

# Converting Colors

YUV(37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(37.0220, 9.8492,  
-32.4683)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003439
RGB	0, 52, 57
RGB Percent	0%, 20%, 22%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7961, 0.7765
CMYK	1.00, 0.09, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	185°, 100%, 11%
HSV	185°, 100%, 22%
XYZ	1.9665, 2.7514, 4.2983
YIQ	37.0220, -32.5970, -9.4690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 27, 57
Decimal	13369
CIELab	19.02, -13.68, -7.72
CIELCh	19, 15.710, 209.437
Yxy	2.7514, 0.2181, 0.3052
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278203449 (0xFF003439)
YUV	37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683
Hunter-Lab	16.5873, -7.8657, -3.7529

# Details

The YUV color **37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **19.9780, -9.8492, 32.4683**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.4140, 8.6699, -27.5501**, and **2.1830, 5.8258, -1.9145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.4030, 8.6753, -29.2944**.

# Distribution



- Red (0%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683 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 37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 37.0220, 9.8492,  
-32.4683

■ 37.0220, 9.8492,  
-32.4683

■ 251.1130, 1.9163,  
-7.9921

■ 22.1870, 6.3168,  
-19.4580

■ 86.4140, 8.6699,  
-27.5501

■ 2.1830, 5.8258,  
-1.9145

■ 111.4140, 8.6699,  
-27.5501

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 137.1150, 8.8173,  
-28.1649

■ 163.2290, 9.2541,  
-28.2648

■ 190.8160, 8.9647,  
-28.7796

■ 218.6310, 9.5489,

-29.4944

■ 242.4420, 6.1911,  
-25.8206

■ 37.0220, 9.8492,  
-32.4683

■ 39.4030, 8.6753,  
-29.2944

■ 40.8980, 7.9383,  
-26.2205

■ 43.2790, 6.7645,  
-23.0467

■ 45.0730, 5.8800,  
-19.3580

■ 47.4540, 4.7062,  
-16.1842

■ 48.9490, 3.9691,  
-13.1103

■ 51.3300, 2.7953,  
-9.9364

■ 53.1240, 1.9109,  
-6.2477

■ 55.2060, 0.8844,  
-3.6887

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



39.3560, 3.2755, -23.9912



37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683



39.2660, 13.1799, -27.4203

# Triad

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



37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683



47.4450, 5.2036, 11.0107



45.1830, -10.9362, 7.7325

# Complementary

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



37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683



19.9780, -9.8492, 32.4683

# 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.



45.9820, -9.3581, 14.9248



37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683



47.1100, -0.0542, 17.4435

# Square

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



37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683



46.8180, 9.4567, 0.1596



46.7420, -5.2958, 18.6433



44.2850, -9.0145, -2.0039



# Rectangle

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



37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683



43.0930, 12.2792, -18.4986



46.7420, -5.2958, 18.6433



45.6070, -10.6523, 9.9917

# Sweetspot

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



37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683



66.2480, 3.8217, -12.4955



34.0290, -14.3113, -29.8434



33.2270, 2.3531, -8.0921



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.



37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683



47.7650, 12.9339, -41.8899



20.5860, 17.9521, -18.0539



27.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



59.7960, 15.8766, -52.4411



142.3660, 37.7806, -124.8550



# Inverse Universe

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



22.9710, 14.3113, 29.8434



29.7640, 18.3573, 38.7950



36.4140, -17.9521, 18.0539



26.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



37.0840, 23.1296, 48.1613



88.2810, 55.0775, 114.6406



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

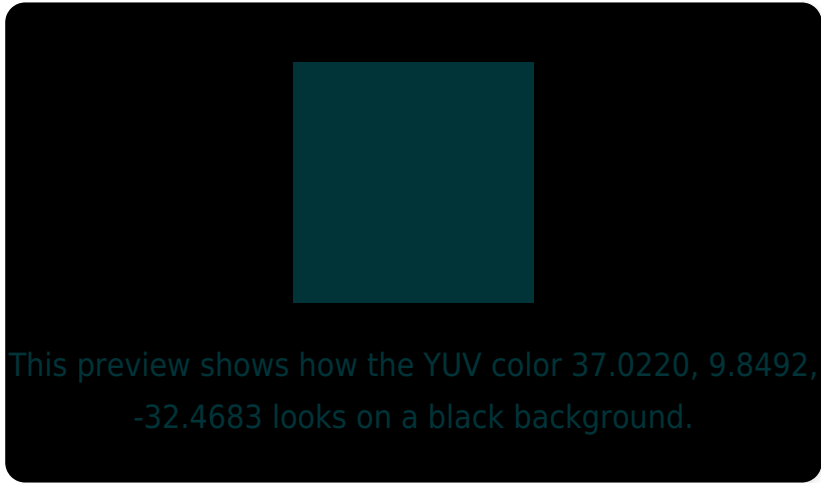
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

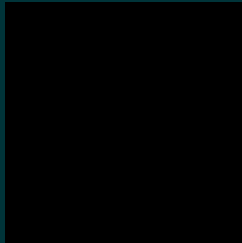
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

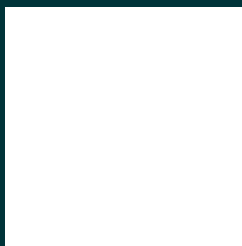
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YUV 37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683.



# 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

46.7980, 3.0576, -0.6998

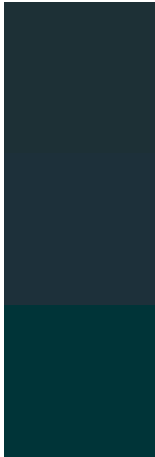
### Deuteranopia

47.0690, 5.3890, -1.8145

### Tritanopia

36.9080, 9.4124, -32.3683

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

43.0030, 5.4215, -12.2806

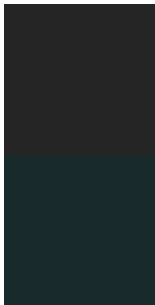
## Deuteranomaly

43.4590, 7.1687, -12.6805

## Tritanomaly

36.9080, 9.4124, -32.3683

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

37.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

36.8460, 3.5269, -11.2659

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683 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, 52, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 52, 57)  
}
```

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, 52, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 52, 57) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683 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, 52, 57) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 52, 57) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 52, 57)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 52, 57); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 52, 57); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 52, 57) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 37.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 52, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 52,  
57) }
```

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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