

# Converting Colors

YUV(54.6020, -26.9188,  
-46.1320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(54.6020, -26.9188, -46.1320)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(54.6020, -26.9188,  
-46.1320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	025C00
RGB	2, 92, 0
RGB Percent	1%, 36%, 0%
CMY	0.9922, 0.6392, 1.0000
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 1.00, 0.64
HSL	119°, 100%, 18%
HSV	119°, 100%, 36%
XYZ	3.8522, 7.6672, 1.2769
YIQ	54.6020, -24.1080, -47.6920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

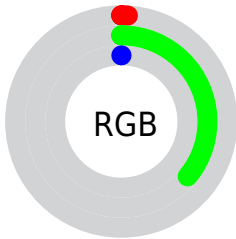
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 92, 90</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">154624</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">33.28, -40.67, 39.53</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">33, 56.710, 135.813</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">7.6672, 0.3010, 0.5992</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4278344704 (0xFF025C00)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">54.6020, -26.9188, -46.1320</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">27.6897, -23.6241, 16.6487</a>

# Details

The YUV color **54.6020, -26.9188, -46.1320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **37.3980, 26.9188, 46.1320**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.0270, -28.1143, -35.9807**, and **26.4150, -13.0226, -23.1660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.6020, -26.9188, -46.1320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.3190, -24.3143, -41.4988**.

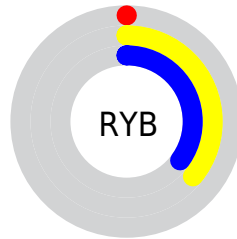
# Distribution



Red (1%)

Green (36%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (35%)

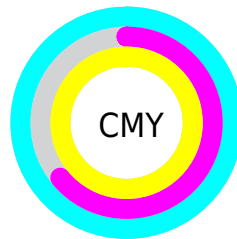


Cyan (98%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (99%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 54.6020, -26.9188, -46.1320 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 54.6020, -26.9188, -46.1320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 54.6020, -26.9188,  
-46.1320

■ 54.6020, -26.9188,  
-46.1320

■ 253.4040, -6.1152,  
1.3997

■ 39.9160, -19.6786,  
-35.0063

■ 111.0270,  
-28.1143, -35.9807

■ 26.4150, -13.0226,  
-23.1660

■ 137.7990,  
-28.9879, -35.7807

■ 11.7400, -5.7878,  
-10.2960

■ 165.1580,  
-30.1509, -36.0956

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 192.9300,  
-31.0245, -35.8956


■ 221.4030,  
-31.7507, -36.3104


■ 232.9670,


-23.6477, -21.8961


 244.8300,  
-15.6922, -6.8669


 54.6020, -26.9188,  
-46.1320

 58.3190, -24.3143,  
-41.4988

 62.0360, -21.7097,  
-36.8656

 65.8670, -18.6684,  
-32.3324

 69.5840, -16.0639,  
-27.6992

 73.3010, -13.4594,  
-23.0660

■ 77.0180, -10.8549,  
-18.4328

■ 80.7350, -8.2504,  
-13.7996

■ 84.5660, -5.2090,  
-9.2664

■ 88.2830, -2.6045,  
-4.6332

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.7330, -35.3644, 2.8652



54.6020, -26.9188, -46.1320



62.6220, -3.7576, -54.9195

# Triad

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



54.6020, -26.9188, -46.1320



71.7540, 46.4633, -62.9283



62.8220, -2.8702, 80.8401

# Complementary

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



54.6020, -26.9188, -46.1320



37.3980, 26.9188, 46.1320

# 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.



68.6690, 15.9392, 67.8193



54.6020, -26.9188, -46.1320



63.5360, 50.5148, -55.7211

# Square

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



54.6020, -26.9188, -46.1320



72.5400, 34.2438, -63.6176



79.5910, 30.7676, 24.9147



70.2410, -28.7128, 62.9326



# Rectangle

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



54.6020, -26.9188, -46.1320



66.7430, 9.4937, -58.5336



79.5910, 30.7676, 24.9147



61.0100, 5.4181, 82.4292

# Sweetspot

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



54.6020, -26.9188, -46.1320



105.4310, -10.5655, -17.9180



79.7510, -39.3172, 10.7424



52.2130, -6.5140, -10.7108



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



54.6020, -26.9188, -46.1320



71.3370, -35.1691, -59.9315



58.9060, -7.8417, -51.6606



43.9350, -1.4470, -2.5740



65.1680, -32.1278, -55.3983



140.6140, -69.3227, -118.9335



# Inverse Universe

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



37.3980, 26.9188, 46.1320



48.6630, 35.1691, 59.9315



33.0940, 7.8417, 51.6606



43.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



44.5330, 32.2752, 54.7836

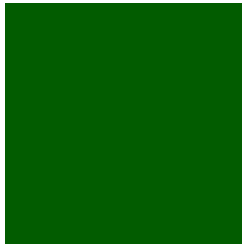


96.3860, 69.3227, 118.9335



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 54.6020, -26.9188, -46.1320 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

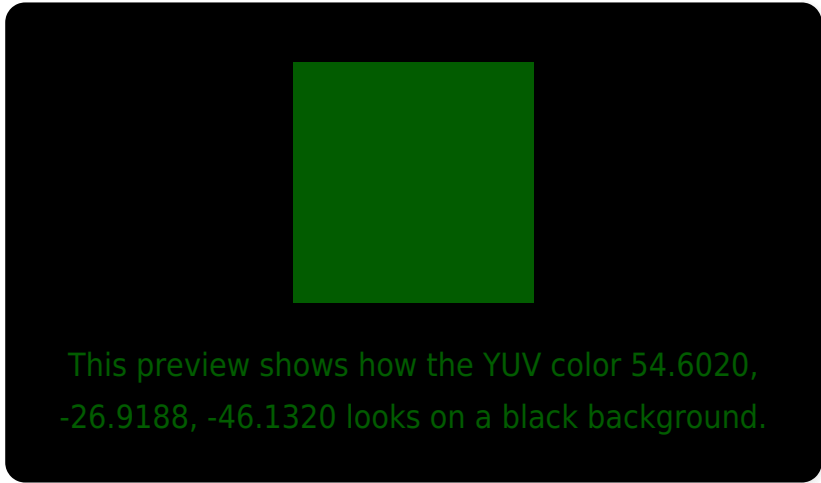
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 54.6020, -26.9188, -46.1320

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 54.6020, -26.9188, -46.1320.



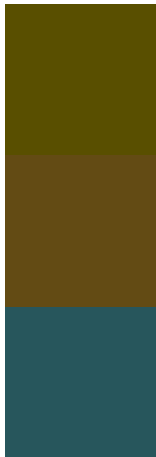
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 54.6020, -26.9188, -46.1320.



# 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

72.9840, -35.9811, 14.0460

### Deuteranopia

75.9060, -27.5617, 20.2534

### Tritanopia

72.6310, 9.5489, -29.4944

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

66.3510, -32.7110, -8.2008

## Deuteranomaly

68.1650, -27.1963, -3.6527

## Tritanomaly

66.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

54.6700, -9.6973, -16.3736

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 54.6020, -26.9188, -46.1320 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(2, 92, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 92, 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(2, 92, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 92, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 54.6020, -26.9188, -46.1320 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(2, 92, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 92, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 92, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 92, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 92, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 92, 0) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 54.6020, -26.9188, -46.1320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 92, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 92,  
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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