

# Converting Colors

YUV(45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(45.4390, -5.6394,  
35.5720)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	561B22
RGB	86, 27, 34
RGB Percent	34%, 11%, 13%
CMY	0.6627, 0.8941, 0.8667
CMYK	0.00, 0.69, 0.60, 0.66
HSL	353°, 52%, 22%
HSV	353°, 69%, 34%
XYZ	4.5184, 2.8778, 1.8307
YIQ	45.4390, 32.9170, 14.6850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

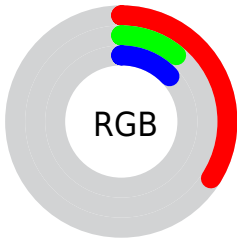
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	86, 27, 34
Decimal	5643042
CIELab	19.55, 27.91, 10.05
CIELCh	20, 29.661, 19.810
Yxy	2.8778, 0.4897, 0.3119
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283833122 (0xFF561B22)
YUV	45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720
Hunter-Lab	16.9641, 17.8568, 5.4765

# Details

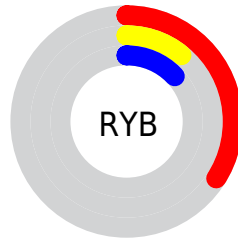
The YUV color **45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **67.5610, 5.6394, -35.5720**, and the grayscale version is **45.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.8910, -7.8343, 39.5606**, and **11.7750, -5.3121, 23.8763** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.2440, -6.5293, 41.0050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390**.

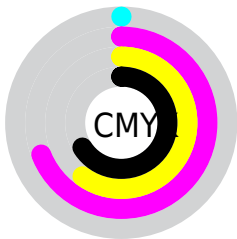
# Distribution



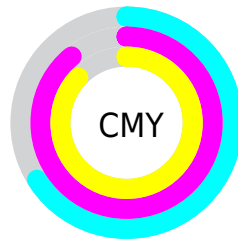
- Red (34%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720 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 45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



45.4390, -5.6394,  
35.5720

45.4390, -5.6394,  
35.5720

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

21.3680, -4.6184,  
34.7573

93.8910, -7.8343,  
39.5606

11.7750, -5.3121,  
23.8763

119.6740, -8.7133,  
41.5049

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

145.5710, -9.1555,  
43.3492

173.0550, -9.8871,  
44.6788

200.6530,  
-10.1819, 45.9083

220.1780, -6.4968,

30.5389

■ 240.3930, -2.6587,  
12.8103

■ 45.4390, -5.6394,  
35.5720

■ 45.4390, -5.6394,  
35.5720

■ 39.2440, -6.5293,  
41.0050

■ 51.6340, -4.7496,  
30.1390

■ 33.7500, -7.2717,  
45.8233

■ 57.1280, -4.0071,  
25.3207

■ 27.5550, -8.1616,  
51.2563

■ 63.3230, -3.1172,  
19.8877

■ 26.8540, -8.3090,  
51.8710

■ 68.8170, -2.3748,  
15.0695

■ 75.0120, -1.4849,  
9.6365

■ 81.0930, -1.0318,  
4.3034

■ 86.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 92.8960, 1.0373,  
-6.0478

■ 98.3900, 1.7797,  
-10.8660

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.7510, 4.5598, 30.9134



45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720



45.7620, -15.6587, 29.1497

# Triad

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



45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720



39.4200, -10.5601, -19.6623



40.7840, 24.2635, -35.7676

# Complementary

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



45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720



67.5610, 5.6394, -35.5720

# 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.



41.9920, 18.7379, -36.8270



45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720



37.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427

# Square

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



45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720



43.3920, -21.3923, 1.4102



40.4130, 10.1494, -35.4422



46.3140, 20.5512, -11.6764



# Rectangle

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



45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720



45.1110, -21.7467, 21.8277



40.4130, 10.1494, -35.4422



41.7300, 22.8111, -36.5972

# Sweetspot

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



45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720



96.1050, -2.5168, 13.9399



48.9750, 18.2533, 25.4549



46.4140, -1.1901, 8.4069



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.



45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720



48.7620, -8.7567, 55.4597



57.5550, -15.0636, 24.9463



40.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



33.4750, -10.0942, 64.4814



73.4570, -22.4103, 141.6732



# Inverse Universe

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



45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720



48.7620, -8.7567, 55.4597



55.4450, 15.0636, -24.9463



40.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



33.4750, -10.0942, 64.4814

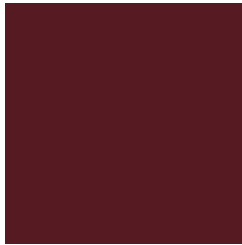


73.4570, -22.4103, 141.6732



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

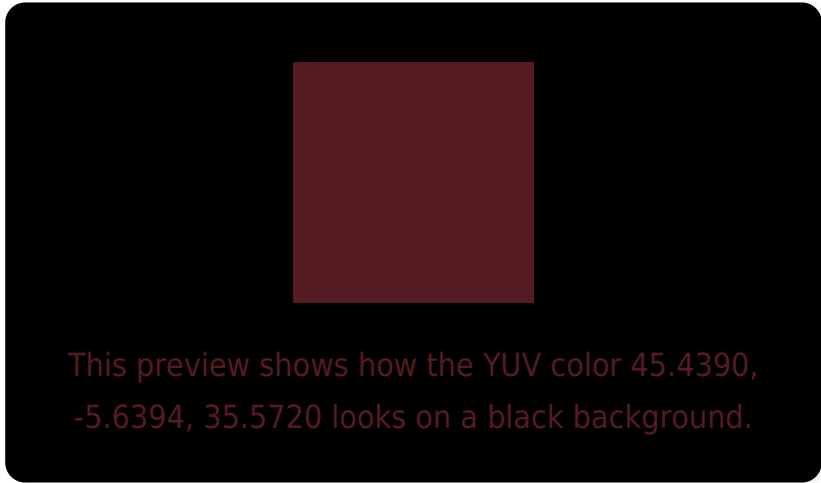
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 45.4390, -5.6394,



# 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

45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720

### Protanopia

49.0280, -2.4788, 1.7294

### Deuteranopia

48.7640, -8.7577, 8.9770



## Tritanopia

45.4560, -8.1128, 35.5571

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720

## Protanomaly

47.7630, -3.8272, 14.2398

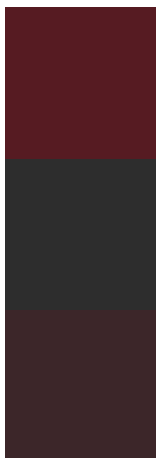
## Deuteranomaly

47.7590, -7.7692, 18.6284

## Tritanomaly

45.6840, -7.2392, 35.3571

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720

## Achromatopsia

45.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

44.9200, -1.9326, 13.2252

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720 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(86, 27, 34)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 27, 34)  
}
```

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(86, 27, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 27, 34) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720 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(86, 27, 34) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 27, 34) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 27, 34)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 27, 34); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 27, 34);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 27, 34)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 45.4390, -5.6394, 35.5720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 27, 34) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 27,  
34) }
```

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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