

# Converting Colors

YUV(33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(33.6940, -9.2161,  
16.0544)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	341C0F
RGB	52, 28, 15
RGB Percent	20%, 11%, 6%
CMY	0.7961, 0.8902, 0.9412
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.71, 0.80
HSL	21°, 55%, 13%
HSV	21°, 71%, 20%
XYZ	1.9177, 1.5951, 0.6587
YIQ	33.6940, 18.4770, 1.0450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

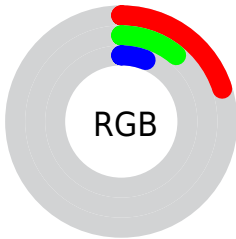
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	52, 35, 15
Decimal	3415055
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	13.20, 10.26, 13.34
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	13, 16.823, 52.441
Yxy	1.5951, 0.4597, 0.3824
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281605135 (0xFF341C0F)
YUV	33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544
Hunter-Lab	12.6296, 5.0014, 5.7482

# Details

The YUV color **33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **33.3060, 9.2161, -16.0544**, and the grayscale version is **34.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.7760, -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 **31.3630, -10.5320, 18.0986**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.0250, -7.9003, 14.0101**.

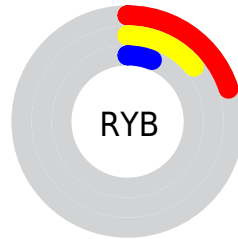
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (11%)

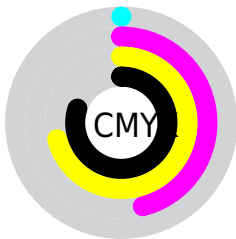
Blue (6%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (14%)

Blue (6%)

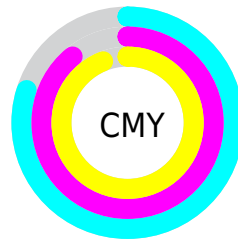


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (71%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (89%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544 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 33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 33.6940, -9.2161,  
16.0544

■ 33.6940, -9.2161,  
16.0544

■ 253.1760, -6.9888,  
1.5996

■ 11.0300, -5.4378,  
17.5137

■ 78.7760, -10.2426,  
18.6134

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 102.6730,  
-10.6848, 20.4578


■ 128.1570,  
-11.4164, 21.7873


■ 154.3420,  
-12.0006, 22.5021


■ 181.5270,  
-12.5848, 23.2168


■ 208.8260,


-12.7322, 23.8316


 234.0210,  
-11.8424, 18.3986


 33.6940, -9.2161,  
16.0544


 33.6940, -9.2161,  
16.0544


 31.3630, -10.5320,  
18.0986


 36.0250, -7.9003,  
14.0101


 28.4450, -11.5584,  
20.6577

 38.9430, -6.8739,  
11.4510

 26.1140, -12.8742,  
22.7020

 41.3880, -5.1213,  
9.3067

 43.7190, -3.8055,  
7.2624

 46.6370, -2.7790,  
4.7034

■ 48.9680, -1.4632,  
2.6591

■ 51.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

■ 54.3310, 1.3158,  
-2.0443

■ 56.6620, 2.6316,  
-4.0886

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.3830, -4.1328, 18.9581



33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544



32.7380, -12.6888, 9.8768

# Triad

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



33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544



26.9000, 1.5283, -23.5913



34.1380, 10.7780, -3.6290

# Complementary

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



33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544



33.3060, 9.2161, -16.0544

# 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.



29.1250, 13.7424, -21.1576



33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544



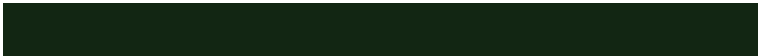
28.2680, 6.7699, -24.7910

# Square

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



33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544



29.8540, -5.3510, -10.3960



28.8210, 11.4272, -25.2760



35.6620, 6.0826, 9.0664



# Rectangle

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



33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544



32.4060, -12.5252, 4.0289



28.8210, 11.4272, -25.2760



33.3330, 11.6678, -9.0620

# Sweetspot

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



33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544



61.4200, -3.6581, 6.6477



28.7990, 5.0291, 20.3473



31.4520, -2.1948, 3.9886



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.



33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544



39.9680, -14.7742, 25.4611



44.2600, -14.4252, 6.7880



24.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295



44.8080, -22.0903, 38.7564



109.4950, -53.9810, 94.2819



# Inverse Universe

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



33.3060, 9.2161, -16.0544



39.0320, 14.7742, -25.4611



22.7400, 14.4252, -6.7880



24.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295



44.1920, 22.0903, -38.7564



107.5050, 53.9810, -94.2819



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

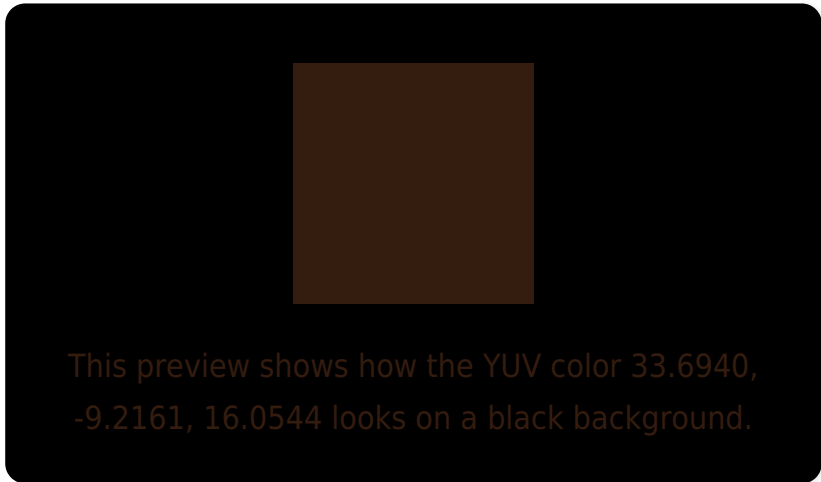
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

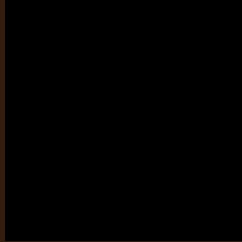
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544.



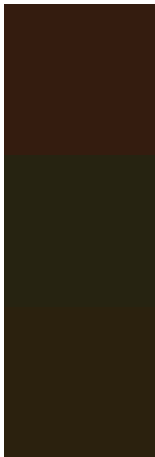
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 33.6940, -9.2161,



# 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

33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544

### Protanopia

33.8450, -8.3046, 3.6439

### Deuteranopia

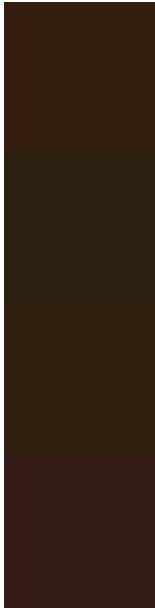
33.8240, -9.7732, 8.0474



## Tritanopia

34.3010, -3.1064, 16.3990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544

## Protanomaly

33.4650, -8.6102, 8.3622

## Deuteranomaly

33.5470, -9.6367, 10.9213

## Tritanomaly

34.3180, -5.5798, 16.3841

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544

## Achromatopsia

34.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

34.1210, -3.5107, 6.0329

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544 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(52, 28, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 28, 15)  
}
```

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(52, 28, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 28, 15) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544 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(52, 28, 15) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 28, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 28, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 28, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 28, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 28, 15)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 33.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 28, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 28,  
15) }
```

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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