

Converting Colors

YUV(17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(17.6880, -3.2972,
30.9686)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	35010B
RGB	53, 1, 11
RGB Percent	21%, 0%, 4%
CMY	0.7922, 0.9961, 0.9569
CMYK	0.00, 0.98, 0.79, 0.79
HSL	348°, 96%, 11%
HSV	348°, 98%, 21%
XYZ	1.5395, 0.8028, 0.3904
YIQ	17.6880, 27.7820, 14.1340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

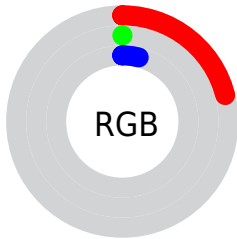
Format	Color
R_{YB}	53, 1, 11
Decimal	3473675
CIE _{Lab}	7.25, 26.29, 6.92
CIE _{LCh}	7, 27.181, 14.745
Yxy	0.8028, 0.5634, 0.2938
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281663755 (0xFF35010B)
YUV	17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686
Hunter-Lab	8.9597, 14.9907, 3.6882

Details

The YUV color **17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **36.3120, 3.2972, -30.9686**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **64.6560, -4.7604, 33.6277**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.9870, -3.4446, 31.5834**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.0790, -2.9969, 27.9947**.

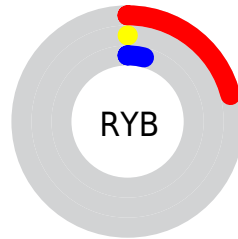
Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (0%)

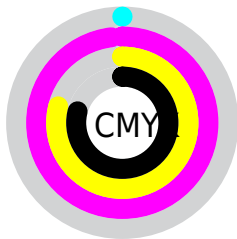
Blue (4%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (4%)

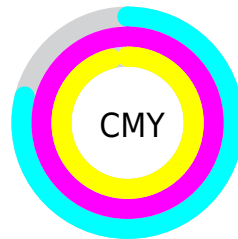


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (98%)

Yellow (79%)

Black (79%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686 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 17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.6880, -3.2972,
30.9686

■ 17.6880, -3.2972,
30.9686

■ 237.4580, -1.2118,
15.3843

■ 8.4860, -3.6906,
17.1138

■ 64.6560, -4.7604,
33.6277

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 88.8520, -5.3500,
36.0868

■ 114.3360, -6.0816,
37.4163


■ 140.1190, -6.9607,
39.3606


■ 166.7170, -7.2555,
40.5902


■ 194.3150, -7.5503,


41.8197


 217.2430, -5.0498,
33.1129


 17.6880, -3.2972,
30.9686


 17.6880, -3.2972,
30.9686


 16.9870, -3.4446,
31.5834

 21.0790, -2.9969,
27.9947

 25.1710, -2.5493,
24.4060

 28.5620, -2.2491,
21.4321

 31.9530, -1.9488,
18.4582

 35.9310, -1.9380,
14.9695

■ 39.4360, -1.2009,
11.8956

■ 42.8270, -0.9007,
8.9217

■ 46.2180, -0.6005,
5.9478

■ 50.3100, -0.1528,
2.3591

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.0600, 5.8864, 25.3804



17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686



19.0480, -9.3907, 25.3909

Triad

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



17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686



17.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292



22.3470, 17.0839, -19.5983

Complementary

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



17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686



36.3120, 3.2972, -30.9686

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.



23.5550, 11.5584, -20.6577



17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686



19.1090, -5.4767, -16.7586

Square

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



17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686



20.0680, -9.8935, -0.0596



22.3180, 4.2802, -19.5729



18.8250, 18.8203, -16.5095

Rectangle

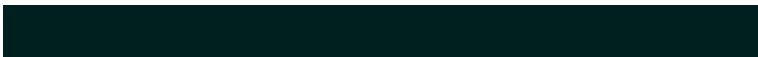
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686



21.0640, -10.3846, 17.4839



22.3180, 4.2802, -19.5729



22.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132

Sweetspot

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



17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686



55.4360, -1.2009, 11.8956



19.4860, 16.5224, 20.6218



27.2290, -0.6059, 7.6922



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.



17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686



22.1130, -4.4927, 41.1199



25.9400, -12.2954, 23.7316



23.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



28.5490, -5.6937, 53.0155



69.6710, -13.6418, 129.2075

Inverse Universe

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



17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686



22.1130, -4.4927, 41.1199



28.0600, 12.2954, -23.7316



23.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



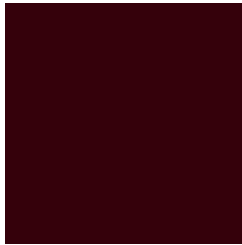
28.5490, -5.6937, 53.0155



69.6710, -13.6418, 129.2075

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

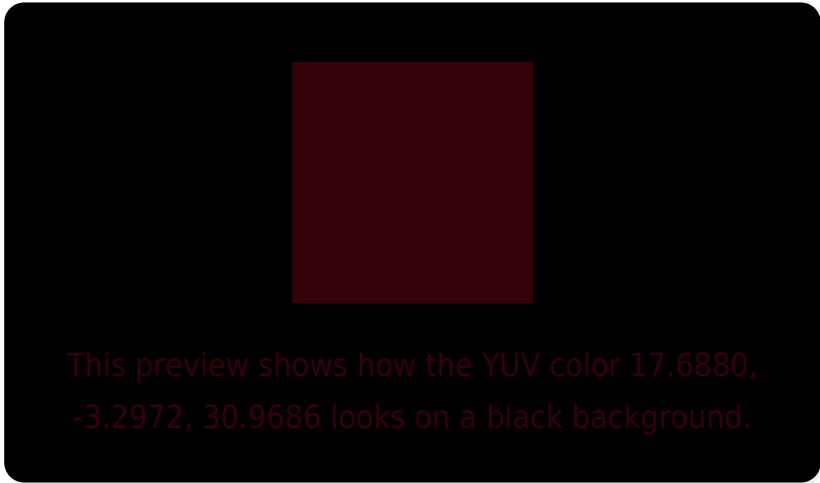
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

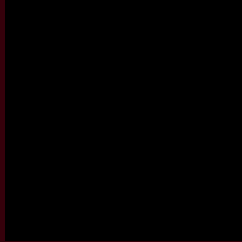
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 17.6880, -3.2972,

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

17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686

Protanopia

26.4580, -4.6628, 2.2293

Deuteranopia

25.6390, -9.1890, 7.3326



Tritanopia

18.8960, -8.8227, 29.9092

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686

Protanomaly

23.6380, -4.2585, 12.5955

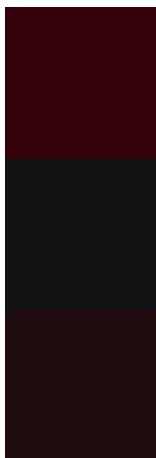
Deuteranomaly

22.5630, -7.1796, 16.1692

Tritanomaly

18.7650, -6.7861, 30.0241

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686

Achromatopsia

18.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

18.0230, -1.4903, 11.3808

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686 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(53, 1, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 1, 11)  
}
```

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(53, 1, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 1, 11) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686 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(53, 1, 11) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 1, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 1, 11)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 1, 11); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 1, 11); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 1, 11) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 17.6880, -3.2972, 30.9686 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 1, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 1,  
11) }
```

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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