

# Converting Colors

YUV(54.3490, -25.8081,  
64.5919)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(54.3490, -25.8081,  
64.5919)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	801B02
RGB	128, 27, 2
RGB Percent	50%, 11%, 1%
CMY	0.4980, 0.8941, 0.9922
CMYK	0.00, 0.79, 0.98, 0.50
HSL	12°, 97%, 25%
HSV	12°, 98%, 50%
XYZ	9.3050, 5.3774, 0.6050
YIQ	54.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

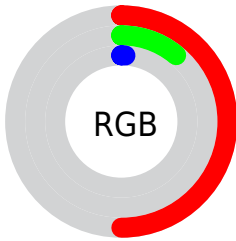
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">128, 33, 2</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8395522</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">27.78, 41.72, 39.25</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">28, 57.280, 43.255</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">5.3774, 0.6087, 0.3518</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4286585602</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF801B02</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">23.1893, 31.0439, 14.6858</a>

# Details

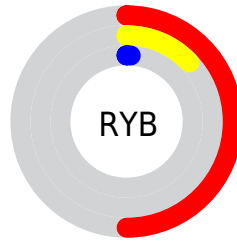
The YUV color **54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **75.6510, 25.8081, -64.5919**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.7580, -29.4607, 69.4952**, and **20.9300, -10.3185, 43.0344** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.9470, -26.1029, 65.8215**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.7010, -23.0236, 58.1442**.

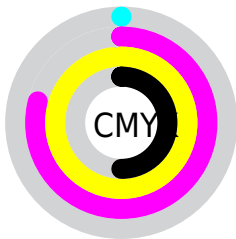
# Distribution



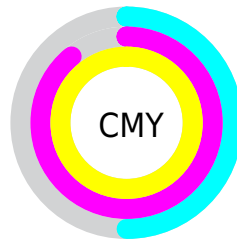
- Red (50%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (1%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (1%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Black (50%)




- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (99%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919 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 54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 54.3490, -25.8081,  
64.5919


 54.3490, -25.8081,  
64.5919


 252.2640,  
-10.4832, 2.3995


 29.6010, -14.5933,  
60.8629

 108.7580,  
-29.4607, 69.4952

 20.9300, -10.3185,  
43.0344

 135.9110,  
-31.5081, 72.8691

 13.2700, -6.0491,  
26.9502

 163.2920,  
-32.6820, 76.0429


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 183.4860,  
-30.3126, 62.7178


 202.8860,  
-27.0588, 45.7040


 222.4000,


-23.3682, 28.5902


 242.5010,  
-19.9670, 10.9616


 54.3490, -25.8081,  
64.5919


 54.3490, -25.8081,  
64.5919


 52.9470, -26.1029,  
65.8215

 61.7010, -23.0236,  
58.1442

 69.6400, -20.5285,  
51.1817

 76.8780, -18.1809,  
44.8340

 84.2300, -15.3964,  
38.3863

 91.5820, -12.6119,  
31.9386

■ 99.5210, -10.1169,  
24.9761

■ 106.8730, -7.3324,  
18.5284

■ 114.1110, -4.9847,  
12.1807

■ 121.4630, -2.2003,  
5.7329

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.3320, 0.3293, 81.2698



54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919



61.8970, -30.5152, 34.2933

# Triad

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



54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919



52.4660, -7.1317, -46.0127



55.5970, 48.0197, -48.7586

# Complementary

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



54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919



75.6510, 25.8081, -64.5919

# 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.



63.0000, 43.3840, -55.2510



54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919



58.4110, 13.1084, -51.2264

# Square

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



54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919



45.7860, -22.5725, -40.1543



63.0850, 31.0171, -55.3255



66.1990, 31.9469, 19.9965



# Rectangle

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



54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919



61.7650, -30.4501, 13.3611



63.0850, 31.0171, -55.3255



58.7600, 47.4463, -51.5325

# Sweetspot

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



54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919



136.8200, -10.2643, 25.5909



51.4160, 26.4169, 67.1642



66.4920, -6.1586, 15.3545



212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919



69.0050, -34.0195, 85.0646



90.1560, -43.4609, 33.1892



60.2670, -1.6106, 3.2738



52.9470, -26.1029, 65.8215



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



75.6510, 25.8081, -64.5919



96.9950, 34.0195, -85.0646



39.8440, 43.4609, -33.1892



60.7330, 1.6106, -3.2738



74.4660, 26.3923, -65.3067

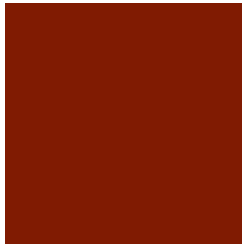


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

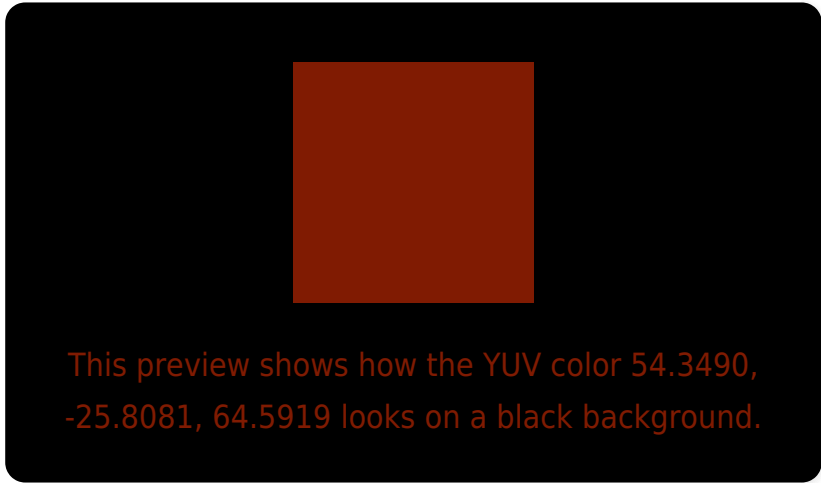
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

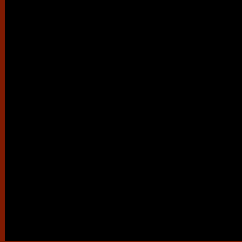
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 54.3490, -25.8081,



# 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

54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919

### Protanopia

64.3500, -24.3295, 10.2171

### Deuteranopia

62.9830, -31.0506, 19.3089



## Tritanopia

55.7970, -15.1829, 63.3220

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919

## Protanomaly

60.6560, -24.9734, 30.1197

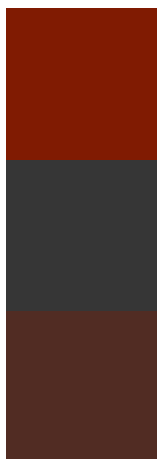
## Deuteranomaly

60.2500, -29.2102, 35.7378

## Tritanomaly

55.4720, -18.9667, 63.6071

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919

## Achromatopsia

54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

54.0370, -9.3852, 23.6466

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919 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(128, 27, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 27, 2)  
}
```

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(128, 27, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 27, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919 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(128, 27, 2) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 27, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(128, 27, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 27, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 27, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 27, 2)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 54.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 27, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128, 27,  
2) }
```

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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