

# Converting Colors

YUV(55.2990, -26.7694,  
46.2188)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(55.2990, -26.7694,  
46.2188)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6C2701
RGB	108, 39, 1
RGB Percent	42%, 15%, 0%
CMY	0.5765, 0.8471, 0.9961
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.99, 0.58
HSL	21°, 98%, 21%
HSV	21°, 99%, 42%
XYZ	6.9153, 4.6414, 0.5601
YIQ	55.2990, 53.3220, 2.8100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

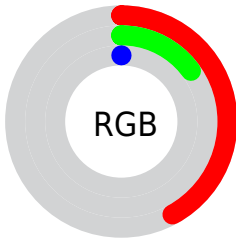
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	108, 60, 1
Decimal	7087873
CIE Lab	25.69, 29.05, 36.28
CIE LCh	26, 46.473, 51.316
Yxy	4.6414, 0.5707, 0.3831
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285277953 (0xFF6C2701)
YUV	55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188
Hunter-Lab	21.5438, 19.5948, 13.5392

# Details

The YUV color **55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **53.7010, 26.7694, -46.2188**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.8760, -28.5329, 51.8517**, and **15.8470, -7.8126, 32.5832** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.5980, -26.9168, 46.8336**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.6620, -23.9904, 41.5154**.

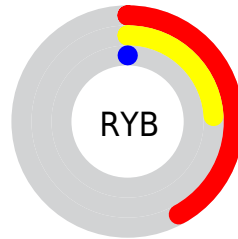
# Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (15%)

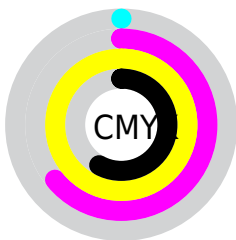
Blue (0%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (0%)

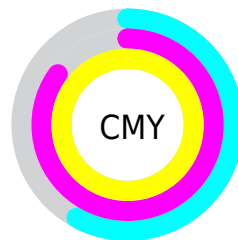


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188 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 55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 55.2990, -26.7694,  
46.2188

■ 55.2990, -26.7694,  
46.2188

■ 252.1500,  
-10.9200, 2.4994

■ 32.7250, -16.1334,  
41.4602

■ 105.8760,  
-28.5329, 51.8517

■ 15.8470, -7.8126,  
32.5832

■ 132.2570,  
-29.7067, 55.0256

■ 6.5780, -3.2430,  
13.5251

■ 159.2250,  
-31.1699, 57.6847


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 186.8940,  
-32.4857, 59.7290


■ 205.7070,  
-28.9426, 43.2300


■ 225.2210,


-25.2520, 26.1162


 245.4360,  
-21.4139, 8.3876


 55.2990, -26.7694,  
46.2188


 55.2990, -26.7694,  
46.2188


 54.5980, -26.9168,  
46.8336

 60.6620, -23.9904,  
41.5154

 66.0250, -21.2113,  
36.8121

 71.2740, -18.8691,  
32.2087

 76.6370, -16.0900,  
27.5054

 82.0000, -13.3110,  
22.8020

■ 87.3630, -10.5320,  
18.0986

■ 92.7260, -7.7529,  
13.3953

■ 97.9750, -5.4107,  
8.7919

■ 103.3380, -2.6316,  
4.0886

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.6640, -6.7364, 60.8077



55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188



57.9880, -28.5881, 22.8125

# Triad

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



55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188



49.6110, -0.3012, -43.5088



56.0210, 34.9926, -23.6974

# Complementary

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



55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188



53.7010, 26.7694, -46.2188

# 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.



54.8500, 37.5419, -48.1034



55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188



54.4160, 15.5709, -47.7228

# Square

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



55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188



43.9910, -16.7576, -38.5801



56.6620, 29.2536, -49.6926



61.1970, 21.5949, 27.0142



# Rectangle

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



55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188



56.7040, -27.9551, 6.3986



56.6620, 29.2536, -49.6926



50.7410, 39.5677, -44.4999

# Sweetspot

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



55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188



119.3630, -10.5320, 18.0986



40.9730, 14.8033, 58.7827



58.7580, -6.2897, 10.7362



199.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188



71.2100, -35.1065, 60.3288



86.4100, -42.1071, 18.9344



50.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591



59.6370, -29.4010, 50.3074



124.3240, -61.2917, 105.8329



# Inverse Universe

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



53.7010, 26.7694, -46.2188



68.7900, 35.1065, -60.3288



22.5900, 42.1071, -18.9344



51.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591



57.9500, 29.1117, -50.8221

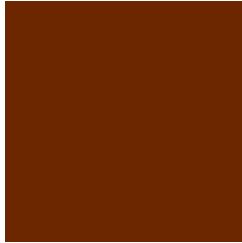


120.6760, 61.2917, -105.8329



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

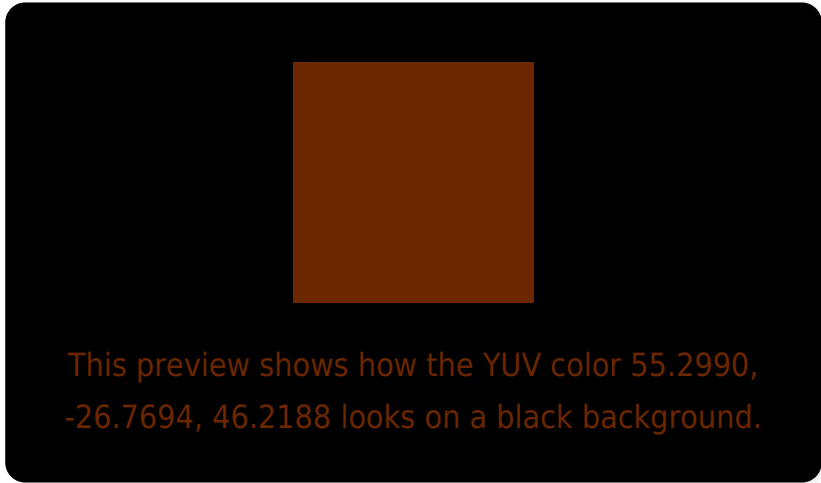
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

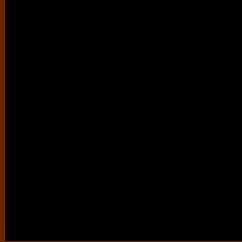
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 55.2990, -26.7694,



# 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

55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188

### Protanopia

58.5780, -23.4560, 10.0171

### Deuteranopia

57.9550, -28.5718, 17.5795



## Tritanopia

58.0550, -9.8871, 44.6788

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188

## Protanomaly

57.6120, -24.9517, 23.1423

## Deuteranomaly

57.1350, -28.1676, 27.9456

## Tritanomaly

57.1600, -15.8549, 45.4637

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188

## Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

54.8790, -9.8003, 16.7691

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188 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(108, 39, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 39, 1)  
}
```

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(108, 39, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 39, 1) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188 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(108, 39, 1) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 39, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(108, 39, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 39, 1); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 39, 1);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 39, 1)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 55.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 39, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108, 39,  
1) }
```

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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