

# Converting Colors

YUV(34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(34.1720, -7.4798,  
19.1432)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	381A13
RGB	56, 26, 19
RGB Percent	22%, 10%, 7%
CMY	0.7804, 0.8980, 0.9255
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 0.66, 0.78
HSL	11°, 49%, 15%
HSV	11°, 66%, 22%
XYZ	2.1178, 1.6266, 0.8184
YIQ	34.1720, 20.1270, 4.1830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

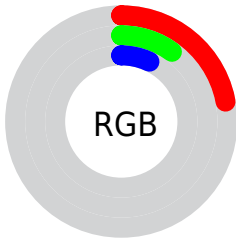
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	56, 28, 19
Decimal	3676691
CIELab	13.39, 14.01, 11.38
CIELCh	13, 18.052, 39.085
Yxy	1.6266, 0.4641, 0.3565
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281866771 (0xFF381A13)
YUV	34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432
Hunter-Lab	12.7537, 7.3221, 5.1228

# Details

The YUV color **34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **40.8280, 7.4798, -19.1432**, and the grayscale version is **34.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.4390, -9.0904, 22.4170**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.5530, -8.6536, 22.3170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.7910, -6.3060, 15.9693**.

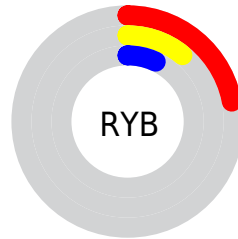
# Distribution



 Red (22%)

 Green (10%)

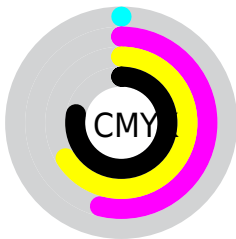
 Blue (7%)



 Red (22%)

 Yellow (11%)

 Blue (7%)

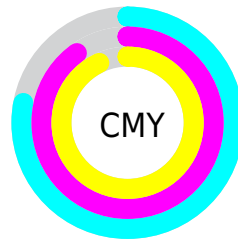


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (54%)

 Yellow (66%)

 Black (78%)



 Cyan (78%)

 Magenta (90%)

 Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432 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 34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 34.1720, -7.4798,  
19.1432

■ 34.1720, -7.4798,  
19.1432

■ 253.6320, -5.2416,  
1.1997

■ 11.0520, -5.4486,  
21.0024

■ 79.4390, -9.0904,  
22.4170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 103.9230, -9.8220,  
23.7465

■ 128.9340, -9.8275,  
25.4909

■ 155.1190,  
-10.4117, 26.2056

■ 182.3040,  
-10.9959, 26.9204

■ 209.9020,

-11.2907, 28.1499

233.4170, -9.0796,  
18.9283

34.1720, -7.4798,  
19.1432

34.1720, -7.4798,  
19.1432

30.5530, -8.6536,  
22.3170

37.7910, -6.3060,  
15.9693

27.6350, -9.6801,  
24.8761

40.7090, -5.2795,  
13.4102

24.0160, -10.8539,  
28.0500

44.3280, -4.1057,  
10.2363

23.2010, -11.4381,  
28.7647

47.2460, -3.0793,  
7.6773

50.8650, -1.9054,  
4.5034

■ 53.8970, -0.4422,  
1.8443

■ 57.4020, 0.2948,  
-1.2296

■ 60.4340, 1.7580,  
-3.8886

■ 63.9390, 2.4951,  
-6.9625

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.9640, -1.9543, 20.2026



34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432



33.1730, -12.4103, 13.8803

# Triad

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



34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432



28.1240, -1.5401, -19.4027



32.3650, 13.1311, -11.7211

# Complementary

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



34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432



40.8280, 7.4798, -19.1432

# 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.



28.9180, 14.3374, -25.3611



34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432



28.3990, 4.7333, -24.9059

# Square

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



34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432



31.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927



29.1800, 10.2643, -25.5909



35.7260, 9.0091, 3.7483



# Rectangle

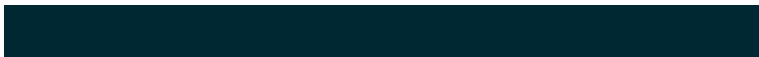
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432



32.6840, -14.1412, 9.0471



29.1800, 10.2643, -25.5909



30.5490, 14.0263, -18.8985

# Sweetspot

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



34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432



65.2460, -3.0793, 7.6773



33.4830, 7.6499, 19.7474



32.8650, -1.9054, 4.5034



166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432



39.7990, -11.7329, 29.9943



44.7380, -12.6888, 9.8768



26.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295



37.4870, -18.4811, 47.8079



89.5480, -44.1472, 113.5294



# Inverse Universe

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



40.8280, 7.4798, -19.1432



50.2010, 11.7329, -29.9943



30.2620, 12.6888, -9.8768



27.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



53.9260, 18.7705, -47.2931

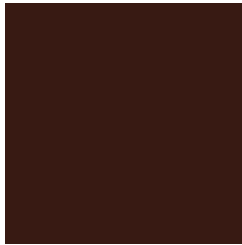


129.4520, 44.1472, -113.5294



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

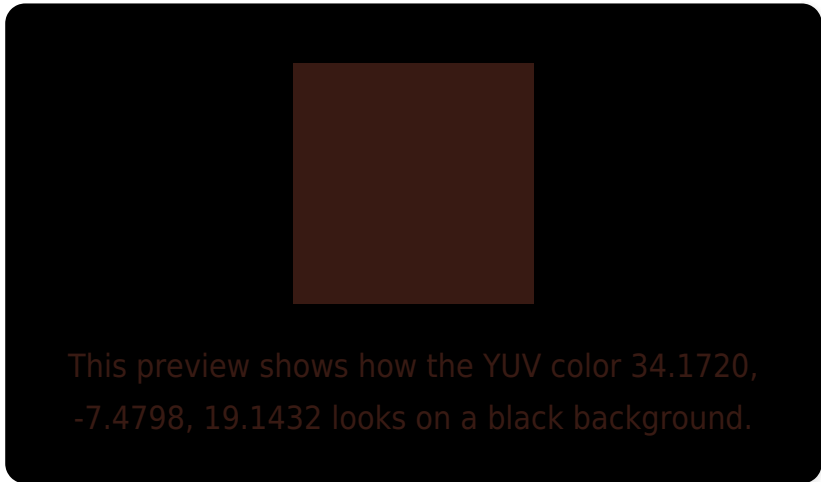
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

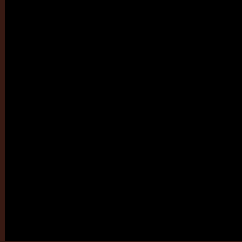
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 34.1720, -7.4798,



# 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

34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432

### Protanopia

34.4150, -6.1206, 3.1440

### Deuteranopia

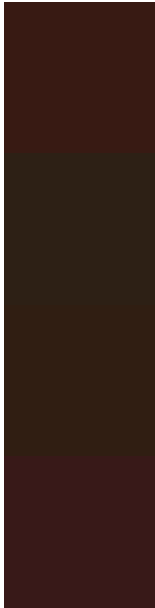
34.1660, -8.4628, 7.7474



## Tritanopia

34.4970, -3.6960, 18.8581

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432

## Protanomaly

34.6330, -6.7211, 9.0919

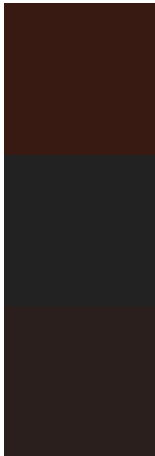
## Deuteranomaly

34.0140, -7.8949, 12.2657

## Tritanomaly

34.1550, -5.0064, 19.1581

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432

## Achromatopsia

34.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

34.0610, -2.4951, 6.9625

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432 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(56, 26, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 26, 19)  
}
```

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(56, 26, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 26, 19) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432 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(56, 26, 19) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 26, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 26, 19)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 26, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 26, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 26, 19)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 34.1720, -7.4798, 19.1432 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 26, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 26,  
19) }
```

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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