

# Converting Colors

YUV(34.6550, -17.0849,  
-26.8844)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(34.6550, -17.0849,  
-26.8844)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	043900
RGB	4, 57, 0
RGB Percent	2%, 22%, 0%
CMY	0.9843, 0.7765, 1.0000
CMYK	0.93, 0.00, 1.00, 0.78
HSL	116°, 100%, 11%
HSV	116°, 100%, 22%
XYZ	1.5132, 2.9521, 0.4901
YIQ	34.6550, -13.2910, -28.9630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

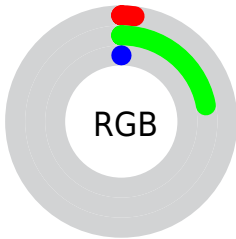
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 57, 53
Decimal	276736
CIELab	19.85, -28.75, 27.22
CIELCh	20, 39.587, 136.566
Yxy	2.9521, 0.3054, 0.5957
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278466816 (0xFF043900)
YUV	34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844
Hunter-Lab	17.1816, -14.3471, 10.3360

# Details

The YUV color **34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **22.3450, 17.0849, 26.8844**, and the grayscale version is **35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.0360, -18.2587, -23.7106**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.8340, -15.2012, -24.4104**.

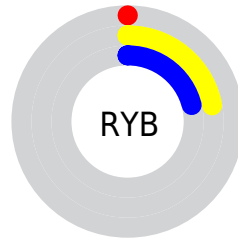
# Distribution



Red (2%)

Green (22%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (21%)

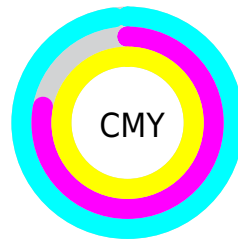


Cyan (93%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (98%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844 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 34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 34.6550, -17.0849,  
-26.8844

■ 34.6550, -17.0849,  
-26.8844

■ 249.0460, -9.8827,  
-3.5483

■ 21.1320, -10.4181,  
-18.5328

■ 84.0360, -18.2587,  
-23.7106

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 108.9220,  
-18.6955, -23.6106


■ 134.9820,  
-19.7111, -24.5402

■ 161.7540,  
-20.5847, -24.3403


■ 188.3410,  
-20.8741, -24.8551


■ 216.8140,


-21.6003, -25.2699


 237.0690,  
-18.2750, -18.4775


 34.6550, -17.0849,  
-26.8844

 36.8340, -15.2012,  
-24.4104

 39.1980, -13.9016,  
-21.2216

 41.3770, -12.0179,  
-18.7476

 43.5560, -10.1341,  
-16.2736

 46.0340, -8.3978,  
-13.1848

■ 48.0990, -6.9508,  
-10.6108

■ 50.2780, -5.0671,  
-8.1368

■ 52.4570, -3.1833,  
-5.6628

■ 54.8210, -1.8838,  
-2.4740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.2780, -21.8291, 1.5102



34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844



38.9820, -2.9491, -34.1872

# Triad

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



34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844



44.2550, 29.9473, -38.8116



40.1080, -3.5042, 50.7713

# Complementary

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



34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844



22.3450, 17.0849, 26.8844

# 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.



42.7940, 9.4686, 43.1537



34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844



38.8580, 32.1150, -34.0785

# Square

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



34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844



44.8930, 22.2378, -39.3712



48.5610, 19.4434, 17.0480



43.2750, -20.3486, 40.1008



# Rectangle

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



34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844



41.3760, 6.2236, -36.2868



48.5610, 19.4434, 17.0480



39.4870, 1.7319, 51.3159

# Sweetspot

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



34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844



65.2130, -6.5140, -10.7108



47.5670, -23.4505, 8.2727



32.5170, -4.1989, -6.5924



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.



34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844



44.9330, -22.1520, -35.0212



36.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430



26.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444



55.7980, -27.5084, -43.6728



133.0380, -65.5877, -103.5193



# Inverse Universe

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



22.3450, 17.0849, 26.8844



29.0670, 22.1520, 35.0212



20.8050, 6.0121, 31.7430



26.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



35.9030, 27.6558, 43.0581

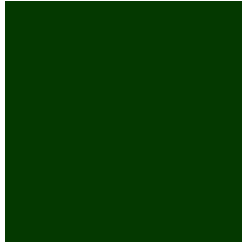


85.9620, 65.5877, 103.5193



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

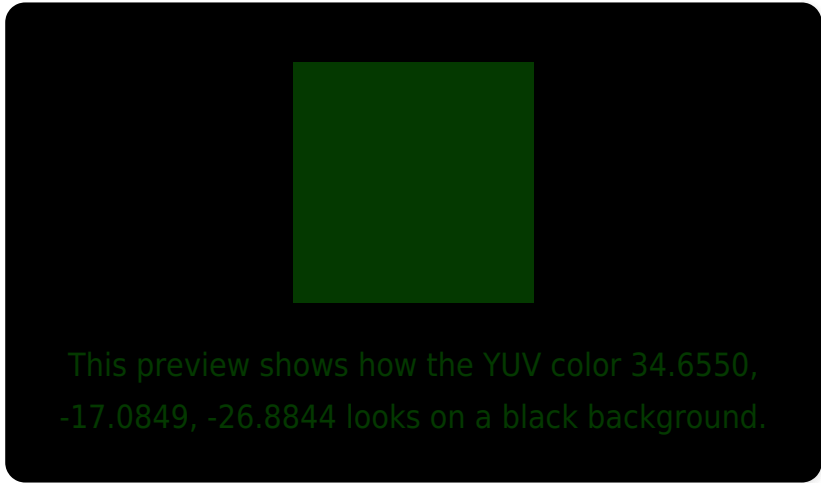
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

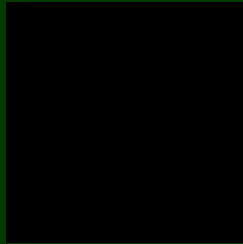
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 34.6550, -17.0849,

-26.8844.

# 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

34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844

### Protanopia

45.2080, -22.2875, 8.5876

### Deuteranopia

46.6090, -17.0622, 12.6209



## Tritanopia

44.7850, 6.0220, -18.2284

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844

## Protanomaly

41.2880, -20.3550, -4.6376

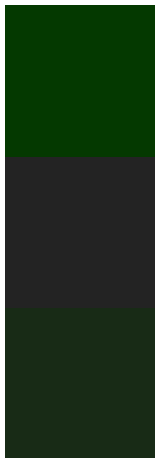
## Deuteranomaly

42.2220, -16.8714, -1.9487

## Tritanomaly

40.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844

## Achromatopsia

35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

34.9250, -6.3720, -9.5812

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844 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, 57, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 57, 0)  
}
```

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, 57, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 57, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844 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, 57, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 57, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(4, 57, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 57, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 57, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 57, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 34.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 57, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 57,  
0) }
```

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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