

Converting Colors

YUV(53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(53.1630, -0.5734,
-2.7740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	323734
RGB	50, 55, 52
RGB Percent	20%, 22%, 20%
CMY	0.8039, 0.7843, 0.7961
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.05, 0.78
HSL	144°, 5%, 21%
HSV	144°, 9%, 22%
XYZ	3.3014, 3.6584, 3.7810
YIQ	53.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_YB	50, 54, 55
Decimal	3290932
CIE Lab	22.51, -2.85, 1.14
CIE LCh	23, 3.067, 158.094
Yxy	3.6584, 0.3074, 0.3406
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281481012 (0xFF323734)
YUV	53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740
Hunter-Lab	19.1270, -2.6623, 1.6687

Details

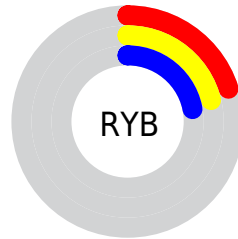
The YUV color **53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **51.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.7500, -0.8628, -3.2887**, and **8.0380, -1.0047, -4.4183** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.3260, -1.1467, -5.5479**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148**.

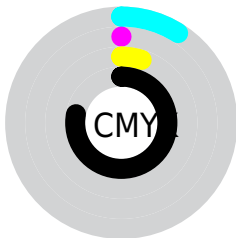
Distribution



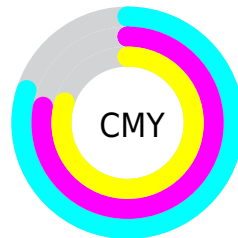
- Red (20%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740 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 53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 53.1630, -0.5734,
-2.7740

■ 53.1630, -0.5734,
-2.7740

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 32.1630, -0.5734,
-2.7740

■ 99.7500, -0.8628,
-3.2887

■ 8.0380, -1.0047,
-4.4183

■ 124.7500, -0.8628,
-3.2887

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 150.7500, -0.8627,
-3.2887

■ 176.8640, -0.4260,
-3.3887

■ 204.7500, -0.8627,
-3.2887

■ 232.7500, -0.8628,

-3.2887

■ 53.1630, -0.5734,
-2.7740

■ 53.1630, -0.5734,
-2.7740

■ 51.3260, -1.1467,
-5.5479

■ 55.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148

■ 49.0760, -2.0095,
-8.8367

■ 57.2500, 0.8628,
3.2887

■ 47.2390, -2.5828,
-11.6106

■ 59.3860, 1.2887,
6.6775

■ 45.1030, -3.0088,
-14.9993

■ 61.2230, 1.8621,
9.4514

■ 42.9670, -3.4347,
-18.3881

■ 63.4730, 2.7248,
12.7402

■ 41.0160, -4.4449,
-21.0620

■ 65.3100, 3.2982,
15.5141

■ 39.1790, -5.0182,
-23.8360

■ 67.4460, 3.7241,
18.9029

■ 37.0430, -5.4442,
-27.2247

■ 69.2830, 4.2975,
21.6768

■ 34.7930, -6.3069,
-30.5135

■ 71.5330, 5.1602,
24.9656

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53.5330, -1.7418, -1.3444



53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740



52.7930, 0.5951, -4.2035

Triad

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



53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740



53.8580, 2.0420, -1.6295



53.9790, -1.4686, 4.4034

Complementary

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



53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740



51.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740

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.



54.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740



54.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296

Square

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



53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740



53.2600, 2.3368, -2.8590



53.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740



53.8540, -1.9000, 2.7590

Rectangle

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



53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740



53.0210, 1.4686, -4.4034



53.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740



54.0930, -1.0318, 4.3034

Sweetspot

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



53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740



70.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296



53.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297



35.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296



163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740



68.4510, -0.7153, -3.9035



53.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



26.8750, -0.4314, -1.6444



58.2220, -10.4624, -51.0607



138.5850, -24.9384, -121.5390

Inverse Universe

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



51.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740



66.5490, 0.7153, 3.9035



51.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



26.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



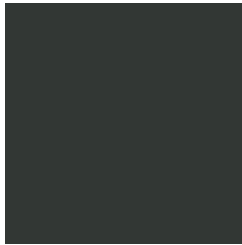
33.7780, 10.4624, 51.0607



80.5290, 25.3752, 121.4391

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

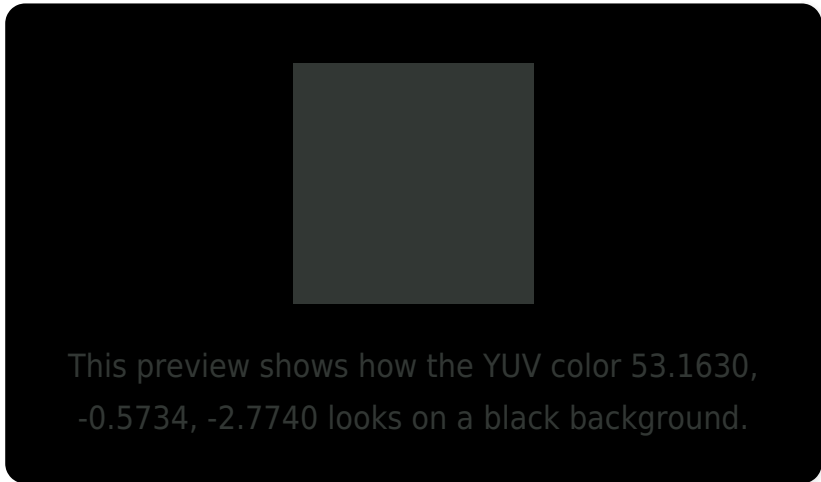
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

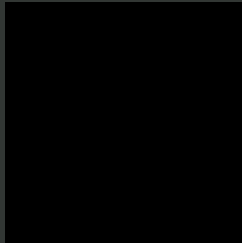
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740.



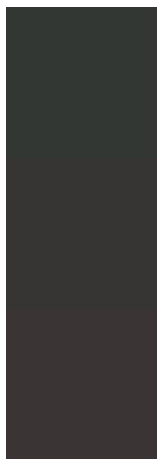
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 53.1630, -0.5734,

-2.7740.

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

53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740

Protanopia

53.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295

Deuteranopia

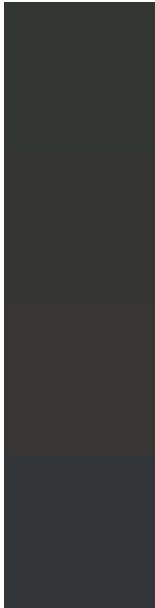
54.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



Tritanopia

53.5590, 2.1894, -2.2442

Trichromacy



Original Color

53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740

Protanomaly

53.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148

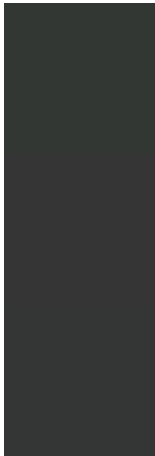
Deuteranomaly

53.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443

Tritanomaly

53.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443

Monochromacy



Original Color

53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740

Achromatopsia

53.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

53.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740 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(50, 55, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 55, 52)  
}
```

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(50, 55, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 55, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740 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(50, 55, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 55, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(50, 55, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 55, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 55, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 55, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 53.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 55, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 55,  
52) }
```

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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