

# Converting Colors

YUV(27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020)  
contains.

<b>YUV(27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(27.4310, 3.2385,  
34.7020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	430622
RGB	67, 6, 34
RGB Percent	26%, 2%, 13%
CMY	0.7373, 0.9765, 0.8667
CMYK	0.00, 0.91, 0.49, 0.74
HSL	332°, 84%, 14%
HSV	332°, 91%, 26%
XYZ	2.6686, 1.4390, 1.6505
YIQ	27.4310, 27.3680, 21.6400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

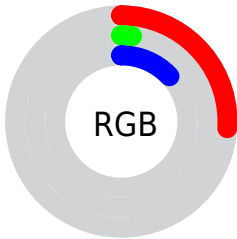
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">67, 6, 34</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">4392482</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">12.22, 30.35, -0.85</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">12, 30.363, 358.395</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">1.4390, 0.4634, 0.2499</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282582562</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF430622</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">11.9960, 18.7157, 0.2397</a>




# Details

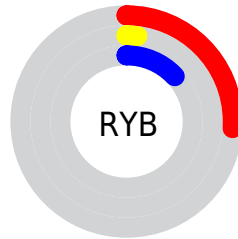
The YUV color **27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **45.5690, -3.2385, -34.7020**, and the grayscale version is **27.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.4590, 0.7597, 36.4315**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.5670, 3.6645, 38.0907**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **31.9960, 2.9600, 30.6985**.

# Distribution







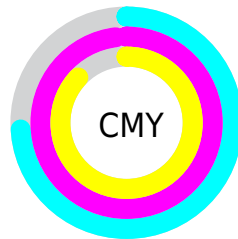
-  Red (26%)
-  Green (2%)
-  Blue (13%)






-  Red (26%)
-  Yellow (2%)
-  Blue (13%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (91%)
-  Yellow (49%)
-  Black (74%)



-  Cyan (74%)
-  Magenta (98%)
-  Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020 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 27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



27.4310, 3.2385,  
34.7020

27.4310, 3.2385,  
34.7020

246.1950, 4.3409,  
7.7220

14.7090, -1.8285,  
26.5652

76.4590, 0.7597,  
36.4315

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

101.3560, 0.3175,  
38.2758

127.2530, -0.1247,  
40.1201


153.8510, -0.4195,  
41.3497


181.1500, -0.5670,  
41.9644


207.8510, -0.4195,

41.3497

 227.4790, 3.7079,  
24.1359

 27.4310, 3.2385,  
34.7020

 27.4310, 3.2385,  
34.7020


 23.5670, 3.6645,  
38.0907

 31.9960, 2.9600,  
30.6985

 35.8600, 2.5340,  
27.3098

 40.4250, 2.2555,  
23.3063

 44.8760, 1.5401,  
19.4027

 49.4410, 1.2616,  
15.3992

■ 53.4190, 1.2724,  
11.9105

■ 57.8700, 0.5571,  
8.0070

■ 62.4350, 0.2785,  
4.0035

■ 66.4130, 0.2894,  
0.5148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



31.4060, 11.1388, 20.6919



27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020



27.1570, -7.9654, 34.9423

# Triad

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



27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020



27.7100, -13.6610, -5.0077



30.6450, 18.4160, -26.8757

# Complementary

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



27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020



45.5690, -3.2385, -34.7020

# 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.



29.8810, 10.4117, -26.2056



27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020



23.9360, -9.8284, -20.9919

# Square

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



27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020



30.7550, -15.1622, 9.8619



27.4870, 1.2389, -24.1061



28.9810, 22.1944, -25.4163



# Rectangle

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



27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020



29.1040, -14.3483, 28.8498



27.4870, 1.2389, -24.1061



30.6620, 15.9426, -26.8906

# Sweetspot

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



27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020



71.4300, 1.2670, 13.6549



22.8210, 21.7802, 14.1890



33.9840, 0.9939, 7.9070



171.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020



30.5730, 4.6475, 49.4865



25.4130, -9.5706, 36.4718



31.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



34.0190, 4.9206, 55.2343



78.7180, 11.9710, 127.4123



# Inverse Universe

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



27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020



30.5730, 4.6475, 49.4865



47.5870, 9.5706, -36.4718



31.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



34.0190, 4.9206, 55.2343

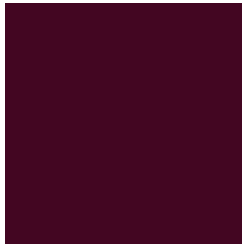


78.7180, 11.9710, 127.4123



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

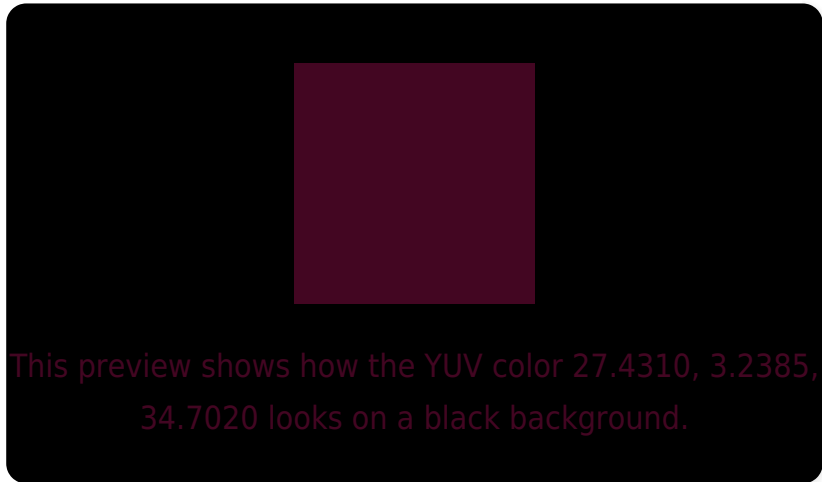
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

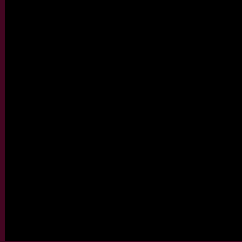
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 27.4310, 3.2385,



# 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

27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020

### Protanopia

35.4000, 6.7048, -3.8588

### Deuteranopia

35.4520, -2.1948, 3.9886



## Tritanopia

29.6620, -7.2284, 31.8684

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020

## Protanomaly

32.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960

## Deuteranomaly

32.6860, -0.3382, 15.1844

## Tritanomaly

28.6990, -3.3026, 32.7130

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020

## Achromatopsia

27.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

27.1310, 1.4144, 13.0401

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020 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(67, 6, 34)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 6, 34)  
}
```

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(67, 6, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 6, 34) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020 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(67, 6, 34) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 6, 34) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(67, 6, 34)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 6, 34); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 6, 34); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 6, 34) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 27.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 6, 34) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 6,  
34) }
```

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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