

# Converting Colors

YUV(34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(34.1500, -4.0179,  
28.8095)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	43131A
RGB	67, 19, 26
RGB Percent	26%, 7%, 10%
CMY	0.7373, 0.9255, 0.8980
CMYK	0.00, 0.72, 0.61, 0.74
HSL	351°, 56%, 17%
HSV	351°, 72%, 26%
XYZ	2.7341, 1.7336, 1.1678
YIQ	34.1500, 26.3610, 12.3530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

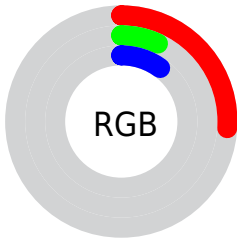
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	67, 19, 26
Decimal	4395802
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	14.02, 23.79, 7.66
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	14, 24.996, 17.836
Yxy	1.7336, 0.4852, 0.3076
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282585882 (0xFF43131A)
YUV	34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095
Hunter-Lab	13.1667, 14.0238, 3.9580

# Details

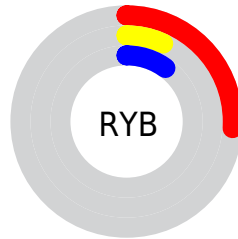
The YUV color **34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **51.8500, 4.0180, -28.8094**, and the grayscale version is **34.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.3030, -6.0654, 32.1833**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.3570, -4.6130, 33.0129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060**.

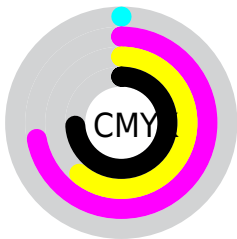
# Distribution



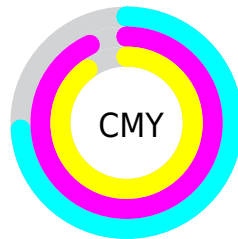
- Red (26%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (90%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095 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 34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 34.1500, -4.0179,  
28.8095

■ 34.1500, -4.0179,  
28.8095

■ 251.8370, 0.5734,  
2.7740

■ 13.4550, -6.6333,  
27.6650

■ 81.3030, -6.0654,  
32.1833

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 105.4990, -6.6550,  
34.6424

■ 131.0970, -6.9498,  
35.8719

■ 157.6950, -7.2446,  
37.1015

■ 185.1790, -7.9762,  
38.4310

■ 211.8800, -7.8288,

37.8162

231.5080, -3.7014,  
20.6025

34.1500, -4.0179,  
28.8095

34.1500, -4.0179,  
28.8095

29.3570, -4.6130,  
33.0129

38.9430, -3.4229,  
24.6060

25.2650, -5.0606,  
36.6016

43.0350, -2.9753,  
21.0173

21.1730, -5.5083,  
40.1903

47.8280, -2.3802,  
16.8138

52.6210, -1.7852,  
12.6104

57.4140, -1.1901,  
8.4069

■ 61.5060, -0.7425,  
4.8182

■ 66.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 71.0920, 0.4476,  
-3.5887

■ 75.2980, 1.3321,  
-7.2773

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



35.0060, 4.4340, 24.5507



34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095



33.8970, -13.7532, 24.6463

# Triad

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



34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095



29.7520, -10.7237, -13.8145



31.4600, 19.0002, -27.5904

# Complementary

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



34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095



51.8500, 4.0180, -28.8094

# 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.



32.1950, 14.2009, -28.2350



34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095



28.4330, -0.2135, -24.9357

# Square

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



34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095



33.0700, -16.3035, 2.5696



31.0720, 7.3595, -27.2501



34.1030, 17.2042, -11.4913



# Rectangle

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



34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095



34.3540, -16.9365, 18.9835



31.0720, 7.3595, -27.2501



31.8190, 17.8372, -27.9053

# Sweetspot

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



34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095



74.0230, -1.4903, 11.3808



36.7310, 14.9226, 20.4069



36.1040, -1.0373, 6.0478



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.



34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095



35.6790, -6.2507, 45.0085



43.3310, -11.9952, 20.7577



30.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



30.5990, -8.1833, 58.2337



70.7380, -18.6048, 134.4108



# Inverse Universe

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



34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095



35.6790, -6.2507, 45.0085



42.6690, 11.9952, -20.7577



30.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



30.5990, -8.1833, 58.2337

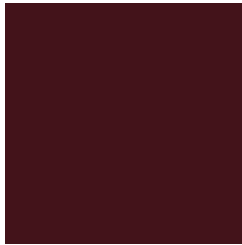


70.7380, -18.6048, 134.4108



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

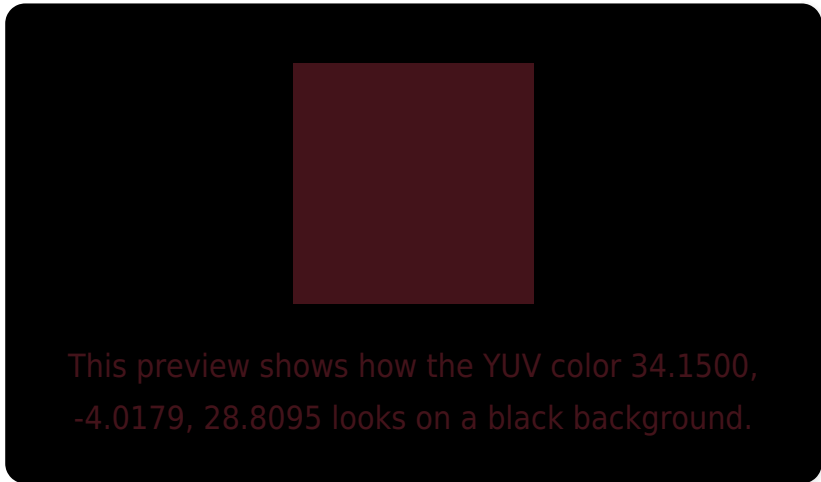
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 34.1500, -4.0179,



# 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

34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095

### Protanopia

37.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295

### Deuteranopia

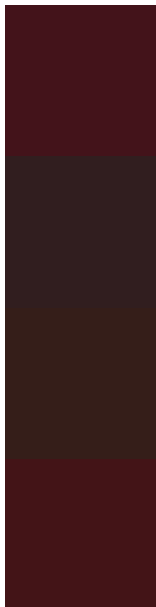
37.3230, -6.5682, 6.7327



## Tritanopia

34.1670, -6.4913, 28.7945

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095

## Protanomaly

35.7950, -2.3639, 11.5808

## Deuteranomaly

36.3070, -5.5744, 14.6398

## Tritanomaly

34.3950, -5.6177, 28.5946

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095

## Achromatopsia

34.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

34.3110, -1.6323, 10.2513

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095 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, 19, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 19, 26)  
}
```

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, 19, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 19, 26) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095 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, 19, 26) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 19, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(67, 19, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 19, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 19, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 19, 26)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 34.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 19, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 19,  
26) }
```

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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