

Converting Colors

YUV(55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(55.3230, -0.1592,
-42.3793)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex | 075037 |
| RGB | 7, 80, 55 |
| RGB Percent | 3%, 31%, 22% |
| CMY | 0.9725, 0.6863, 0.7843 |
| CMYK | 0.91, 0.00, 0.31, 0.69 |
| HSL | 159°, 84%, 17% |
| HSV | 159°, 91%, 31% |
| XYZ | 3.6459, 6.0583, 4.5916 |
| YIQ | 55.3230, -35.4830, -23.2510 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

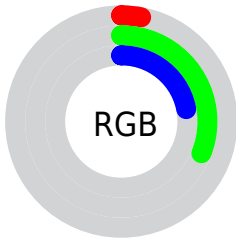
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| RYB | 7, 51, 80 |
| Decimal | 479287 |
| CIELab | 29.56, -27.75, 8.94 |
| CIELCh | 30, 29.153, 162.151 |
| Yxy | 6.0583, 0.2550, 0.4238 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4278669367 (0xFF075037) |
| YUV | 55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793 |
| Hunter-Lab | 24.6137, -16.6338, 6.1691 |

Details

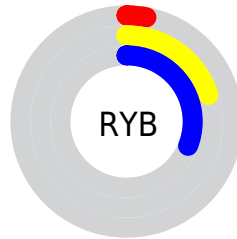
The YUV color **55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **31.6770, 0.1592, 42.3793**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.6720, -2.7963, -36.5463**, and **21.9130, -4.8871, -19.2177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.0020, -0.0010, -46.4828**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.0570, -0.0281, -37.7610**.

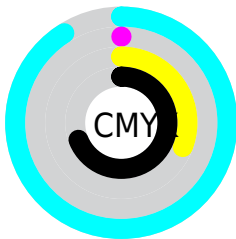
Distribution



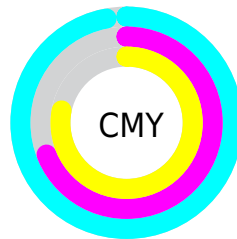
- Red (3%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793 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 55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.3230, -0.1592,
-42.3793

■ 55.3230, -0.1592,
-42.3793

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 37.3350, -1.6442,
-32.7428

■ 107.6720, -2.7963,
-36.5463

■ 21.9130, -4.8871,
-19.2177

■ 133.2590, -3.0857,
-37.0611

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 160.1450, -3.5225,
-36.9612

■ 187.4330, -3.6645,
-38.0907

■ 215.9060, -4.3907,
-38.5056

■ 236.2750, -0.6286,

-31.8132

■ 246.9270, 3.9800,
-16.5990

■ 55.3230, -0.1592,
-42.3793

■ 55.3230, -0.1592,
-42.3793

■ 53.0020, -0.0010,
-46.4828

■ 58.0570, -0.0281,
-37.7610

■ 60.6770, -0.3338,
-33.0427

■ 63.4110, -0.2026,
-28.4244

■ 66.1450, -0.0715,
-23.8062

■ 68.8790, 0.0597,
-19.1879

■ 71.4990, -0.2460,
-14.4696

■ 74.2330, -0.1149,
-9.8513

■ 76.9670, 0.0163,
-5.2331

■ 79.7010, 0.1474,
-0.6148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.8400, -14.2181, -13.0147



55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793



56.4390, 10.6296, -49.4970

Triad

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



55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793



67.5520, 22.8989, -18.0241



68.8380, -14.2171, 33.4681

Complementary

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



55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793



31.6770, 0.1592, 42.3793

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.



69.7920, -4.3345, 37.0164



55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793



71.7790, 15.3920, 9.8408

Square

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



55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793



57.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223



71.1960, 6.3124, 28.7691



68.6380, -21.0205, 22.2425

Rectangle

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



55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793



57.5620, 17.4709, -50.4819



71.1960, 6.3124, 28.7691



69.3590, -11.0230, 35.6422

Sweetspot

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



55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793



95.1890, -0.0932, -16.8288



57.6250, -24.9581, -21.5961



47.9340, 0.0325, -10.4661



181.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793



69.5010, -0.2470, -60.9524



51.7160, 13.9440, -39.2159



39.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



153.6260, -0.3086, -134.7300

Inverse Universe

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



31.6770, 0.1592, 42.3793



35.4990, 0.2470, 60.9524



35.2840, -13.9440, 39.2159



38.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



78.3740, 0.3086, 134.7300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793 looks on a 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 55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 55.3230, -0.1592,

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

55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793

Protanopia

69.2150, -9.4730, 5.0734

Deuteranopia

70.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067



Tritanopia

63.0330, 9.8437, -30.7239

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793

Protanomaly

64.3160, -6.0718, -12.5551

Deuteranomaly

64.9080, -3.8986, -9.5663

Tritanomaly

60.0880, 6.3656, -35.1572

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.2000, -0.0986, -15.0844

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793 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(7, 80, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 80, 55)  
}
```

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(7, 80, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 80, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793 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(7, 80, 55) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 80, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(7, 80, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 80, 55); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 80, 55); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 80, 55) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 55.3230, -0.1592, -42.3793 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 80, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 80,  
55) }
```

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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