

# Converting Colors

YUV(54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(54.0910, -14.8349,  
-1.8338)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	343D18
RGB	52, 61, 24
RGB Percent	20%, 24%, 9%
CMY	0.7961, 0.7608, 0.9059
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.61, 0.76
HSL	75°, 44%, 17%
HSV	75°, 61%, 24%
XYZ	3.2498, 4.1335, 1.4907
YIQ	54.0910, 6.5130, -13.4150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

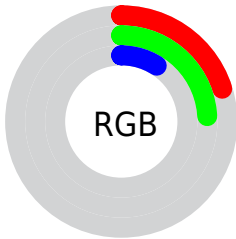
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	24, 61, 33
Decimal	3423512
CIE Lab	24.11, -10.60, 21.31
CIE LCh	24, 23.795, 116.441
Yxy	4.1335, 0.3662, 0.4658
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281613592 (0xFF343D18)
YUV	54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338
Hunter-Lab	20.3310, -7.0471, 9.8844

# Details

The YUV color **54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **30.9090, 14.8349, 1.8338**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.0480, -16.2927, -0.9191**, and **11.7400, -5.7878, -10.2960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.1080, -17.3082, -1.8487**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.0740, -12.3615, -1.8189**.

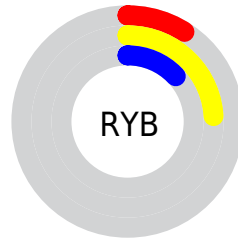
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (24%)

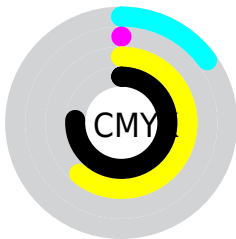
Blue (9%)



Red (9%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (13%)

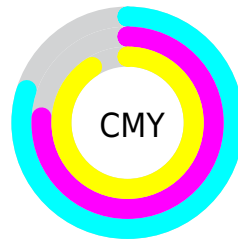


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (61%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338 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 54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 54.0910, -14.8349,  
-1.8338

■ 54.0910, -14.8349,  
-1.8338

■ 254.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

■ 32.1620, -15.8559,  
-1.0191

■ 101.0480,  
-16.2927, -0.9191

■ 11.7400, -5.7878,  
-10.2960

■ 126.5210,  
-17.0189, -1.3339

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 152.4070,  
-17.4557, -1.2339


■ 179.2930,  
-17.8924, -1.1340


■ 206.4780,  
-18.4767, -0.4192


■ 235.0650,


-18.7660, -0.9340


 251.5800,  
-13.1039, 2.9993


 54.0910, -14.8349,  
-1.8338


 54.0910, -14.8349,  
-1.8338


 53.1080, -17.3082,  
-1.8487


 55.0740, -12.3615,  
-1.8189


 51.8260, -19.6342,  
-2.4784


 56.3560, -10.0355,  
-1.1892

 50.8430, -22.1076,  
-2.4933

 57.3390, -7.5621,  
-1.1743

 49.5610, -24.4336,  
-3.1230

 58.6210, -5.2362,  
-0.5446

 59.7180, -2.3260,  
-0.6297

■ 61.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.9830, 2.4734,  
0.0149

■ 63.2650, 4.7994,  
0.6446

■ 64.2480, 7.2727,  
0.6595

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.1960, -17.3516, 12.1061



54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338



51.3430, -7.0711, -18.7178

# Triad

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



54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338



47.4860, 19.4804, -41.6452



58.1050, 0.9342, 27.0949

# Complementary

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



54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338



30.9090, 14.8349, 1.8338

# 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.



59.3900, 8.6817, 15.4440



54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338



51.2040, 20.6054, -29.1199

# Square

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



54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338



47.0640, 12.7864, -41.2751



57.7020, 15.4299, -2.3697



57.5260, -7.6543, 28.4797



# Rectangle

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



54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338



46.0080, 0.9821, -35.0870



57.7020, 15.4299, -2.3697



58.4790, 3.7079, 24.1359

# Sweetspot

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



54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338



76.5070, -5.6730, -0.4446



40.3460, -8.0586, 18.1136



39.3760, -3.6364, -0.3298



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.



54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338



68.2020, -23.2706, -2.8082



48.7090, -12.1815, -12.8998



30.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



76.4070, -37.6687, -4.7419



180.5460, -89.0092, -11.0028



# Inverse Universe

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



30.9090, 14.8349, 1.8338



31.7980, 23.2706, 2.8082



36.2910, 12.1815, 12.8998



28.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



17.5930, 37.6687, 4.7419

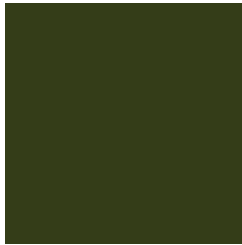


41.4540, 89.0092, 11.0028



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

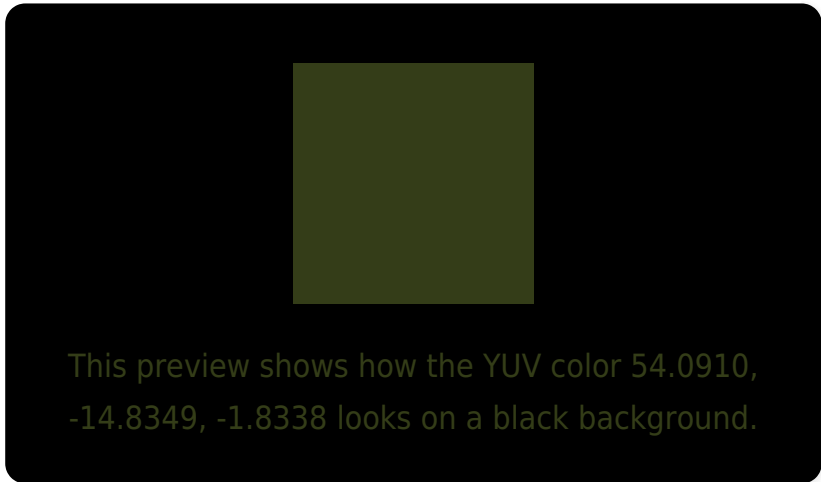
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

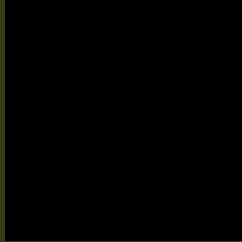
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 54.0910, -14.8349,

-1.8338.

# 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

54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338

### Protanopia

55.2170, -15.8830, 7.7027

### Deuteranopia

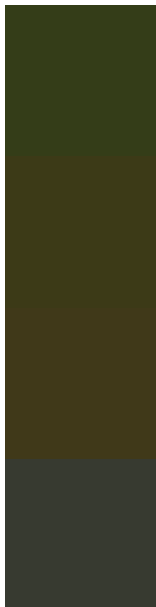
56.4780, -15.0257, 12.7358



**Tritanopia**

57.2710, 2.3314, -1.1147

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338

## Protanomaly

54.6080, -15.5827, 4.7288

## Deuteranomaly

55.4450, -15.0094, 7.5027

## Tritanomaly

55.9630, -3.9258, -0.8446

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338

## Achromatopsia

54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

54.2080, -5.5255, -1.0594

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338 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(52, 61, 24)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 61, 24)  
}
```

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(52, 61, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 61, 24) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338 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(52, 61, 24) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 61, 24) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 61, 24)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 61, 24); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 61, 24);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 61, 24)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 54.0910, -14.8349, -1.8338 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 61, 24) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 61,  
24) }
```

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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