

# Converting Colors

YUV(53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(53.6590, -26.4539,  
-8.4709)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C4500
RGB	44, 69, 0
RGB Percent	17%, 27%, 0%
CMY	0.8275, 0.7294, 1.0000
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 1.00, 0.73
HSL	82°, 100%, 14%
HSV	82°, 100%, 27%
XYZ	3.1668, 4.7917, 0.7580
YIQ	53.6590, 7.2490, -26.7590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

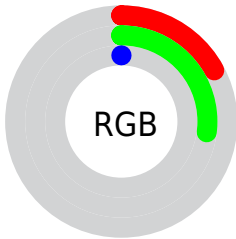
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 69, 25
Decimal	2901248
CIELab	26.13, -20.72, 34.22
CIELCh	26, 39.998, 121.194
Yxy	4.7917, 0.3633, 0.5497
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281091328 (0xFF2C4500)
YUV	53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709
Hunter-Lab	21.8900, -12.4839, 13.2700

# Details

The YUV color **53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **15.3410, 26.4539, 8.4709**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.0720, -26.1645, -7.9561**, and **16.4360, -8.1029, -14.4144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.3540, -23.8385, -7.3265**.

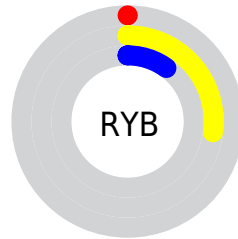
# Distribution



Red (17%)

Green (27%)

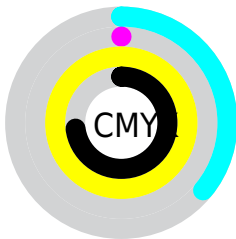
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (10%)

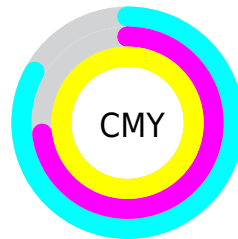


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (83%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709 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 53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 53.6590, -26.4539,  
-8.4709

■ 53.6590, -26.4539,  
-8.4709

■ 252.4920, -9.6096,  
2.1995

■ 33.2810, -16.4075,  
-10.7704

■ 102.0720,  
-26.1645, -7.9561

■ 16.4360, -8.1029,  
-14.4144

■ 127.8440,  
-27.0381, -7.7562

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 154.3170,  
-27.7643, -8.1710


■ 181.0890,  
-28.6379, -7.9711


■ 208.9750,  
-29.0747, -7.8711


■ 237.4480,


-29.8009, -8.2859


 249.1860,  
-22.2767, 5.0989


 53.6590, -26.4539,  
-8.4709

 55.3540, -23.8385,  
-7.3265

 56.7500, -21.0757,  
-6.7968

 58.4450, -18.4604,  
-5.6523

 59.8410, -15.6976,  
-5.1226

 61.5360, -13.0822,  
-3.9781

■ 62.8180, -10.7563,  
-3.3484

■ 64.5130, -8.1409,  
-2.2039

■ 65.9090, -5.3781,  
-1.6742

■ 67.6040, -2.7628,  
-0.5297

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.2320, -28.7084, 14.7055



53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709



46.9720, -7.8742, -41.1944

# Triad

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



53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709



55.3740, 29.3956, -48.5630



57.5900, 2.1741, 49.4716

# Complementary

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



53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709



15.3410, 26.4539, 8.4709

# 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.



62.3950, 14.5953, 32.1026



53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709



52.1770, 34.9157, -45.7592

# Square

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



53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709



54.6270, 18.9179, -47.9079



62.6450, 25.3180, -0.5657



57.9800, -12.8081, 48.2525



# Rectangle

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



53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709



49.9530, 1.0092, -43.8088



62.6450, 25.3180, -0.5657



59.0070, 6.4055, 45.5979

# Sweetspot

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



53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709



83.2310, -10.4669, -2.8336



34.7190, -17.1165, 30.0644



42.2680, -6.5411, -1.9890



173.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709



69.2860, -34.1580, -10.7748



43.4930, -21.4420, -29.3734



34.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



76.9500, -37.9364, -12.2342



176.6040, -87.0658, -27.7167



# Inverse Universe

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



15.3410, 26.4539, 8.4709



19.7140, 34.1580, 10.7748



25.5070, 21.4420, 29.3734



32.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



22.0500, 37.9364, 12.2342

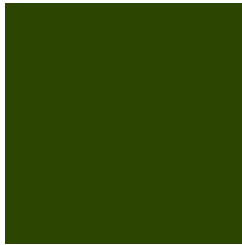


50.3960, 87.0658, 27.7167



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

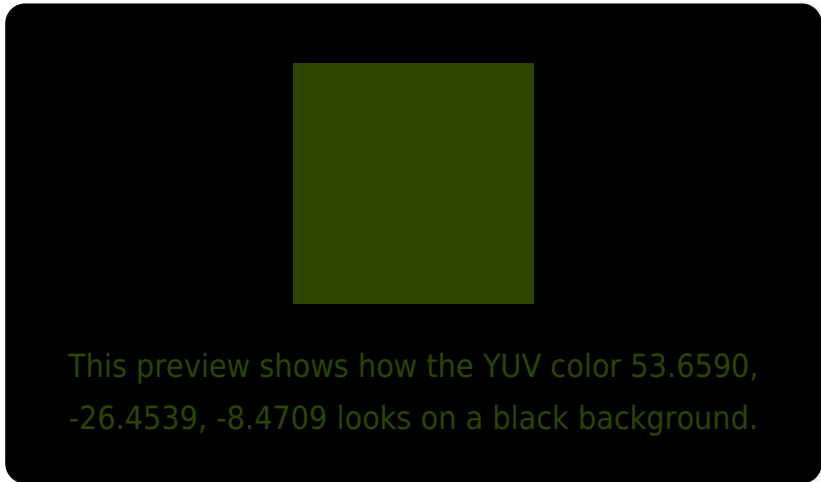
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709.



# 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

57.3240, -28.2607, 11.1169

### Deuteranopia

59.4370, -22.8934, 16.2798

### Tritanopia

60.6830, 4.1003, -8.4920

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

56.3940, -27.8022, 4.0395

## Deuteranomaly

57.6270, -24.4661, 7.3431

## Tritanomaly

58.1100, -6.9562, -8.8665

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

53.4590, -9.5933, -3.0335

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709 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(44, 69, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 69, 0)  
}
```

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(44, 69, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 69, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709 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(44, 69, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 69, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(44, 69, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 69, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 69, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 69, 0) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 53.6590, -26.4539, -8.4709 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 69, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 69,  
0) }
```

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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