

# Converting Colors

YUV(53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(53.9370, -0.9549,  
26.3653)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	542734
RGB	84, 39, 52
RGB Percent	33%, 15%, 20%
CMY	0.6706, 0.8471, 0.7961
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 0.38, 0.67
HSL	343°, 37%, 24%
HSV	343°, 54%, 33%
XYZ	5.0015, 3.5838, 3.6769
YIQ	53.9370, 22.6470, 13.5830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

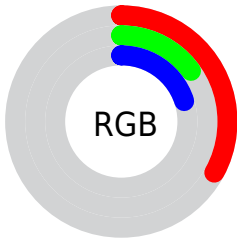
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	84, 39, 52
Decimal	5515060
CIELab	22.24, 22.52, 1.29
CIElCh	22, 22.555, 3.288
Yxy	3.5838, 0.4079, 0.2923
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283705140 (0xFF542734)
YUV	53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653
Hunter-Lab	18.9309, 14.0303, 1.7357

# Details

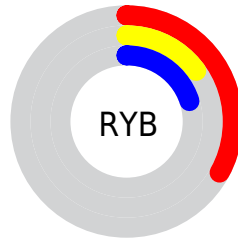
The YUV color  $[53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $663333$ . A complement of this color would be  $[69.0630, 0.9549, -26.3653]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[102.0190, -1.9814, 28.9243]$ , and  $[12.3450, -3.1281, 23.3764]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[48.5570, -1.2606, 31.0835]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[59.3170, -0.6493, 21.6470]$ .

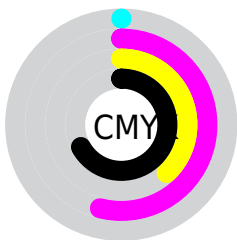
# Distribution



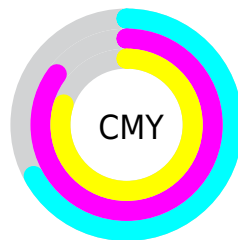
- Red (33%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653 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 53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 53.9370, -0.9549,  
26.3653

■ 53.9370, -0.9549,  
26.3653

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 31.4530, -0.2233,  
25.0357

■ 102.0190, -1.9814,  
28.9243

■ 12.3450, -3.1281,  
23.3764

■ 127.0300, -1.9868,  
30.6687

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 153.6280, -2.2816,  
31.8982

■ 180.3400, -2.1396,  
33.0278

■ 208.5250, -2.7238,  
33.7426

■ 230.5450, 0.2243,

21.4470

249.7170, 2.6045,  
4.6332

53.9370, -0.9549,  
26.3653

53.9370, -0.9549,  
26.3653

48.5570, -1.2606,  
31.0835

59.3170, -0.6493,  
21.6470

42.5900, -1.2769,  
36.3166

65.2840, -0.6330,  
16.4139

37.2100, -1.5825,  
41.0348

70.6640, -0.3274,  
11.6957

31.2430, -1.5988,  
46.2679

76.6310, -0.3111,  
6.4626

27.8520, -1.8990,  
49.2418

82.0110, -0.0054,  
1.7444

■ 87.3910, 0.3002,  
-2.9739

■ 93.3580, 0.3165,  
-8.2070

■ 98.7380, 0.6222,  
-12.9252

■ 104.7050, 0.6384,  
-18.1583

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.9450, 6.9291, 17.5882



53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653



52.9880, -8.3751, 26.3205

# Triad

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



53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653



49.9380, -12.7874, -5.2076



44.0950, 19.1802, -38.6713

# Complementary

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



53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653



69.0630, 0.9549, -26.3653

# 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.



43.9010, 13.3598, -38.5012



53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653



46.1300, -4.0081, -21.1620

# Square

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



53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653



51.5160, -16.0304, 8.3175



42.6640, 6.0816, -37.4163



49.6890, 18.3943, -19.8983



# Rectangle

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



53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653



53.1140, -12.8742, 22.7020



42.6640, 6.0816, -37.4163



44.3400, 17.5804, -38.8862

# Sweetspot

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



53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653



97.9520, -0.4693, 10.5661



53.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739



48.7450, 0.1257, 6.3626



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.



53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653



62.6230, -1.2931, 41.5496



57.7380, -9.2378, 23.0318



38.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



34.8150, -2.3738, 61.5522



77.0060, -4.9330, 135.9297



# Inverse Universe

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



53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653



62.6230, -1.2931, 41.5496



65.2620, 9.2378, -23.0318



38.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



34.8150, -2.3738, 61.5522

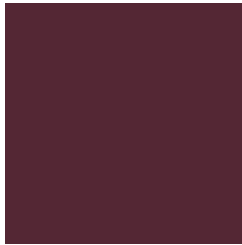


77.0060, -4.9330, 135.9297



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

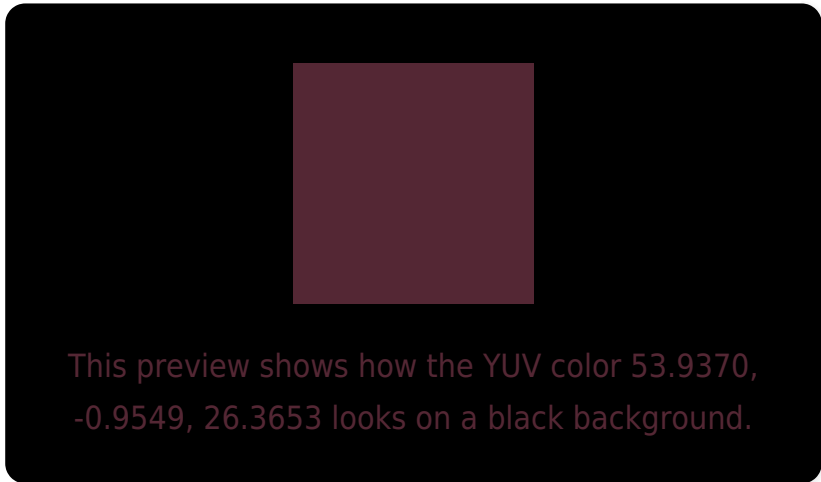
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 53.9370, -0.9549,



# 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

53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653

### Protanopia

54.4990, 3.2050, -1.3146

### Deuteranopia

54.4630, -2.2003, 5.7329



## Tritanopia

53.7860, -5.3175, 25.6207

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653

## Protanomaly

54.5110, 1.7201, 8.3219

## Deuteranomaly

54.0340, -1.4958, 13.1252

## Tritanomaly

53.5410, -3.7177, 25.8355

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653

## Achromatopsia

54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

54.2400, -0.6113, 9.4365

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653 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(84, 39, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 39, 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(84, 39, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 39, 52) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653 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(84, 39, 52) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 39, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 39, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 39, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 39, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 39, 52)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 53.9370, -0.9549, 26.3653 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 39, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 39,  
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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