

# Converting Colors

YUV(34.8950, -17.2032,  
57.9741)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(34.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(34.8950, -17.2032,  
57.9741)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	650800
RGB	101, 8, 0
RGB Percent	40%, 3%, 0%
CMY	0.6039, 0.9686, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.92, 1.00, 0.60
HSL	5°, 100%, 20%
HSV	5°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	5.4537, 2.9404, 0.2801
YIQ	34.8950, 57.9960, 17.2280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

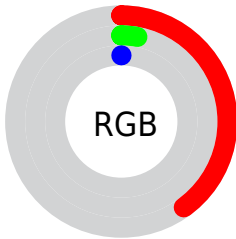
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	101, 9, 0
Decimal	6621184
CIELab	19.80, 38.52, 30.14
CIELCh	20, 48.912, 38.036
Yxy	2.9404, 0.6287, 0.3390
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284811264 (0xFF650800)
YUV	34.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741
Hunter-Lab	17.1475, 26.7627, 11.0347

# Details

The YUV color **34.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **66.1050, 17.2032, -57.9741**, and the grayscale version is **35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.8800, -21.1398, 60.6182**, and **14.5800, -6.2019, 29.3093** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.3180, -15.4398, 52.3411**.

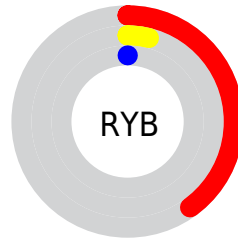
# Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (3%)

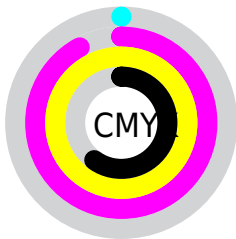
Blue (0%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (4%)

Blue (0%)

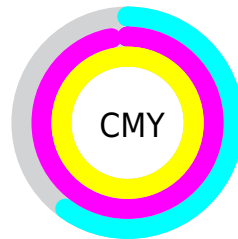


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (92%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (97%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 34.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741 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, -17.2032, 57.9741 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 34.8950, -17.2032,  
57.9741


 34.8950, -17.2032,  
57.9741

 250.5200,  
-12.0884, 3.9290


 21.8270, -10.7607,  
44.8787

 89.8800, -21.1398,  
60.6182


 14.5800, -6.2019,  
29.3093

 116.3210,  
-23.3293, 62.8625

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 143.2890,  
-24.7925, 65.5215


 170.6700,  
-25.9663, 68.6954


 191.2770,  
-23.3076, 55.8851


 210.6770,


-20.0538, 38.8713


 230.3050,  
-15.9264, 21.6575


 34.8950, -17.2032,  
57.9741

 41.3180, -15.4398,  
52.3411

 48.3280, -13.9657,  
46.1933

 54.7510, -12.2022,  
40.5604

 61.1740, -10.4388,  
34.9274

 68.2980, -8.5279,  
28.6797

■ 74.7210, -6.7645,  
23.0467

■ 81.1440, -5.0010,  
17.4137

■ 87.5670, -3.2375,  
11.7807

■ 94.5770, -1.7635,  
5.6330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



36.8520, 1.5520, 62.3968



34.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741



45.3510, -22.3580, 31.2642

# Triad

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



34.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741



37.9730, -9.3537, -33.3023



43.0300, 37.9462, -37.7373

# Complementary

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



34.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741



66.1050, 17.2032, -57.9741

# 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.



47.7430, 33.1577, -41.8706



34.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741



42.8920, 6.9552, -37.6163

# Square

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



34.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741



35.5520, -17.5271, -25.0401



46.8820, 22.2432, -41.1155



47.7970, 28.2011, 8.0710



# Rectangle

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



34.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741



45.5400, -22.4512, 14.4354



46.8820, 22.2432, -41.1155



45.4920, 37.2254, -39.8965

# Sweetspot

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



34.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741



104.4220, -6.6170, 22.4319



40.9150, 26.1709, 52.6945



50.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



34.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741



44.7400, -22.0568, 74.7730



63.6580, -31.3834, 32.7489



47.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



39.6680, -19.5563, 66.0662



83.5110, -41.1709, 138.9949



# Inverse Universe

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



66.1050, 17.2032, -57.9741



85.2600, 22.0568, -74.7730



37.3420, 31.3834, -32.7489



49.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



75.3320, 19.5563, -66.0662

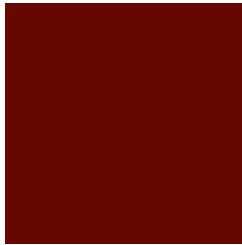


158.4890, 41.1709, -138.9949



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 34.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741 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

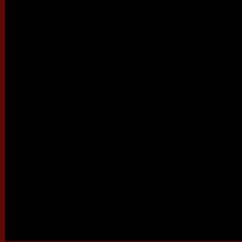
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 34.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 34.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 34.8950, -17.2032,



# 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, -17.2032, 57.9741

### Protanopia

48.7610, -17.6302, 8.1026

### Deuteranopia

48.1980, -23.7616, 14.7354



## Tritanopia

35.4820, -17.4926, 57.4593

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741

## Protanomaly

43.5830, -17.5424, 26.6757

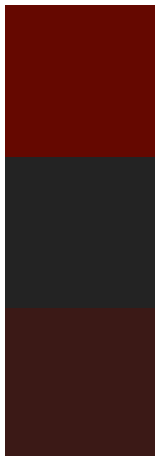
## Deuteranomaly

43.2800, -21.3370, 30.4494

## Tritanomaly

35.4820, -17.4926, 57.4593

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741

## Achromatopsia

35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

34.8240, -6.3222, 21.2024

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 34.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741 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(101, 8, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 8, 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(101, 8, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 8, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 34.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741 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(101, 8, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 8, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 8, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 8, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 8, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 8, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 34.8950, -17.2032, 57.9741 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 8, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101, 8,  
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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