

# Converting Colors

YUV(27.3520, -10.5265,  
16.3543)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(27.3520, -10.5265,  
16.3543)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E1606
RGB	46, 22, 6
RGB Percent	18%, 9%, 2%
CMY	0.8196, 0.9137, 0.9765
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.87, 0.82
HSL	24°, 77%, 10%
HSV	24°, 87%, 18%
XYZ	1.4465, 1.1678, 0.3215
YIQ	27.3520, 19.4400, 0.1120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

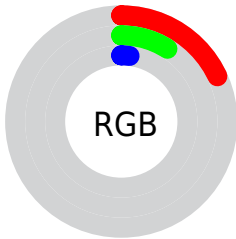
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	46, 33, 6
Decimal	3020294
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	10.32, 10.47, 13.19
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	10, 16.840, 51.564
Yxy	1.1678, 0.4927, 0.3978
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281210374 (0xFF2E1606)
YUV	27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543
Hunter-Lab	10.8065, 4.9815, 5.8008

# Details

The YUV color **27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **24.6480, 10.5265, -16.3543**, and the grayscale version is **27.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71.7760, -10.2426, 18.6134**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **25.0210, -11.8424, 18.3986**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **29.6830, -9.2107, 14.3100**.

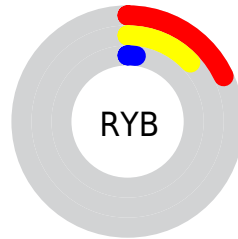
# Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (9%)

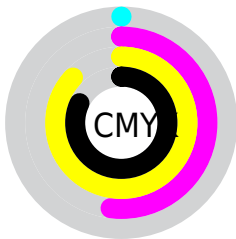
Blue (2%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (2%)

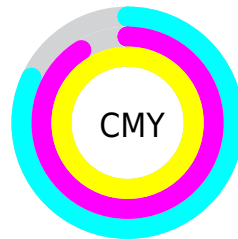


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (87%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (91%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543 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 27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 27.3520, -10.5265,  
16.3543

■ 27.3520, -10.5265,  
16.3543

■ 248.1550, -8.4574,  
6.0031

■ 6.8770, -3.3904,  
14.1399

■ 71.7760, -10.2426,  
18.6134

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 95.6730, -10.6848,  
20.4578

■ 120.8580,  
-11.2690, 21.1725


■ 146.4560,  
-11.5638, 22.4021


■ 173.6410,  
-12.1480, 23.1168


■ 200.8260,


-12.7322, 23.8316


 228.5270,  
-12.5848, 23.2168


 27.3520, -10.5265,  
16.3543


 27.3520, -10.5265,  
16.3543


 25.0210, -11.8424,  
18.3986


 29.6830, -9.2107,  
14.3100

 24.3200, -11.9898,  
19.0134

 31.9000, -8.3317,  
12.3657

 33.6440, -6.7265,  
10.8362

 35.8610, -5.8475,  
8.8919

 38.1920, -4.5317,  
6.8476

■ 40.5230, -3.2158,  
4.8033

■ 42.1530, -2.0474,  
3.3738

■ 44.4840, -0.7316,  
1.3295

■ 46.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



28.0840, -3.9854, 18.3433



27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543



26.9230, -13.2730, 10.5915

# Triad

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



27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543



22.6940, 0.6439, -19.9026



27.7250, 10.4886, -4.1438

# Complementary

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



27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543



24.6480, 10.5265, -16.3543

# 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.



23.4240, 13.5950, -20.5428



27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543



24.0620, 5.8854, -21.1024

# Square

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



27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543



24.2240, -6.5194, -8.9664



24.6150, 10.5428, -21.5874



29.3630, 6.2300, 8.4516



# Rectangle

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



27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543



26.5910, -13.1094, 4.7437



24.6150, 10.5428, -21.5874



26.9200, 11.3784, -9.5768

# Sweetspot

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



27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543



51.8930, -4.3842, 6.2328



20.6960, 4.5869, 22.1916



26.3380, -2.6316, 4.0886



158.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543



31.1420, -15.3530, 24.4315



39.0920, -16.3144, 6.0583



22.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148



46.5580, -22.9531, 35.4676



114.4680, -56.4327, 87.2896



# Inverse Universe

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



24.6480, 10.5265, -16.3543



27.2710, 15.6424, -23.9167



12.9080, 16.3144, -6.0583



21.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148



40.4420, 22.9531, -35.4676

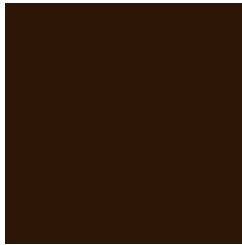


100.1190, 56.1433, -87.8044



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

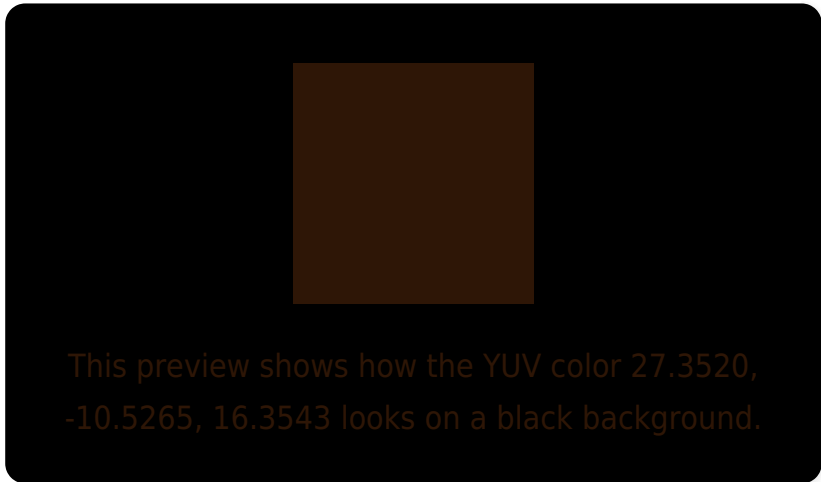
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

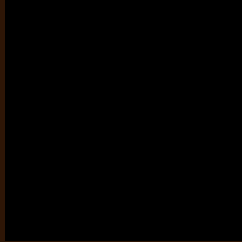
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543.



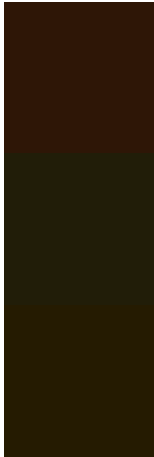
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 27.3520, -10.5265,



# 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

27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543

### Protanopia

27.8020, -9.7624, 4.5586

### Deuteranopia

27.0260, -12.8308, 8.7472



## Tritanopia

28.8880, -3.3958, 15.8842

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543

## Protanomaly

27.4220, -10.0680, 9.2769

## Deuteranomaly

26.9770, -11.8207, 11.4212

## Tritanomaly

28.2040, -6.0166, 16.4841

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543

## Achromatopsia

27.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

27.0070, -3.9475, 6.1329

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543 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(46, 22, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 22, 6)  
}
```

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(46, 22, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 22, 6) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543 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(46, 22, 6) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 22, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 22, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 22, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 22, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 22, 6) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 27.3520, -10.5265, 16.3543 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 22, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 22,  
6) }
```

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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