

Converting Colors

YUV(54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(54.9460, -1.4524,
-0.8296)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	363834
RGB	54, 56, 52
RGB Percent	21%, 22%, 20%
CMY	0.7882, 0.7804, 0.7961
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.07, 0.78
HSL	90°, 4%, 21%
HSV	90°, 7%, 22%
XYZ	3.5553, 3.8605, 3.8066
YIQ	54.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

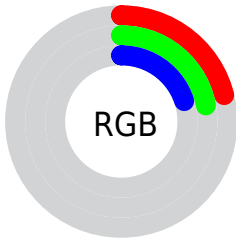
Format	Color
R_{YB}	52, 56, 54
Decimal	3553332
CIE Lab	23.20, -1.77, 2.20
CIE LCh	23, 2.821, 128.820
Yxy	3.8605, 0.3168, 0.3440
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281743412 (0xFF363834)
YUV	54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296
Hunter-Lab	19.6483, -2.0852, 2.2672

Details

The YUV color **54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **53.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297**, and **11.3050, -2.6154, -1.1445** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.3650, -3.6309, -2.0741**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148**.

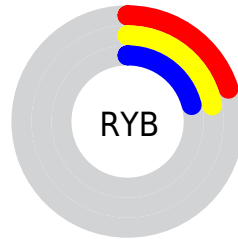
Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (22%)

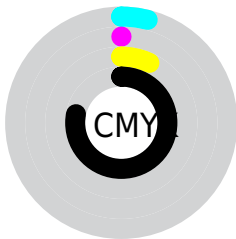
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (21%)

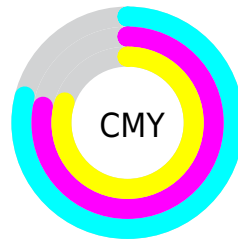


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296 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 54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 54.9460, -1.4524,
-0.8296

■ 54.9460, -1.4524,
-0.8296

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 33.9460, -1.4524,
-0.8296

■ 101.8320, -1.8892,
-0.7297

■ 11.3050, -2.6154,
-1.1445

■ 126.8320, -1.8892,
-0.7297

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 152.5330, -1.7418,
-1.3444

■ 179.5330, -1.7418,
-1.3444

■ 206.8320, -1.8892,
-0.7297

■ 234.8320, -1.8892,

-0.7297

■ 54.9460, -1.4524,
-0.8296

■ 54.9460, -1.4524,
-0.8296

■ 53.3650, -3.6309,
-2.0741

■ 56.5270, 0.7262,
0.4148

■ 51.8980, -5.3727,
-3.4185

■ 57.9940, 2.4680,
1.7593

■ 50.6160, -7.6987,
-4.0482

■ 59.2760, 4.7939,
2.3889

■ 49.1490, -9.4405,
-5.3927

■ 60.7430, 6.5357,
3.7334

■ 47.5680, -11.6190,
-6.6371

■ 62.3240, 8.7143,
4.9779

■ 45.9870, -13.7976,
-7.8816

■ 63.9050, 10.8928,
6.2223

■ 44.5200, -15.5394,
-9.2260

■ 65.3720, 12.6346,
7.5668

■ 43.2380, -17.8653,
-9.8557

■ 66.6540, 14.9606,
8.1964

■ 41.7710, -19.6071,
-11.2002

■ 68.1210, 16.7023,
9.5409

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.8430, -1.8946, 1.0147



54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



54.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592

Triad

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



54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



55.1460, 1.9000, -2.7590



55.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887

Complementary

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



54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



53.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296

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.



55.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740



54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



55.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147

Square

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



54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



54.4340, 1.7580, -3.8886



56.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296



55.6800, -1.3212, 3.7886

Rectangle

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



54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



54.9780, 0.0108, -3.4887



56.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296



55.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887

Sweetspot

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



54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



73.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148



54.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295



37.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



72.3050, -2.6154, -1.1445



54.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



27.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



67.7580, -33.4047, -19.0818



161.4430, -79.5914, -45.1155

Inverse Universe

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



53.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296



68.9940, 2.4680, 1.7593



53.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



25.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296



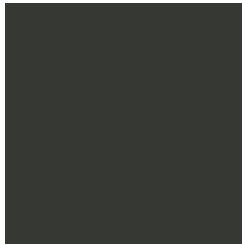
24.2420, 33.4047, 19.0818



57.8560, 79.4440, 45.7303

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

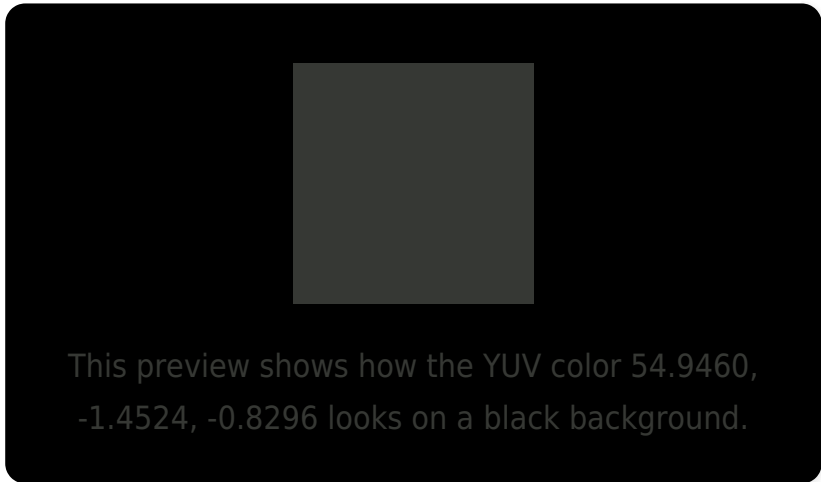
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

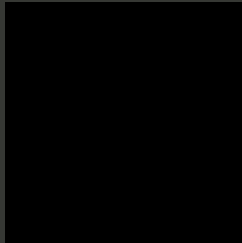
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296.

-0.8296.

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

54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296

Protanopia

55.1420, -2.0420, 1.6295

Deuteranopia

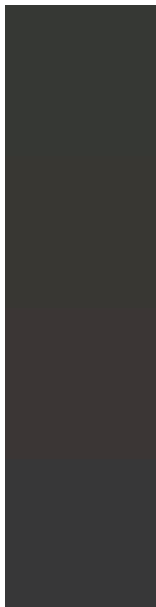
55.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330



Tritanopia

55.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999

Trichromacy



Original Color

54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296

Protanomaly

54.8430, -1.8946, 1.0147

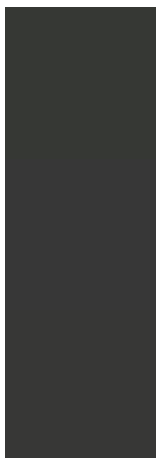
Deuteranomaly

55.3810, -1.1738, 3.1739

Tritanomaly

55.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000

Monochromacy



Original Color

54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

54.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296 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(54, 56, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 56, 52)  
}
```

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(54, 56, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 56, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296 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(54, 56, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 56, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 56, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 56, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 56, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 56, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 54.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 56, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 56,  
52) }
```

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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