

# Converting Colors

YUV(17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(17.0400, 16.2493,  
14.8739)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	220232
RGB	34, 2, 50
RGB Percent	13%, 1%, 20%
CMY	0.8667, 0.9922, 0.8039
CMYK	0.32, 0.96, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	280°, 92%, 10%
HSV	280°, 96%, 20%
XYZ	1.2571, 0.6138, 3.0698
YIQ	17.0400, 3.6640, 21.7120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

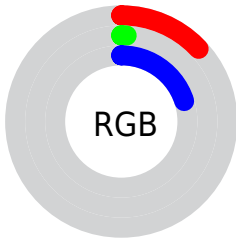
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	34, 2, 50
Decimal	2228786
CIELab	5.54, 25.38, -23.73
CIELCh	6, 34.744, 316.931
Yxy	0.6138, 0.2544, 0.1242
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280418866 (0xFF220232)
YUV	17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739
Hunter-Lab	7.8345, 14.9319, -17.7479




# Details

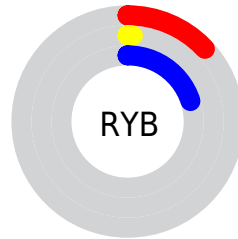
The YUV color **17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **34.9600, -16.2493, -14.8739**, and the grayscale version is **17.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **62.5670, 16.9755, 15.2887**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.5670, 16.9755, 15.2887**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.5730, 14.5075, 13.5295**.

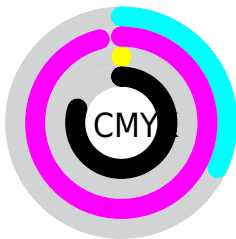
# Distribution







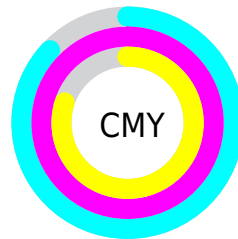
-  Red (13%)
-  Green (1%)
-  Blue (20%)






-  Red (13%)
-  Yellow (1%)
-  Blue (20%)



-  Cyan (32%)
-  Magenta (96%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (80%)



-  Cyan (87%)
-  Magenta (99%)
-  Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739 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 17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 17.0400, 16.2493,  
14.8739

■ 17.0400, 16.2493,  
14.8739

■ 238.5640, 8.1029,  
14.4144

■ 3.3060, 12.6671,  
-2.8994

■ 62.5670, 16.9755,  
15.2887

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 86.3930, 17.5543,  
16.3183


■ 111.2190, 18.1330,  
17.3479


■ 136.9310, 18.2750,  
18.4775


■ 163.4580, 19.0012,  
18.8923


■ 190.8710, 19.2906,


19.4071


 217.9420, 18.2696,  
20.2219


 17.0400, 16.2493,  
14.8739

 17.0400, 16.2493,  
14.8739


 15.5670, 16.9755,  
15.2887

 20.5730, 14.5075,  
13.5295

 23.8070, 12.9131,  
11.5703

 27.3400, 11.1714,  
10.2258

 30.8730, 9.4296,  
8.8814

 34.1070, 7.8352,  
6.9222

■ 37.6400, 6.0935,  
5.5777

■ 41.1730, 4.3517,  
4.2333

■ 44.4070, 2.7573,  
2.2741

■ 47.9400, 1.0156,  
0.9296

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.1610, 22.5986, -15.0502



17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739



18.9680, 5.4388, 28.9691

# Triad

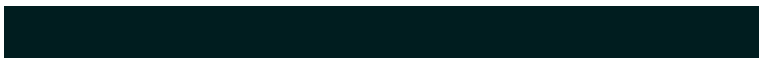
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739



17.7970, -8.7739, 14.2100



20.5570, 5.1484, -18.0285

# Complementary

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



17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739



34.9600, -16.2493, -14.8739

# 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.



16.4360, -8.1029, -14.4144



17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739



14.4090, -7.1036, -8.2517

# Square

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



17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739



14.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093



16.4360, -8.1029, -14.4144



23.5380, 14.0318, -20.6428



# Rectangle

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



17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739



18.1120, -3.0132, 33.2278



16.4360, -8.1029, -14.4144



19.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138

# Sweetspot

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



17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739



51.0530, 6.3829, 6.0925



16.8640, 16.3360, -13.0357



25.3470, 3.7729, 3.2037



161.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



33.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739



20.1530, 21.6166, 20.0368



20.9120, 10.3964, 25.5102



23.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296



28.0860, 30.0306, 27.9886



68.0930, 73.4112, 67.4474



# Inverse Universe

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



18.1760, -0.0868, 27.9096



21.5300, -0.2613, 37.2462



31.0880, -10.3964, -25.5102



24.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



30.0310, -0.0153, 51.7158



73.0910, -0.5379, 126.2082



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

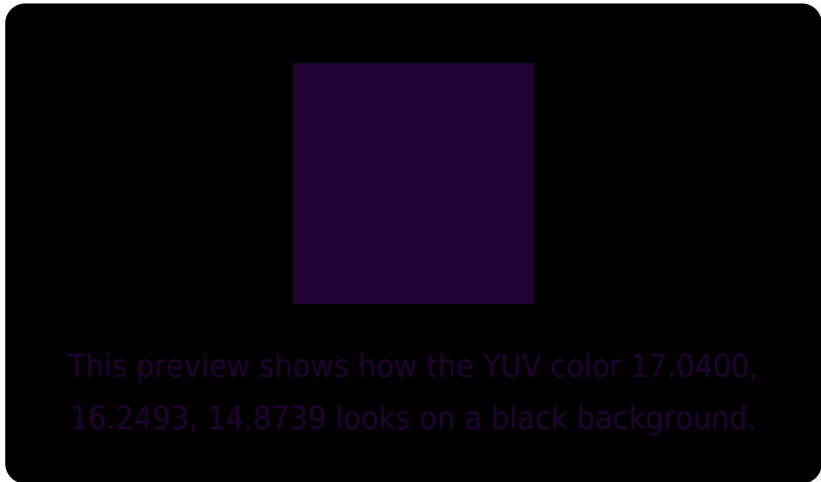
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

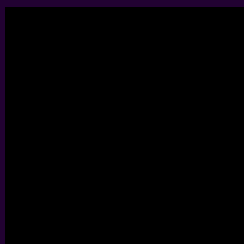
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 17.0400, 16.2493,



# 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

17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739

### Protanopia

17.4570, 13.5787, -15.3098

### Deuteranopia

17.9470, 10.3791, -15.7395



**Tritanopia**

22.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739

## Protanomaly

17.1640, 14.7091, -4.5288

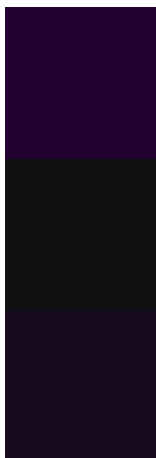
## Deuteranomaly

17.2950, 12.6726, -4.6437

## Tritanomaly

20.5480, 5.6458, 9.1664

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739

## Achromatopsia

17.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

17.2270, 5.8041, 5.0629

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739 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(34, 2, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 2, 50)  
}
```

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(34, 2, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 2, 50) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739 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(34, 2, 50) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 2, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 2, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 2, 50); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 2, 50); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 2, 50) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 17.0400, 16.2493, 14.8739 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 2, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 2,  
50) }
```

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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