

# Converting Colors

YUV(55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(55.1620, 0.9061,  
-10.6661)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B3D39
RGB	43, 61, 57
RGB Percent	17%, 24%, 22%
CMY	0.8314, 0.7608, 0.7765
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.07, 0.76
HSL	167°, 17%, 20%
HSV	167°, 30%, 24%
XYZ	3.4035, 4.1465, 4.4919
YIQ	55.1620, -9.4440, -5.0600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

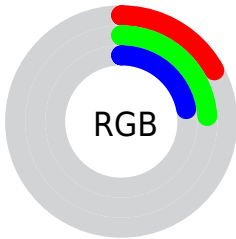
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	43, 53, 61
Decimal	2833721
CIE Lab	24.15, -8.26, 0.12
CIE LCh	24, 8.257, 179.184
Yxy	4.1465, 0.2826, 0.3443
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281023801 (0xFF2B3D39)
YUV	55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661
Hunter-Lab	20.3629, -5.8001, 1.1753

# Details

The YUV color **55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **48.8380, -0.9061, 10.6661**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.8630, 1.0535, -11.2809**, and **12.7490, 0.6167, -11.1809** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.2540, 1.3538, -14.2548**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.0700, 0.4585, -7.0774**.

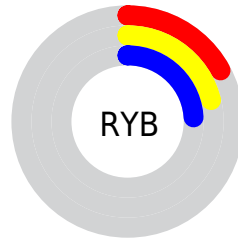
# Distribution



Red (17%)

Green (24%)

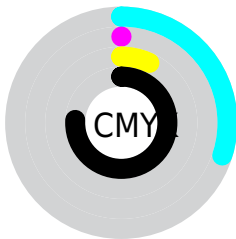
Blue (22%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (24%)

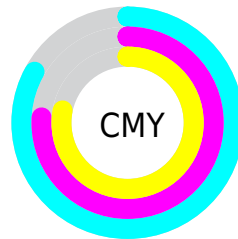


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (83%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661 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 55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 55.1620, 0.9061,  
-10.6661

■ 55.1620, 0.9061,  
-10.6661

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 33.5750, 1.1955,  
-10.1513

■ 101.8630, 1.0535,  
-11.2809

■ 12.7490, 0.6167,  
-11.1809

■ 127.4500, 0.7641,  
-11.7957

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 153.1510, 0.9116,  
-12.4104

■ 180.1510, 0.9116,  
-12.4104

■ 207.7380, 0.6222,  
-12.9252

■ 235.8520, 1.0590,

-13.0252

253.2060, 0.8844,  
-3.6887

55.1620, 0.9061,  
-10.6661

55.1620, 0.9061,  
-10.6661

53.2540, 1.3538,  
-14.2548

57.0700, 0.4585,  
-7.0774

51.2320, 1.3646,  
-17.7435

59.0920, 0.4476,  
-3.5887

49.3240, 1.8123,  
-21.3321

61.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

47.4160, 2.2599,  
-24.9208

62.9080, -0.4476,  
3.5887

45.3940, 2.2708,  
-28.4095

65.2290, -0.6059,  
7.6922

■ 43.1870, 2.8658,  
-32.6130

■ 67.1370, -1.0535,  
11.2809

■ 41.2790, 3.3135,  
-36.2017

■ 69.0450, -1.5012,  
14.8695

■ 41.1650, 2.8767,  
-36.1017

■ 71.0670, -1.5120,  
18.3582

■ 72.9750, -1.9597,  
21.9469

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.6850, -2.3097, -5.8627



55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661



55.2480, 3.8217, -12.4955

# Triad

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



55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661



57.9660, 4.9468, 0.0298



57.9750, -5.4107, 8.7919

# Complementary

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



55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661



48.8380, -0.9061, 10.6661

# 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.



57.9690, -2.9427, 10.5512



55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661



58.4290, 2.7465, 5.7628

# Square

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



55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661



56.9760, 6.4208, -6.1180



58.6530, -0.3219, 9.9513



57.1270, -5.9786, 4.2736



# Rectangle

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



55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661



55.4160, 5.7109, -11.7658



58.6530, -0.3219, 9.9513



57.8010, -4.8319, 9.8215

# Sweetspot

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



55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661



76.6790, 0.1583, -4.1035



54.7620, -5.7987, -6.8073



39.3910, 0.3002, -2.9739



168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661



69.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139



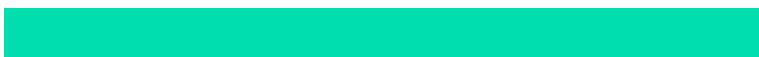
52.6830, 4.1003, -8.4920



29.9890, 0.0054, -1.7444



63.5000, 4.6835, -55.6895



150.0360, 11.3213, -131.5816



# Inverse Universe

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



48.8380, -0.9061, 10.6661



60.1700, -1.0698, 16.5139



51.3170, -4.1003, 8.4920



28.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



30.5000, -4.6835, 55.6895



71.9640, -11.3213, 131.5816



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

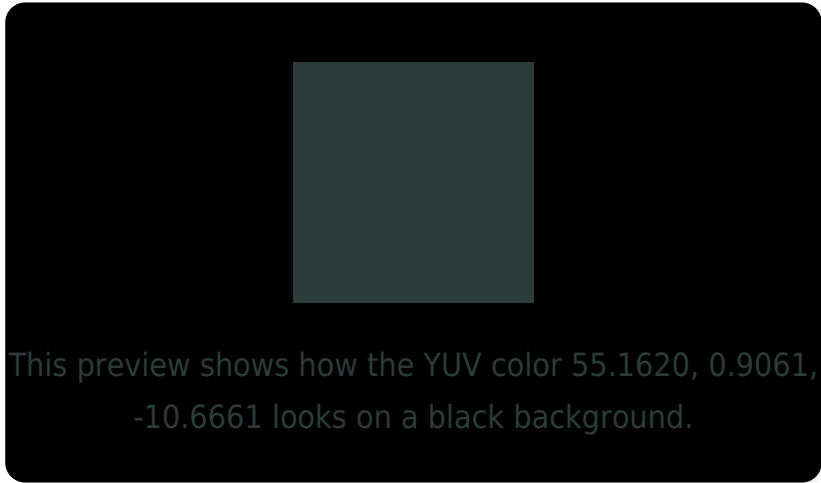
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

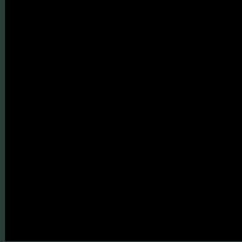
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661.

-10.6661.

# 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

55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661

### Protanopia

57.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295

### Deuteranopia

57.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



## Tritanopia

56.0850, 4.3951, -9.7215

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661

## Protanomaly

56.2770, -0.1366, -2.8739

## Deuteranomaly

56.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295

## Tritanomaly

55.4440, 3.2321, -10.0364

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661

## Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

55.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661 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(43, 61, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 61, 57)  
}
```

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(43, 61, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 61, 57) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661 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".

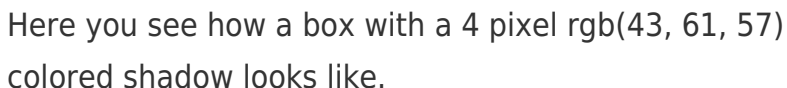
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(43, 61, 57) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 61, 57) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 61, 57)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 61, 57); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 61, 57);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 61, 57)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 55.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 61, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 61,  
57) }
```

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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