

# Converting Colors

YUV(54.6440, -23.4885,  
20.4832)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(54.6440, -23.4885,  
20.4832)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4E3407
RGB	78, 52, 7
RGB Percent	31%, 20%, 3%
CMY	0.6941, 0.7961, 0.9725
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.91, 0.69
HSL	38°, 84%, 17%
HSV	38°, 91%, 31%
XYZ	4.4082, 4.0910, 0.7583
YIQ	54.6440, 29.9410, -8.4830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

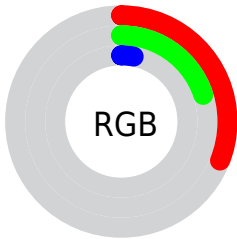
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	48, 78, 7
Decimal	5125127
CIE Lab	23.97, 7.36, 30.48
CIE LCh	24, 31.357, 76.428
Yxy	4.0910, 0.4762, 0.4419
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283315207 (0xFF4E3407)
YUV	54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832
Hunter-Lab	20.2263, 3.5073, 11.9355

# Details

The YUV color **54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **30.3560, 23.4885, -20.4832**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.4380, -24.3729, 24.1719**, and **13.3670, -6.5899, 13.7101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.0850, -25.6779, 22.7275**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.3170, -20.8623, 18.1390**.

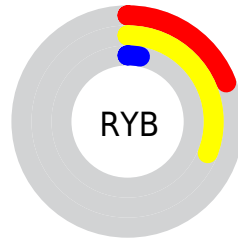
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (20%)

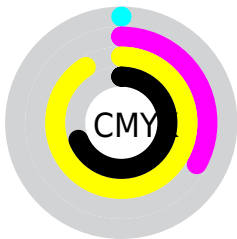
Blue (3%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (3%)

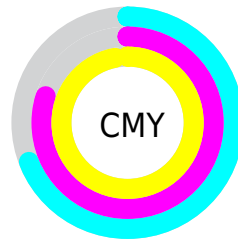


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (80%)


Yellow (97%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832 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 54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 54.6440, -23.4885,  
20.4832

 54.6440, -23.4885,  
20.4832

 252.7200, -8.7360,  
1.9996

 34.0440, -16.7837,  
16.6244


 102.4380,  
-24.3729, 24.1719


 13.3670, -6.5899,  
13.7101

 128.1070,  
-25.6888, 26.2162

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 154.2920,  
-26.2730, 26.9309

 181.6620,  
-27.4414, 28.3604

 209.1460,  
-28.1730, 29.6900

 232.2480,

-26.2513, 19.9535

■ 249.5280,  
-20.9663, 4.7989

■ 54.6440, -23.4885,  
20.4832

■ 54.6440, -23.4885,  
20.4832

■ 52.0850, -25.6779,  
22.7275

■ 57.3170, -20.8623,  
18.1390

■ 59.9900, -18.2361,  
15.7948

■ 62.5490, -16.0467,  
13.5505

■ 64.6350, -13.1311,  
11.7211

■ 67.3080, -10.5048,  
9.3769

■ 69.9810, -7.8786,  
7.0327

■ 72.6540, -5.2524,  
4.6884

■ 75.2130, -3.0630,  
2.4442

■ 77.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.1970, -15.3801, 33.1532



54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832



52.9470, -23.1449, 3.5545

# Triad

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



54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832



47.8960, 10.8973, -42.0048



59.1000, 15.2337, 13.9443

# Complementary

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



54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832



30.3560, 23.4885, -20.4832

# 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.



54.6770, 23.3302, -16.3797



54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832



49.7030, 20.3594, -43.5895

# Square

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



54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832



45.0460, -0.0227, -39.5053



48.7230, 26.7586, -42.7301



57.1040, 5.8647, 32.3578



# Rectangle

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



54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832



50.7650, -17.1391, -9.4409



48.7230, 26.7586, -42.7301



58.7290, 17.8816, 4.6227

# Sweetspot

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



54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832



92.9380, -9.3364, 7.9474



31.1930, 0.8909, 41.0497



45.6540, -5.2524, 4.6884



179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832



68.6530, -33.8459, 29.2453



67.2150, -29.6860, 1.5654



36.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



153.8850, -75.8653, 66.7529

# Inverse Universe

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



30.3560, 23.4885, -20.4832



33.3470, 33.8459, -29.2453



17.7850, 29.6860, -1.5654



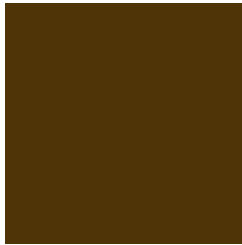
35.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295



75.5280, 76.1547, -66.2381

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

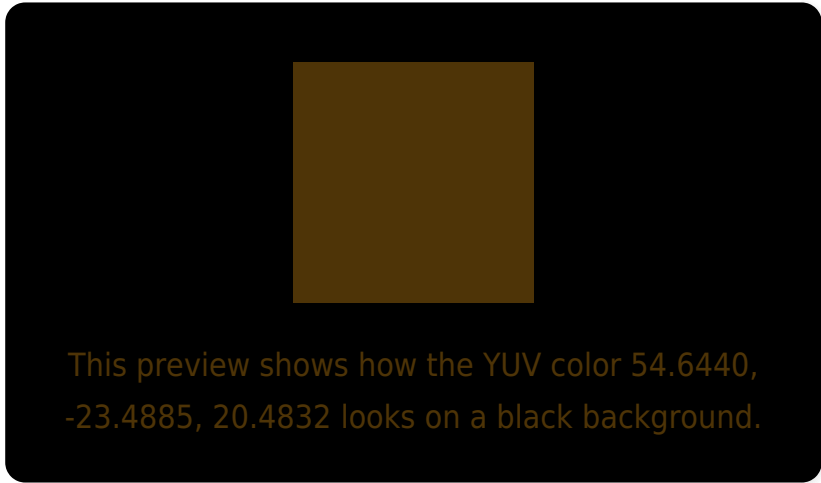
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

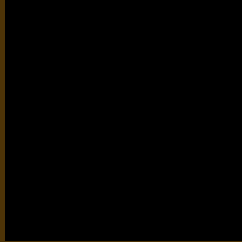
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 54.6440, -23.4885,





# 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

54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832

### Protanopia

54.5070, -22.4350, 9.2024

### Deuteranopia

54.4540, -25.3668, 16.2648



## Tritanopia

58.0240, -2.9698, 19.2730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832

## Protanomaly

54.7140, -23.0300, 13.4058

## Deuteranomaly

54.5790, -24.9354, 17.9092

## Tritanomaly

56.4880, -10.1006, 19.7430

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832

## Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

54.8670, -8.3154, 7.1326

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832 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(78, 52, 7)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(78, 52, 7)  
}
```

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(78, 52, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 52, 7) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832 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(78, 52, 7) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 52, 7) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(78, 52, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 52, 7); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 52, 7); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 52, 7) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 54.6440, -23.4885, 20.4832 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 52, 7) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 52,  
7) }
```

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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