

Converting Colors

YUV(54.5920, 15.4841,
-19.8132)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(54.5920, 15.4841,
-19.8132)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	203C56
RGB	32, 60, 86
RGB Percent	13%, 24%, 34%
CMY	0.8745, 0.7647, 0.6627
CMYK	0.63, 0.30, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	209°, 46%, 23%
HSV	209°, 63%, 34%
XYZ	3.8912, 4.2107, 9.4118
YIQ	54.5920, -25.0340, 2.1500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

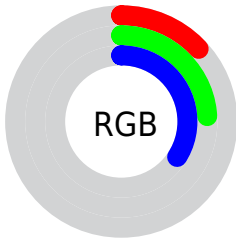
Format	Color
R_{YB}	32, 50, 86
Decimal	2112598
CIE Lab	24.36, -1.62, -18.85
CIE LCh	24, 18.920, 265.083
Yxy	4.2107, 0.2222, 0.2404
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280302678 (0xFF203C56)
YUV	54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132
Hunter-Lab	20.5199, -2.0606, -12.8302

Details

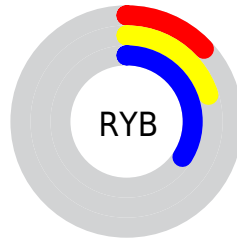
The YUV color **54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **63.4080, -15.4841, 19.8132**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.5320, 16.4997, -18.8836**, and **15.2400, 12.6997, -13.3655** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.5530, 17.9684, -23.2870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.6310, 12.9999, -16.3394**.

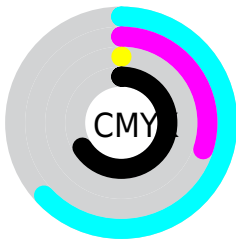
Distribution



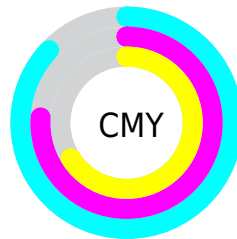
- Red (13%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132 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 54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 54.5920, 15.4841,
-19.8132

■ 54.5920, 15.4841,
-19.8132

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 30.6840, 15.9318,
-23.4019

■ 102.5320, 16.4997,
-18.8836

■ 15.2400, 12.6997,
-13.3655

■ 127.9450, 16.7891,
-18.3688

■ 2.7530, 8.0098,
-2.4144

■ 154.0590, 17.2259,
-18.4687

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 181.1730, 17.6627,
-18.5687

■ 208.9880, 18.2469,
-19.2835

■ 234.8220, 9.9478,

-17.3839

251.7110, 1.6215,
-6.7625

54.5920, 15.4841,
-19.8132

54.5920, 15.4841,
-19.8132

49.5530, 17.9684,
-23.2870

59.6310, 12.9999,
-16.3394

44.8130, 20.3052,
-26.1460

64.3710, 10.6631,
-13.4804

39.7740, 22.7894,
-29.6198

69.4100, 8.1789,
-10.0066

36.2190, 24.5420,
-31.7641

74.7370, 5.5527,
-7.6623

79.7760, 3.0684,
-4.1886

■ 84.8150, 0.5842,
-0.7148

■ 89.5550, -1.7526,
2.1443

■ 94.5940, -4.2368,
5.6181

■ 99.3340, -6.5737,
8.4771

Harmonies

Analogous

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



47.1010, 16.7122, -40.4306



54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132



58.6050, 12.5197, -2.2846

Triad

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



54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132



58.3620, -5.6015, 23.3615



53.6040, -6.2138, -13.6847

Complementary

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



54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132



63.4080, -15.4841, 19.8132

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.



55.9000, -11.7827, -0.7893



54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132



57.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282

Square

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



54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132



59.3600, 0.8085, 20.7323



56.8090, -13.7098, 10.6915



49.8070, 2.5601, -27.8947

Rectangle

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



54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132



59.7480, 8.9982, 7.2370



56.8090, -13.7098, 10.6915



54.3550, -8.5560, -9.0813

Sweetspot

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



54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132



99.8510, 5.9895, -7.7623



66.5480, -4.7072, -30.2986



48.5910, 3.6526, -4.9033



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.



54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132



63.4040, 23.9578, -31.0493



39.3300, 23.0083, -6.4284



40.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295



45.0700, 30.5315, -39.5264



98.4040, 67.3418, -86.3003

Inverse Universe

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



51.3380, 4.2704, 30.3986



58.1320, 6.8369, 47.2422



78.6700, -23.0083, 6.4284



40.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



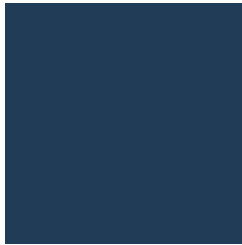
38.3770, 8.6881, 60.1824



84.1730, 18.6487, 132.2753

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

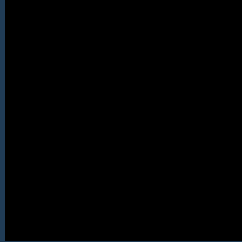
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

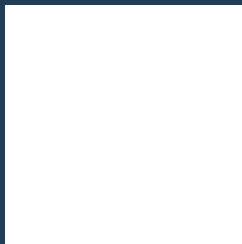
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 54.5920, 15.4841,

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

54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132

Protanopia

57.5720, 12.5360, -7.5176

Deuteranopia

57.4190, 14.5834, -10.8915



Tritanopia

51.7240, 8.5171, -25.1909

Trichromacy



Original Color

54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132

Protanomaly

56.4790, 13.5679, -11.8211

Deuteranomaly

56.5110, 15.0311, -14.4801

Tritanomaly

52.7180, 10.9850, -23.4317

Monochromacy



Original Color

54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.0360, 5.4053, -7.0476

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132 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(32, 60, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 60, 86)  
}
```

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(32, 60, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 60, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132 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(32, 60, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 60, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 60, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 60, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 60, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 60, 86)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 54.5920, 15.4841, -19.8132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 60, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 60,  
86) }
```

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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