

# Converting Colors

YUV(52.7450, -13.6783,  
-46.2574)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(52.7450, -13.6783, -46.2574)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(52.7450, -13.6783,  
-46.2574)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005519
RGB	0, 85, 25
RGB Percent	0%, 33%, 10%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6667, 0.9020
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.71, 0.67
HSL	138°, 100%, 17%
HSV	138°, 100%, 33%
XYZ	3.4240, 6.5672, 2.0068
YIQ	52.7450, -31.4000, -36.6800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

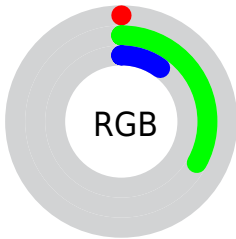
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 66, 85
Decimal	21785
CIELab	30.80, -36.59, 27.86
CIELCh	31, 45.992, 142.716
Yxy	6.5672, 0.2854, 0.5474
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278211865 (0xFF005519)
YUV	52.7450, -13.6783, -46.2574
Hunter-Lab	25.6265, -20.9970, 13.2955

# Details

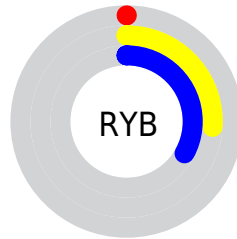
The YUV color **52.7450, -13.6783, -46.2574** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **32.2550, 13.6783, 46.2574**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.3610, -17.9260, -37.1506**, and **23.4800, -11.5756, -20.5920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.7450, -13.6783, -46.2574**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.8210, -12.2368, -41.9390**.

# Distribution



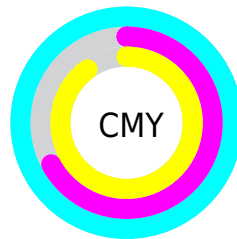
- Red (0%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (90%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 52.7450, -13.6783, -46.2574 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 52.7450, -13.6783, -46.2574 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.7450, -13.6783,  
-46.2574

■ 52.7450, -13.6783,  
-46.2574

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 35.9210, -17.2161,  
-31.5027

■ 107.3610,  
-17.9260, -37.1506

■ 23.4800, -11.5756,  
-20.5920

■ 133.2470,  
-18.3628, -37.0506

■ 2.9350, -1.4470,  
-2.5740

■ 160.6060,  
-19.5258, -37.3655

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 188.0790,  
-20.2519, -37.7803


■ 215.9650,  
-20.6887, -37.6803


■ 232.6980,


-15.6271, -27.7991

 244.6750, -7.2348,  
-12.8700


 52.7450, -13.6783,  
-46.2574

 55.8210, -12.2368,  
-41.9390

 59.1960, -10.9426,  
-37.0059

 62.2720, -9.5011,  
-32.6875

 65.6470, -8.2070,  
-27.7544

 68.7230, -6.7654,  
-23.4361

■ 72.0980, -5.4713,  
-18.5029

■ 75.1740, -4.0298,  
-14.1846

■ 78.5490, -2.7357,  
-9.2515

■ 81.6250, -1.2941,  
-4.9331

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.9110, -32.0011, -2.5529



52.7450, -13.6783, -46.2574



58.7240, 1.6151, -51.5009

# Triad

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



52.7450, -13.6783, -46.2574



62.7890, 40.0370, -55.0660



66.8550, -9.7885, 59.7632

# Complementary

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



52.7450, -13.6783, -46.2574



32.2550, 13.6783, 46.2574

# 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.



68.0020, 7.3940, 55.2492



52.7450, -13.6783, -46.2574



70.4240, 33.8080, -17.0348

# Square

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



52.7450, -13.6783, -46.2574



65.1880, 31.4593, -57.1699



74.0940, 21.1527, 28.8586



68.1850, -27.2062, 46.3188



# Rectangle

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



52.7450, -13.6783, -46.2574



62.1610, 12.2456, -54.5152



74.0940, 21.1527, 28.8586



66.1740, -3.5368, 61.2374

# Sweetspot

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



52.7450, -13.6783, -46.2574



97.3970, -5.6187, -17.8882



68.1340, -33.5901, -6.2565



48.4240, -3.1670, -10.8958



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.



52.7450, -13.6783, -46.2574



68.2180, -17.8555, -59.8272



57.5330, 4.6672, -50.4564



41.4620, -0.7208, -2.1592



66.3430, -17.4241, -58.1828



145.8110, -37.8678, -127.8762



# Inverse Universe

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



32.2550, 13.6783, 46.2574



41.6680, 17.4187, 59.9272



27.4670, -4.6672, 50.4564



40.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



40.6570, 17.4241, 58.1828

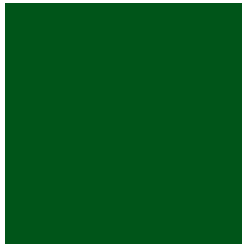


89.1890, 37.8678, 127.8762



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 52.7450, -13.6783, -46.2574 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

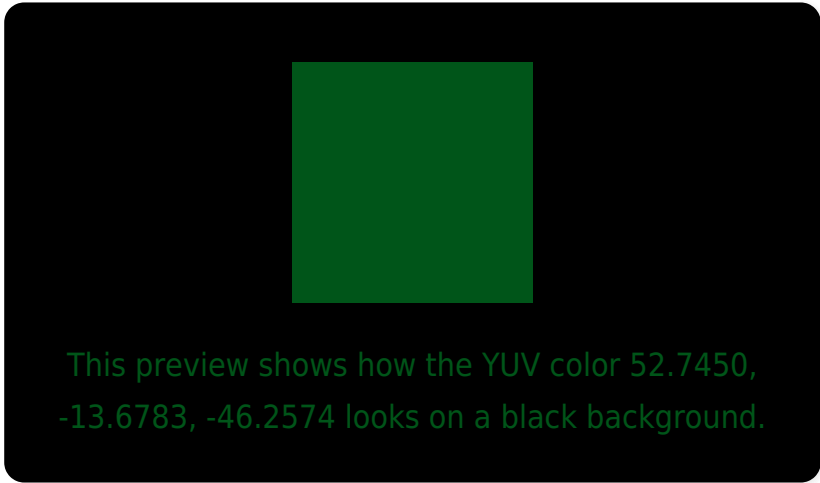
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

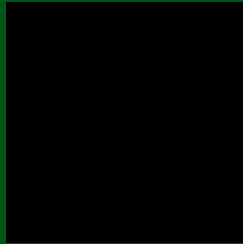
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 52.7450, -13.6783, -46.2574 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 52.7450, -13.6783, -46.2574.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 52.7450, -13.6783, -46.2574.

-46.2574.

# 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



### Protanopia

69.8770, -23.6034, 10.6319

### Deuteranopia

70.9470, -19.6939, 16.7095

### Tritanopia

66.6420, 9.5435, -27.7500

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

63.3690, -19.9019, -9.9706

## Deuteranomaly

64.3740, -17.4394, -6.4670

## Tritanomaly

61.4210, 1.2714, -34.5722

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

53.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

53.2230, -5.0399, -16.8586

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 52.7450, -13.6783, -46.2574 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(0, 85, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 85, 25)  
}
```

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(0, 85, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 85, 25) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 52.7450, -13.6783, -46.2574 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(0, 85, 25) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 85, 25) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 85, 25)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 85, 25); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 85, 25); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 85, 25) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 52.7450, -13.6783, -46.2574 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 85, 25) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 85,  
25) }
```

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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