

# Converting Colors

YUV(34.0460, -16.2917,  
45.5637)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(34.0460, -16.2917,  
45.5637)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	560E01
RGB	86, 14, 1
RGB Percent	34%, 5%, 0%
CMY	0.6627, 0.9451, 0.9961
CMYK	0.00, 0.84, 0.99, 0.66
HSL	9°, 98%, 17%
HSV	9°, 99%, 34%
XYZ	4.0003, 2.2947, 0.2608
YIQ	34.0460, 47.0850, 11.2210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

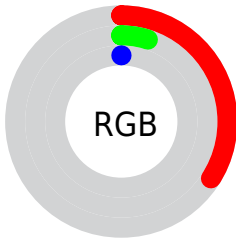
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	86, 16, 1
Decimal	5639681
CIE Lab	16.96, 31.84, 25.52
CIE LCh	17, 40.801, 38.711
Yxy	2.2947, 0.6102, 0.3500
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283829761 (0xFF560E01)
YUV	34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637
Hunter-Lab	15.1483, 20.6278, 9.5830

# Details

The YUV color **34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **52.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637**, and the grayscale version is **34.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.6120, -18.0497, 49.4523**, and **9.9810, -4.4276, 20.1877** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.3450, -16.4391, 46.1784**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.1810, -14.3862, 41.0603**.

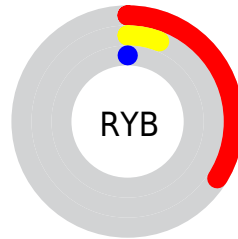
# Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (5%)

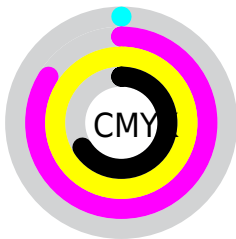
Blue (0%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (6%)

Blue (0%)

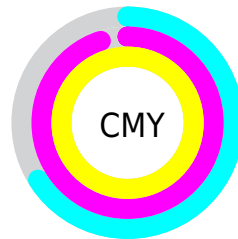


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (95%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637 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 34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 34.0460, -16.2917,  
45.5637


 34.0460, -16.2917,  
45.5637

 249.4600,  
-11.0728, 4.8586

 17.6410, -8.6970,  
36.2718


 84.6120, -18.0497,  
49.4523


 9.9810, -4.4276,  
20.1877

 110.4660,  
-19.9497, 52.2113

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 136.5480,  
-20.9762, 54.7704


 164.2170,  
-22.2920, 56.8147


 190.2170,  
-22.2920, 56.8147


 209.6170,


-19.0382, 39.8009


 229.2450,  
-14.9108, 22.5871


 34.0460, -16.2917,  
45.5637


 34.0460, -16.2917,  
45.5637


 33.3450, -16.4391,  
46.1784

 39.1810, -14.3862,  
41.0603

 44.7890, -13.2070,  
36.1420

 49.9240, -11.3015,  
31.6387

 54.9450, -9.8329,  
27.2352

 60.0800, -7.9274,  
22.7318

■ 65.8020, -6.3114,  
17.7136

■ 70.8230, -4.8427,  
13.3102

■ 75.9580, -2.9373,  
8.8068

■ 81.5660, -1.7580,  
3.8886

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



31.1990, 1.8739, 52.4455



34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637



39.4150, -19.4316, 25.9460

# Triad

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



34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637



33.2770, -7.0386, -29.1839



36.6410, 31.2360, -32.1342

# Complementary

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



34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637



52.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637

# 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.



40.9950, 27.6105, -35.9526



34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637



37.3980, 6.2128, -32.7980

# Square

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



34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637



32.9380, -16.2384, -18.3626



40.5900, 18.4431, -35.5974



42.3040, 22.5281, 7.6264



# Rectangle

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



34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637



39.6260, -19.5356, 12.6060



40.5900, 18.4431, -35.5974



38.5160, 30.8046, -33.7785

# Sweetspot

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



34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637



91.8020, -6.3114, 17.7136



34.6230, 18.9199, 45.0576



43.7410, -3.8163, 10.7511



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637



43.4670, -21.4292, 60.1034



58.7000, -28.4461, 23.9421



40.7830, -0.8790, 1.9443



41.3850, -20.4028, 57.5444



91.3970, -45.0587, 125.9398



# Inverse Universe

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



52.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637



68.5330, 21.4292, -60.1034



28.3000, 28.4461, -23.9421



41.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



65.6150, 20.4028, -57.5444

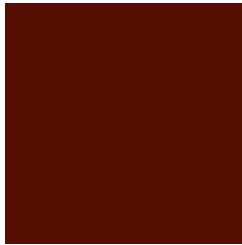


143.6030, 45.0587, -125.9398



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

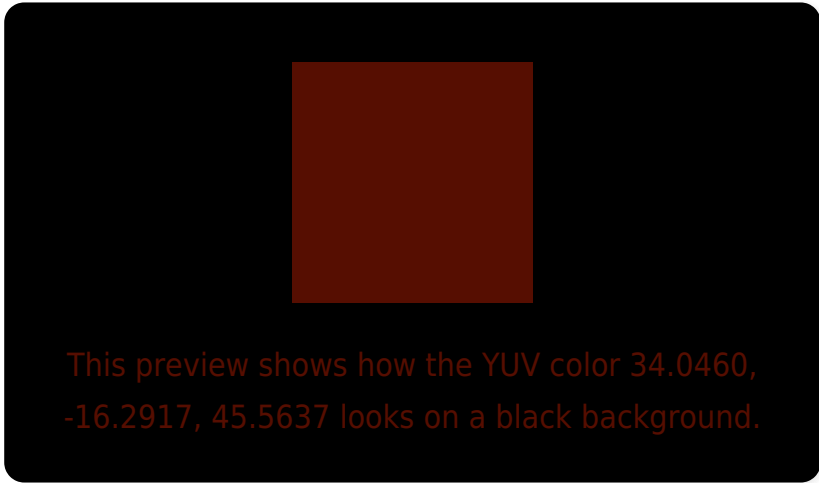
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

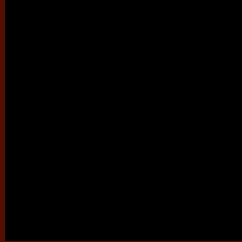
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637.



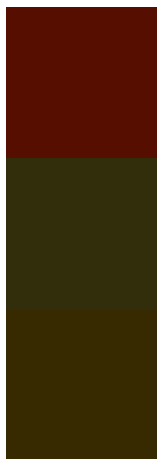
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 34.0460, -16.2917,



# 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

34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637

### Protanopia

42.6190, -15.5882, 6.4731

### Deuteranopia

41.3980, -20.4092, 12.8060



## Tritanopia

34.7130, -11.1975, 44.9787

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637

## Protanomaly

39.5930, -16.0683, 20.5279

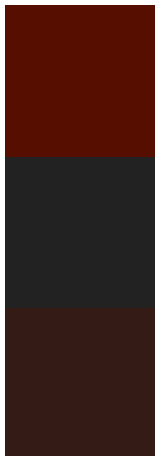
## Deuteranomaly

38.8170, -19.1368, 24.7165

## Tritanomaly

34.2570, -12.9447, 45.3786

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637

## Achromatopsia

34.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

34.2040, -6.0166, 16.4841

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637 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(86, 14, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 14, 1)  
}
```

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(86, 14, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 14, 1) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637 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(86, 14, 1) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 14, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 14, 1)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 14, 1); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 14, 1); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 14, 1) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 34.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 14, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 14,  
1) }
```

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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