

# Converting Colors

YUV(34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(34.8950, -10.7942,  
8.8621)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D220D
RGB	45, 34, 13
RGB Percent	18%, 13%, 5%
CMY	0.8235, 0.8667, 0.9490
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.71, 0.82
HSL	39°, 55%, 11%
HSV	39°, 71%, 18%
XYZ	1.7269, 1.7310, 0.6239
YIQ	34.8950, 13.2970, -4.1990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

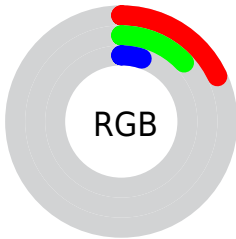
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	30, 45, 13
Decimal	2957837
CIELab	14.01, 2.10, 15.23
CIElCh	14, 15.371, 82.133
Yxy	1.7310, 0.4231, 0.4241
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281147917 (0xFF2D220D)
YUV	34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621
Hunter-Lab	13.1568, 0.4043, 6.3983

# Details

The YUV color **34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **23.1050, 10.7942, -8.8621**, and the grayscale version is **35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.6780, -11.6733, 10.8064**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.2650, -11.9626, 10.2916**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.6390, -9.1890, 7.3326**.

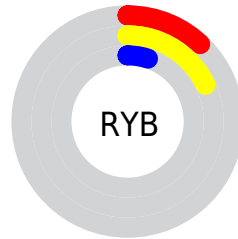
# Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (13%)

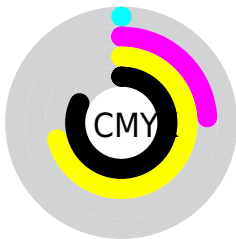
Blue (5%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (5%)

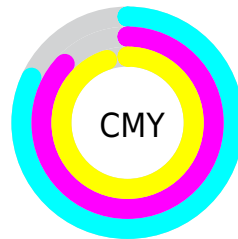


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (71%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621 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 34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 34.8950, -10.7942,  
8.8621

■ 34.8950, -10.7942,  
8.8621

■ 252.9480, -7.8624,  
1.7996

■ 13.9210, -6.8631,  
7.9623

■ 79.6780, -11.6733,  
10.8064

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 103.8630,  
-12.2575, 11.5211


■ 129.0480,  
-12.8417, 12.2359


■ 155.2330,  
-13.4259, 12.9507


■ 182.1190,  
-13.8627, 13.0506


■ 209.4180,


-14.0101, 13.6654


 237.7170,  
-14.1575, 14.2802


 34.8950, -10.7942,  
8.8621


 34.8950, -10.7942,  
8.8621


 33.2650, -11.9626,  
10.2916


 36.6390, -9.1890,  
7.3326


 32.1080, -13.8572,  
11.3063

 37.6820, -7.7312,  
6.4179

 31.0650, -15.3150,  
12.2210

 39.4260, -6.1260,  
4.8884

 40.4690, -4.6682,  
3.9737

 42.2130, -3.0630,  
2.4442

■ 43.2560, -1.6052,  
1.5295

■ 45.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 46.0430, 1.4578,  
-0.9147

■ 47.7870, 3.0630,  
-2.4442

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



35.6230, -8.1951, 15.2396



34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621



33.8940, -9.3147, 0.9700

# Triad

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



34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621



28.9690, 6.9173, -25.4058



36.9500, 5.9407, 7.9369

# Complementary

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



34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621



23.1050, 10.7942, -8.8621

# 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.



35.7960, 9.4676, -3.3291



34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621



29.4080, 11.1379, -25.7908

# Square

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



34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621



29.5090, 1.2281, -20.6174



32.3920, 12.1317, -17.8838



36.4410, 1.2616, 15.3992

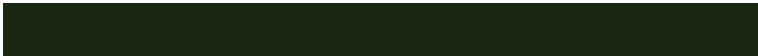


# Rectangle

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



34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621



32.8330, -6.8197, -5.9925



32.3920, 12.1317, -17.8838



36.6830, 7.5513, 4.6630

# Sweetspot

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



34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621



54.5830, -4.2314, 3.8737



23.8220, 0.0878, 18.5731



28.3270, -2.6262, 2.3442



158.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621



43.3210, -16.9203, 13.7505



39.8570, -13.2405, 0.1254



22.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148



59.4720, -29.3197, 24.1421



146.7530, -72.3492, 58.9756



# Inverse Universe

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



23.1050, 10.7942, -8.8621



24.6790, 16.9203, -13.7505



18.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254



21.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



27.5280, 29.3197, -24.1421

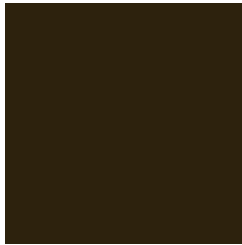


67.8340, 72.0598, -59.4904



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

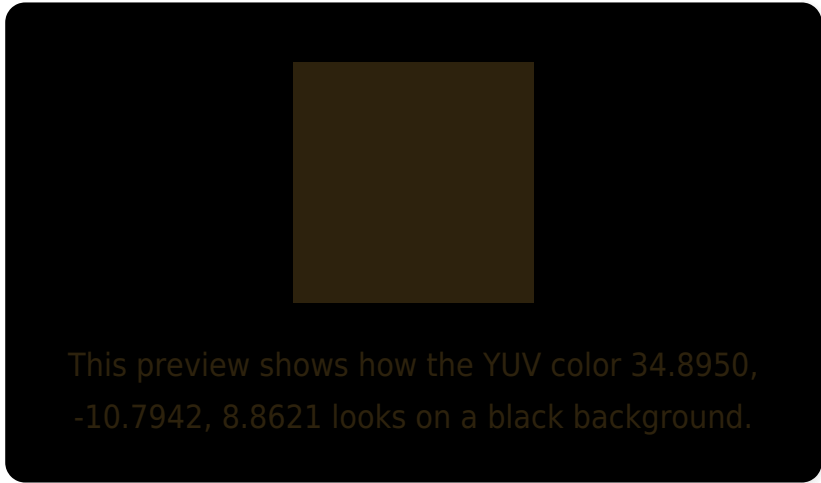
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

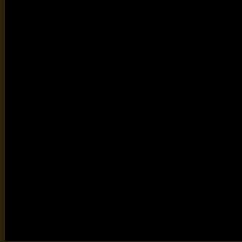
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621.



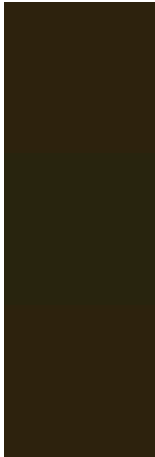
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 34.8950, -10.7942,



# 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

34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621

### Protanopia

34.6880, -10.1992, 4.6586

### Deuteranopia

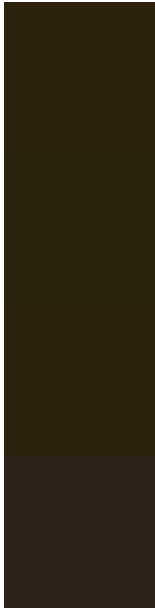
34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621



## Tritanopia

36.4140, -1.1901, 8.4069

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621

## Protanomaly

34.6990, -10.2046, 6.4030

## Deuteranomaly

34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621

## Tritanomaly

36.0890, -4.9739, 8.6919

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621

## Achromatopsia

35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

35.2840, -4.0840, 3.2589

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621 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(45, 34, 13)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 34, 13)  
}
```

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(45, 34, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 34, 13) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621 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(45, 34, 13) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 34, 13) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 34, 13)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 34, 13); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 34, 13);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 34, 13)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 34.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 34, 13) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 34,  
13) }
```

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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