

# Converting Colors

YUV(52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(52.0400, -24.1767,  
7.8579)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D3903
RGB	61, 57, 3
RGB Percent	24%, 22%, 1%
CMY	0.7608, 0.7765, 0.9882
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.95, 0.76
HSL	56°, 91%, 13%
HSV	56°, 95%, 24%
XYZ	3.4040, 3.9249, 0.6643
YIQ	52.0400, 19.7180, -15.9460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

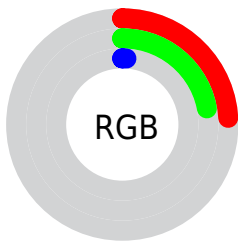
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	7, 61, 3
Decimal	4012291
CIE Lab	23.42, -5.11, 30.88
CIE LCh	23, 31.300, 99.395
Yxy	3.9249, 0.4259, 0.4910
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282202371 (0xFF3D3903)
YUV	52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579
Hunter-Lab	19.8114, -3.9999, 11.8799

# Details


The YUV color **52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **11.9600, 24.1767, -7.8579**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.9370, -24.6189, 9.7023**, and **10.5990, -5.2253, -4.0333** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.6980, -25.4871, 8.1579**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.7240, -21.5559, 7.2581**.

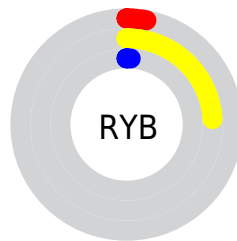
# Distribution



 Red (24%)

 Green (22%)

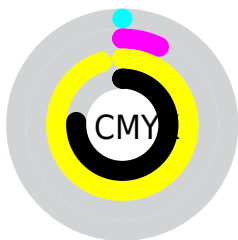
 Blue (1%)





 Red (3%)

 Yellow (24%)

 Blue (1%)

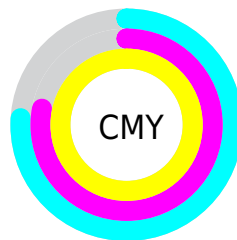



 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (7%)

 Yellow (95%)

 Black (76%)



 Cyan (76%)

 Magenta (78%)


 Yellow (99%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579 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 52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 52.0400, -24.1767,  
7.8579


 52.0400, -24.1767,  
7.8579


 252.3780,  
-10.0464, 2.2995


 32.4940, -16.0195,  
4.8288


 99.9370, -24.6189,  
9.7023


 10.5990, -5.2253,  
-4.0333

 125.1220,  
-25.2031, 10.4170

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 151.1930,  
-26.2241, 11.2317


 177.6770,  
-26.9558, 12.5613


 205.5630,  
-27.3926, 12.6612


 233.6340,


-28.4136, 13.4760


 249.1860,  
-22.2767, 5.0989


 52.0400, -24.1767,  
7.8579


 52.0400, -24.1767,  
7.8579


 51.6980, -25.4871,  
8.1579

 52.7240, -21.5559,  
7.2581

 53.9950, -19.2245,  
6.1434

 54.6790, -16.6037,  
5.5435

 55.9500, -14.2724,  
4.4288

 56.6340, -11.6516,  
3.8290

■ 58.0190, -8.8834,  
2.6143

■ 58.7030, -6.2626,  
2.0145

■ 59.3870, -3.6418,  
1.4146

■ 60.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.0080, -22.1889, 23.6720



52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579



49.6830, -16.1127, -12.0000

# Triad

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



52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579



48.4320, 18.0280, -42.4749



56.6520, 8.0596, 28.3692

# Complementary

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



52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579



11.9600, 24.1767, -7.8579

# 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.



57.2240, 17.1446, 7.6966



52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579



48.2670, 25.0114, -42.3302

# Square

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



52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579



46.5110, 8.1291, -40.7901



49.8820, 25.6942, -27.9605



54.2590, -2.5927, 38.3609



# Rectangle

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



52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579



43.7820, -6.3015, -32.2578



49.8820, 25.6942, -27.9605



57.4170, 11.1334, 22.4363

# Sweetspot

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



52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579



75.2040, -9.4676, 3.3291



20.9120, -6.3656, 35.1572



38.8170, -5.8258, 1.9145



168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579



67.0590, -33.0601, 10.4723



47.2120, -21.7965, -8.9559



30.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



79.7620, -39.3227, 12.4867



187.8870, -92.6283, 29.9171



# Inverse Universe

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



11.9600, 24.1767, -7.8579



11.9410, 33.0601, -10.4723



16.7880, 21.7965, 8.9559



28.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



14.8250, 39.0333, -13.0015

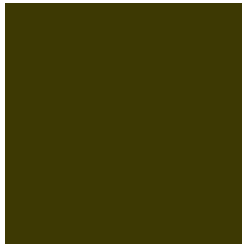


34.1130, 92.6283, -29.9171



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

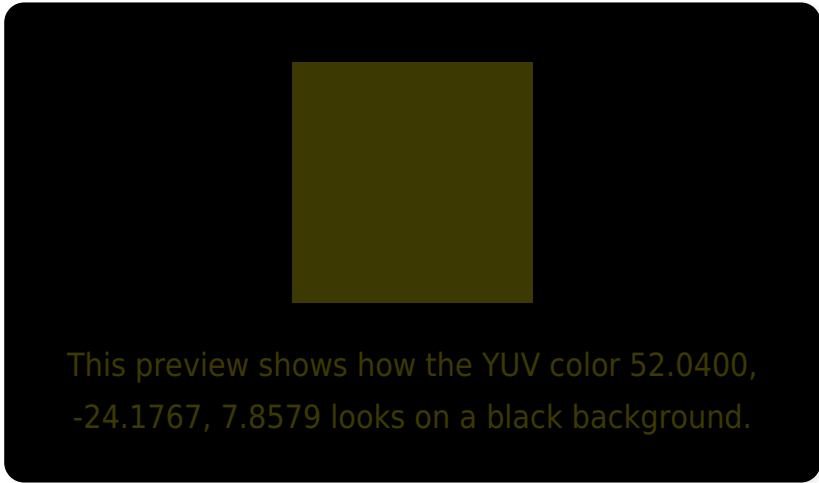
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 52.0400, -24.1767,



# 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

52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579

### Protanopia

51.9370, -24.6189, 9.7023

### Deuteranopia

53.2520, -22.3092, 15.5650



## Tritanopia

56.7450, 0.1257, 6.3626

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579

## Protanomaly

51.6380, -24.4715, 9.0875

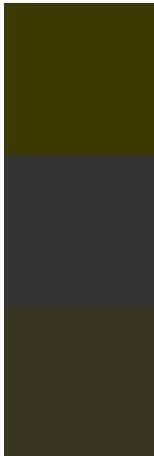
## Deuteranomaly

52.4150, -22.8826, 12.7910

## Tritanomaly

54.7530, -8.7522, 7.2326

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579

## Achromatopsia

52.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

52.0190, -8.8834, 2.6143

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579 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(61, 57, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 57, 3)  
}
```

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(61, 57, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 57, 3) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579 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(61, 57, 3) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 57, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(61, 57, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 57, 3); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 57, 3); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 57, 3) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 52.0400, -24.1767, 7.8579 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 57, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 57,  
3) }
```

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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