

# Converting Colors

YUV(43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019)  
contains.

<b>YUV(43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(43.8610, 1.0545,  
35.2019)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	54172E
RGB	84, 23, 46
RGB Percent	33%, 9%, 18%
CMY	0.6706, 0.9098, 0.8196
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 0.45, 0.67
HSL	337°, 57%, 21%
HSV	337°, 73%, 33%
XYZ	4.4557, 2.6949, 2.8701
YIQ	43.8610, 28.9730, 20.0850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

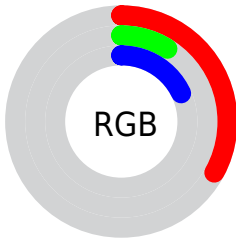
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	84, 23, 46
Decimal	5510958
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	18.78, 30.38, 0.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	19, 30.384, 0.830
Yxy	2.6949, 0.4447, 0.2689
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283701038 (0xFF54172E)
YUV	43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019
Hunter-Lab	16.4160, 19.7209, 1.1253

# Details

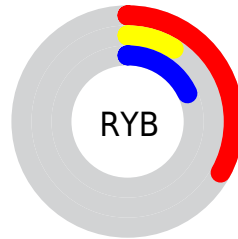
The YUV color **43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **63.1390, -1.0545, -35.2019**, and the grayscale version is **44.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.8290, -0.4087, 37.8610**, and **11.7750, -5.3121, 23.8763** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.5950, 1.1857, 39.8202**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.1270, 0.9234, 30.5836**.

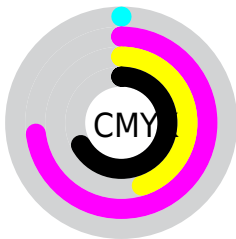
# Distribution



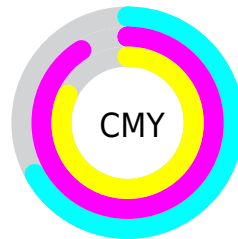
- Red (33%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019 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 43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 43.8610, 1.0545,  
35.2019

■ 43.8610, 1.0545,  
35.2019

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 20.4910, 2.2229,  
33.7724

■ 92.8290, -0.4087,  
37.8610

■ 11.7750, -5.3121,  
23.8763

■ 118.6120, -1.2877,  
39.8053

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 144.6230, -1.2931,  
41.5496


■ 171.2210, -1.5880,  
42.7792


■ 198.8190, -1.8828,  
44.0087

■ 220.2410, 1.3602,


30.4836

 239.9830, 5.9244,  
13.1699

 43.8610, 1.0545,  
35.2019

 43.8610, 1.0545,  
35.2019

 38.5950, 1.1857,  
39.8202


 49.1270, 0.9234,  
30.5836


 32.7420, 1.6062,  
44.9533

 54.9800, 0.5029,  
25.4505

 28.7640, 1.5953,  
48.4420

 60.3600, 0.8085,  
20.7323

 66.2130, 0.3880,  
15.5992

 71.4790, 0.2569,  
10.9809

■ 76.7450, 0.1257,  
6.3626

■ 82.7120, 0.1420,  
1.1296

■ 87.9780, 0.0108,  
-3.4887

■ 93.8310, -0.4097,  
-8.6218

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.3030, 10.6966, 22.5363



43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019



43.4020, -9.5652, 34.7274

# Triad

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



43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019



40.2170, -19.3340, -5.4523



40.6870, 21.3533, -35.6825

# Complementary

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



43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019



63.1390, -1.0545, -35.2019

# 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.



40.6240, 13.4964, -35.6272



43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019



34.3200, -5.5808, -30.0986

# Square

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



43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019



43.1590, -21.2774, 11.2616



38.1160, 3.8868, -33.4277



38.4360, 25.4211, -33.7084



# Rectangle

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



43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019



43.5340, -16.5323, 29.3497



38.1160, 3.8868, -33.4277



40.8180, 19.3167, -35.7974

# Sweetspot

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



43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019



94.2020, 0.3934, 13.8548



41.3160, 21.0432, 17.2629



46.7560, 0.1203, 8.1070



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019



46.8080, 1.5737, 55.4194



45.3480, -11.0176, 33.8978



38.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



35.8410, 1.5574, 60.6524



79.2860, 3.8030, 133.9302



# Inverse Universe

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



43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019



46.8080, 1.5737, 55.4194



61.6520, 11.0176, -33.8978



38.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



35.8410, 1.5574, 60.6524

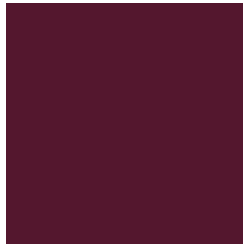


79.2860, 3.8030, 133.9302



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

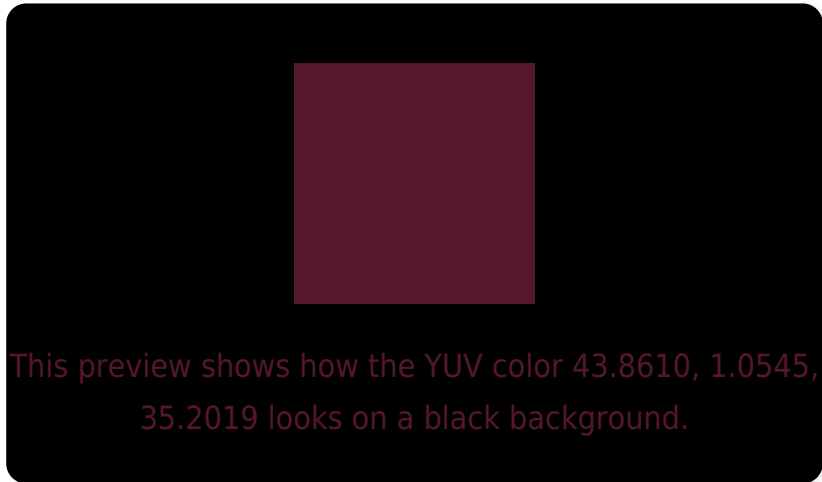
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

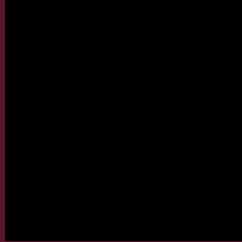
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 43.8610, 1.0545,



# 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

43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019

### Protanopia

47.5850, 6.1206, -3.1440

### Deuteranopia

47.7510, -2.3422, 4.6034



## Tritanopia

43.9720, -7.3812, 34.2276

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019

## Protanomaly

46.2170, 4.3300, 11.2107

## Deuteranomaly

46.4580, -1.2118, 15.3843

## Tritanomaly

44.0690, -4.4710, 34.1425

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019

## Achromatopsia

44.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

43.9030, 0.5408, 13.2401

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019 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(84, 23, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 23, 46)  
}
```

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(84, 23, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 23, 46) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019 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(84, 23, 46) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 23, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(84, 23, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 23, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 23, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 23, 46)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 43.8610, 1.0545, 35.2019 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 23, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 23,  
46) }
```

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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