

Converting Colors

YUV(37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687)
contains.

YUV(37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687)	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(37.8560, 1.5500,
-30.5687)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	033729
RGB	3, 55, 41
RGB Percent	1%, 22%, 16%
CMY	0.9882, 0.7843, 0.8392
CMYK	0.95, 0.00, 0.25, 0.78
HSL	164°, 90%, 11%
HSV	164°, 95%, 22%
XYZ	1.8040, 2.9118, 2.5648
YIQ	37.8560, -26.4980, -15.3780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

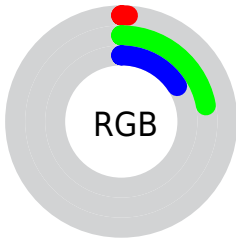
Format	Color
R_YB	3, 33, 55
Decimal	210729
CIE Lab	19.69, -20.45, 4.20
CIE LCh	20, 20.878, 168.400
Yxy	2.9118, 0.2478, 0.3999
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278400809 (0xFF033729)
YUV	37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687
Hunter-Lab	17.0641, -10.9915, 3.0334

Details

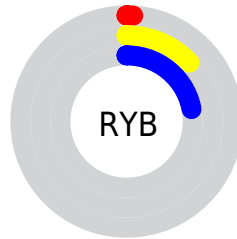
The YUV color **37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **20.1440, -1.5500, 30.5687**, and the grayscale version is **38.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.1230, -0.0606, -27.2949**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.8450, 1.5554, -32.3131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.7640, 1.1023, -26.9800**.

Distribution



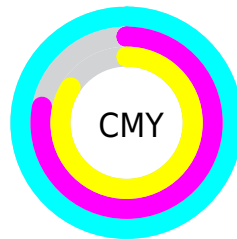
- Red (1%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687 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 37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 37.8560, 1.5500,
-30.5687

■ 37.8560, 1.5500,
-30.5687

■ 251.1130, 1.9163,
-7.9921

■ 22.3520, -0.6665,
-19.6027

■ 86.1230, -0.0606,
-27.2949

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 111.5960, -0.7868,
-27.7097

■ 137.2970, -0.6394,
-28.3245

■ 163.8840, -0.9288,
-28.8393

■ 190.5850, -0.7814,
-29.4540

■ 219.1720, -1.0708,

-29.9688

■ 241.3020, 1.8231,
-24.8209

■ 37.8560, 1.5500,
-30.5687

■ 37.8560, 1.5500,
-30.5687

■ 36.8450, 1.5554,
-32.3131

■ 39.7640, 1.1023,
-26.9800

■ 41.4870, 1.2389,
-24.1061

■ 43.0960, 0.9387,
-21.1322

■ 45.1180, 0.9278,
-17.6435

■ 46.7270, 0.6276,
-14.6696

■ 48.7490, 0.6167,
-11.1809

■ 50.6570, 0.1691,
-7.5922

■ 52.3800, 0.3057,
-4.7183

■ 54.2880, -0.1420,
-1.1296

Harmonies

Analogous

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



43.1590, -7.9664, -11.5404



37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687



38.7830, 8.9810, -34.0127

Triad

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



37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687



47.3270, 14.1358, -7.3028



47.2710, -10.9796, 21.6873

Complementary

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



37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687



20.1440, -1.5500, 30.5687

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.



47.7150, -4.2965, 24.8059



37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687



49.4710, 9.1348, 10.1109

Square

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



37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687



39.0140, 18.7271, -33.3383



49.1150, 2.4083, 20.9471



46.8910, -14.7363, 13.2506

Rectangle

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



37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687



39.8090, 12.9122, -34.9125



49.1150, 2.4083, 20.9471



47.7380, -9.2378, 23.0318

Sweetspot

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



37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687



64.4500, 0.7641, -11.7957



38.0090, -17.2594, -17.5479



31.9560, 0.0217, -6.9774



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.



37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687



47.6050, 2.1667, -41.7496



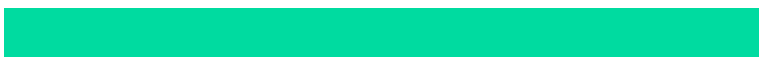
32.9950, 10.8485, -26.3056



26.9890, 0.0054, -1.7444



61.6420, 2.6415, -54.0600



146.7930, 6.5111, -128.7375

Inverse Universe

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



20.1440, -1.5500, 30.5687



23.3950, -2.1667, 41.7496



25.0050, -10.8485, 26.3056



26.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



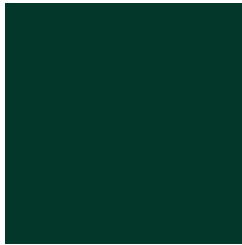
30.3580, -2.6415, 54.0600



72.2070, -6.5111, 128.7375

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

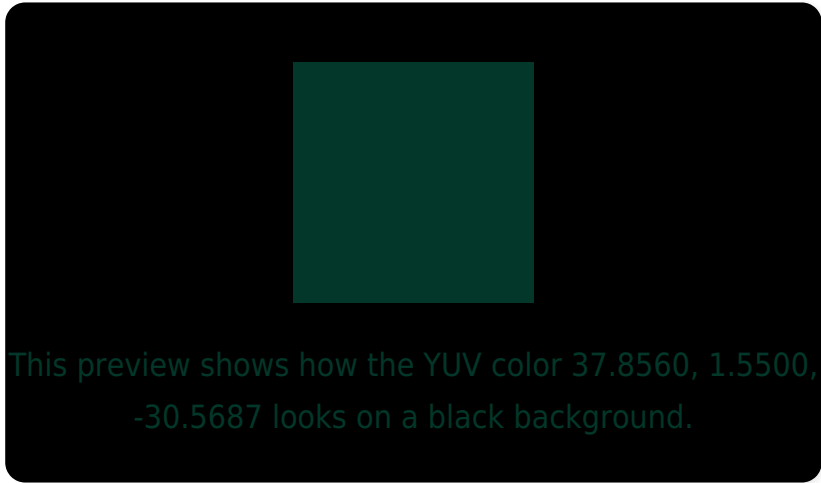
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

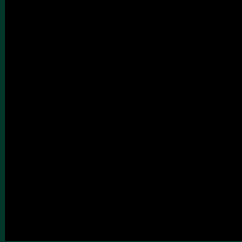
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687.

-30.5687.

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

37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687

Protanopia

47.7570, -4.8102, 2.8441

Deuteranopia

48.3490, -2.6371, 5.8329



Tritanopia

42.9910, 6.9064, -21.9171

Trichromacy



Original Color

37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687

Protanomaly

44.5490, -2.7357, -9.2515

Deuteranomaly

44.3150, -1.1413, -7.2923

Tritanomaly

41.3990, 4.7333, -24.9059

Monochromacy



Original Color

37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687

Achromatopsia

38.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

37.7490, 0.6167, -11.1809

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687 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(3, 55, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 55, 41)  
}
```

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(3, 55, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 55, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687 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(3, 55, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 55, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 55, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 55, 41); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 55, 41); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 55, 41) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 37.8560, 1.5500, -30.5687 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 55, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 55,  
41) }
```

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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