

# Converting Colors

YUV(32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(32.6780, -1.8133,  
-25.1506)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	04301D
RGB	4, 48, 29
RGB Percent	2%, 19%, 11%
CMY	0.9843, 0.8118, 0.8863
CMYK	0.92, 0.00, 0.40, 0.81
HSL	154°, 85%, 10%
HSV	154°, 92%, 19%
XYZ	1.3288, 2.2284, 1.5225
YIQ	32.6780, -20.1250, -15.2370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

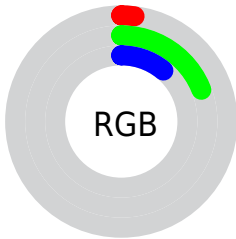
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	4, 32, 48
Decimal	274461
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	16.64, -20.25, 8.10
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	17, 21.811, 158.205
Yxy	2.2284, 0.2616, 0.4387
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278464541 (0xFF04301D)
YUV	32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506
Hunter-Lab	14.9279, -10.2348, 4.4026

# Details

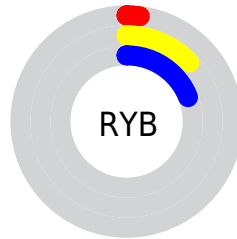
The YUV color **32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **19.3220, 1.8133, 25.1506**, and the grayscale version is **33.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.9340, -3.4185, -23.6211**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.2540, -2.0972, -27.4098**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.4010, -1.6767, -22.2767**.

# Distribution



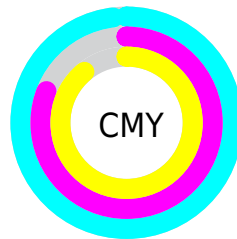
- Red (2%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (81%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506 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 32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 32.6780, -1.8133,  
-25.1506

■ 32.6780, -1.8133,  
-25.1506

■ 249.6180, 2.6533,  
-11.0660

■ 16.8920, -6.3558,  
-14.8143

■ 79.9340, -3.4185,  
-23.6211

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 104.4070, -4.1447,  
-24.0359

■ 129.4070, -4.1447,  
-24.0359

■ 155.6950, -4.2866,  
-25.1655

■ 182.6950, -4.2866,  
-25.1655

■ 210.8690, -4.8654,

-26.1951

■ 238.2820, -4.5760,  
-25.6803

■ 32.6780, -1.8133,  
-25.1506

■ 32.6780, -1.8133,  
-25.1506

■ 31.2540, -2.0972,  
-27.4098

■ 34.4010, -1.6767,  
-22.2767

■ 36.1240, -1.5401,  
-19.4027

■ 37.5480, -1.2562,  
-17.1436

■ 39.2710, -1.1196,  
-14.2697

■ 40.9940, -0.9830,  
-11.3957

■ 42.7170, -0.8465,  
-8.5218

■ 44.5540, -0.2731,  
-5.7479

■ 45.9780, 0.0108,  
-3.4887

■ 47.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.3830, -11.0348, -7.3519



32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506



33.8930, 5.4758, -29.7242

# Triad

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



32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506



38.2550, 16.6363, -16.0096



40.5640, -8.6591, 24.0614

# Complementary

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



32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506



19.3220, 1.8133, 25.1506

# 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.



40.9970, -1.9705, 25.4356



32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506



42.4210, 11.6244, 4.8928

# Square

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



32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506



34.9820, 17.2639, -30.6792



41.9020, 5.4713, 18.5029



39.9130, -14.7471, 16.7393



# Rectangle

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



32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506



35.0330, 9.8437, -30.7239



41.9020, 5.4713, 18.5029



40.7320, -6.7699, 24.7910

# Sweetspot

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



32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506



55.1190, -0.5517, -9.7514



35.5090, -15.5339, -10.9704



27.1410, -0.5625, -6.2627



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.



32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506



39.7970, -2.3649, -34.9020



33.0830, 7.3541, -25.5058



22.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296



56.6550, -3.7739, -49.6864



139.5260, -8.6403, -122.3643



# Inverse Universe

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



19.3220, 1.8133, 25.1506



21.2030, 2.3649, 34.9020



18.9170, -7.3541, 25.5058



21.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



30.2310, 3.3371, 49.7864

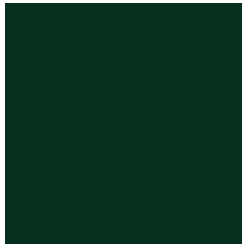


74.4740, 8.6403, 122.3643



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

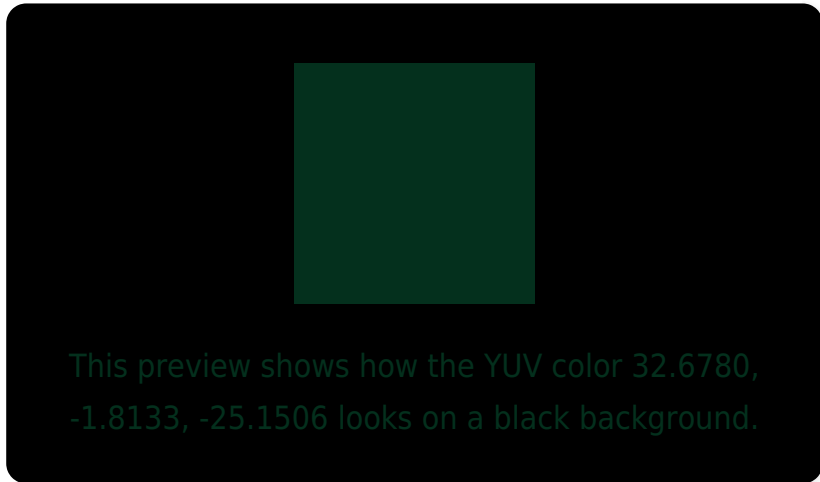
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

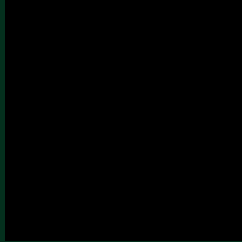
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 32.6780, -1.8133,

-25.1506.

# 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

32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506

### Protanopia

41.0730, -7.4310, 3.4440

### Deuteranopia

41.6650, -5.2578, 6.4328



## Tritanopia

37.9700, 5.4378, -17.5137

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506

## Protanomaly

37.8760, -5.3619, -6.9073

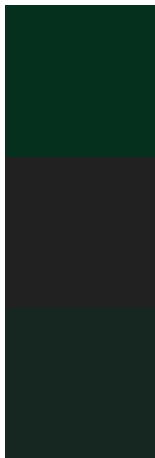
## Deuteranomaly

38.5280, -4.2043, -4.8481

## Tritanomaly

36.2640, 2.8278, -20.4025

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506

## Achromatopsia

33.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

32.5320, -0.2623, -9.2366

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506 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(4, 48, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 48, 29)  
}
```

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(4, 48, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 48, 29) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506 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(4, 48, 29) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 48, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(4, 48, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 48, 29); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 48, 29); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 48, 29) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 32.6780, -1.8133, -25.1506 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 48, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 48,  
29) }
```

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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