.2131**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.2970, -0.6394, -28.3245**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.4540, 1.2552, -29.3392**.

# Distribution



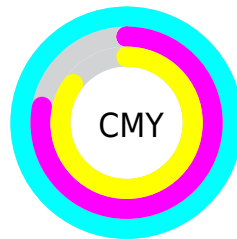
- Red (0%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131 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 36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 36.7310, 1.1186,  
-32.2131

■ 36.7310, 1.1186,  
-32.2131

■ 250.5150, 2.2111,  
-9.2217

■ 22.1240, -1.5401,  
-19.4027

■ 85.2970, -0.6394,  
-28.3245

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 110.7700, -1.3656,  
-28.7393

■ 136.3570, -1.6550,  
-29.2541


■ 163.0580, -1.5076,  
-29.8689

■ 189.6450, -1.7970,  
-30.3837

■ 218.2320, -2.0864,

-30.8985


 240.4760, 1.2443,  
-25.8505


 36.7310, 1.1186,  
-32.2131

 38.4540, 1.2552,  
-29.3392

 40.3620, 0.8075,  
-25.7505

 42.3840, 0.7967,  
-22.2618

 43.9930, 0.4965,  
-19.2879

 46.0150, 0.4856,  
-15.7992

■ 47.7380, 0.6222,  
-12.9252

■ 49.6460, 0.1745,  
-9.3365

■ 51.3690, 0.3111,  
-6.4626

■ 53.2770, -0.1366,  
-2.8739

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



42.8170, -9.2768, -11.2405



36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131



38.6690, 8.5442, -33.9127

# Triad

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



36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131



46.4730, 16.0358, -10.0618



47.2820, -10.9850, 23.4317

# Complementary

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



36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131



18.2690, -1.1186, 32.2131

# 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.



47.7260, -4.3019, 26.5503



36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131



49.4000, 10.1558, 9.2962

# Square

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



36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131



38.9430, 19.7481, -34.1530



48.1690, 3.8607, 21.7768



46.3750, -15.4679, 14.5801



# Rectangle

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



36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131



39.8090, 12.9122, -34.9125



48.1690, 3.8607, 21.7768



47.1620, -8.9539, 25.2909

# Sweetspot

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



36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131



64.0370, 0.4748, -12.3104



37.3680, -18.4224, -17.8627



31.6570, 0.1691, -7.5922



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.



36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131



47.4910, 1.7299, -41.6496



32.0980, 11.2907, -28.1499



26.9890, 0.0054, -1.7444



61.4140, 1.7679, -53.8601



146.3370, 4.7639, -128.3375



# Inverse Universe

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



18.2690, -1.1186, 32.2131



23.6230, -1.2931, 41.5496



22.9020, -11.2907, 28.1499



26.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



30.5860, -1.7679, 53.8601



72.7770, -4.3271, 128.2376



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

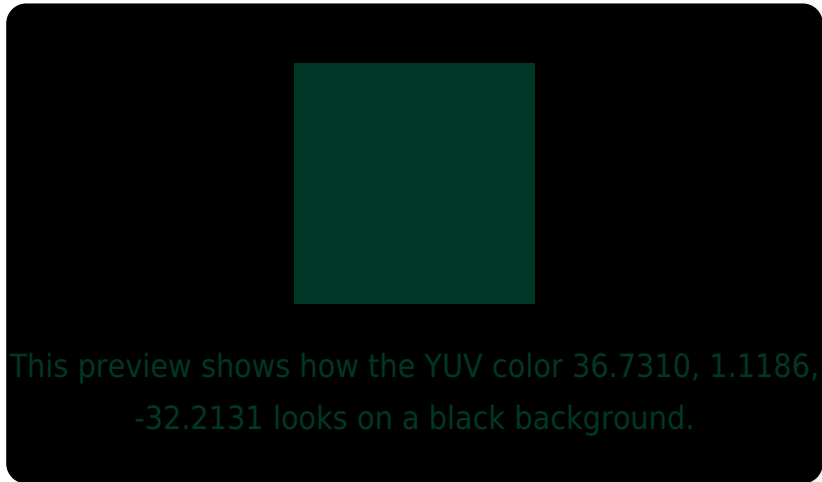
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

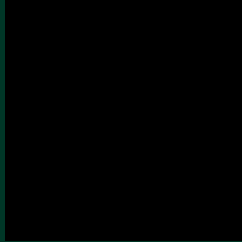
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131.



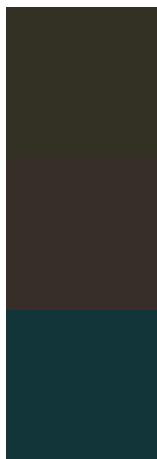
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131.



# 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

47.5290, -5.6838, 3.0441

### Deuteranopia

48.1210, -3.5107, 6.0329

### Tritanopia

42.9910, 6.9064, -21.9171

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

43.7230, -3.3144, -10.2811

## Deuteranomaly

43.7880, -1.8675, -7.7071

## Tritanomaly

40.6870, 4.5913, -26.0355

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

37.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

37.3360, 0.3274, -11.6957

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131 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(0, 55, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 55, 39)  
}
```

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(0, 55, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 55, 39) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131 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(0, 55, 39) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 55, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 55, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 55, 39); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 55, 39); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 55, 39) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 55, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 55,  
39) }
```

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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