

# Converting Colors

YUV(55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(55.8760, -4.8689,  
68.5147)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	86122E
RGB	134, 18, 46
RGB Percent	53%, 7%, 18%
CMY	0.4745, 0.9294, 0.8196
CMYK	0.00, 0.87, 0.66, 0.47
HSL	346°, 76%, 30%
HSV	346°, 87%, 53%
XYZ	10.5410, 5.6982, 3.1291
YIQ	55.8760, 60.1480, 33.3000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

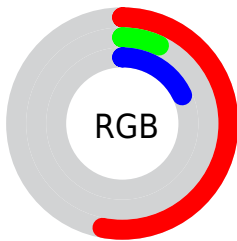
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	134, 18, 46
Decimal	8786478
CIE Lab	28.64, 47.82, 15.70
CIE LCh	29, 50.331, 18.177
Yxy	5.6982, 0.5442, 0.2942
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286976558 (0xFF86122E)
YUV	55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147
Hunter-Lab	23.8709, 37.0483, 8.9377

# Details

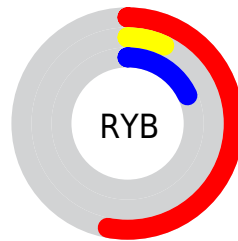
The YUV color **55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **96.1240, 4.8689, -68.5147**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.2800, -10.9840, 69.9144**, and **23.3220, -11.4977, 47.9526** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.1050, -5.4748, 76.2069**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.6470, -4.2630, 60.8226**.

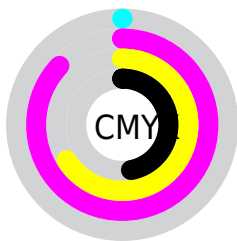
# Distribution



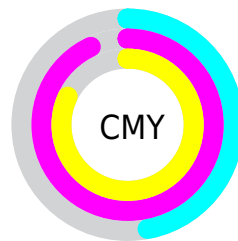
- Red (53%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147 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 55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 55.8760, -4.8689,  
68.5147

■ 55.8760, -4.8689,  
68.5147

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 34.3590, -4.1210,  
61.9522

■ 113.2800,  
-10.9840, 69.9144

■ 23.3220, -11.4977,  
47.9526

■ 140.3620,  
-12.0105, 72.4735

■ 15.4770, -6.6442,  
31.1537

■ 168.0310,  
-13.3263, 74.5178

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 187.5560, -9.6411,  
59.1484

■ 207.0700, -5.9505,  
42.0346

■ 227.2850, -2.1125,

24.3061

247.5000, 1.7255,  
6.5775

55.8760, -4.8689,  
68.5147

55.8760, -4.8689,  
68.5147

47.1050, -5.4748,  
76.2069

64.6470, -4.2630,  
60.8226

43.7140, -5.7750,  
79.1808

74.0050, -3.9465,  
52.6156

82.7760, -3.3406,  
44.9234

92.2480, -2.5873,  
36.6165

101.0190, -1.9814,  
28.9243

■ 109.7900, -1.3755,  
21.2322

■ 119.1480, -1.0590,  
13.0252

■ 127.9190, -0.4531,  
5.3330

■ 137.2770, -0.1366,  
-2.8739

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.1150, 12.7613, 60.4121



55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147



61.0440, -26.6437, 52.5814

# Triad

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



55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147



47.6440, -20.5305, -41.7838



61.6150, 40.6158, -54.0364

# Complementary

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



55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147



96.1240, 4.8689, -68.5147

# 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.



62.9710, 30.5803, -55.2256



55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147



54.4210, -2.1796, -47.7272

# Square

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



55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147



61.3890, -30.2648, 0.5358



59.6820, 15.4398, -52.3411



56.4470, 42.1776, -41.6110



# Rectangle

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



55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147



63.9790, -31.5416, 36.8524



59.6820, 15.4398, -52.3411



62.3330, 38.2898, -54.6660

# Sweetspot

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



55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147



142.7090, -1.8285, 26.5652



57.2370, 37.8442, 41.8882



68.7570, -1.3592, 15.9991



214.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147



56.5150, -7.1559, 102.1573



69.7070, -25.4916, 56.3850



61.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



42.4040, -5.6222, 76.8217



1.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



# Inverse Universe

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



55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147



56.5150, -7.1559, 102.1573



82.2930, 25.4916, -56.3850



61.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



42.4040, -5.6222, 76.8217



1.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

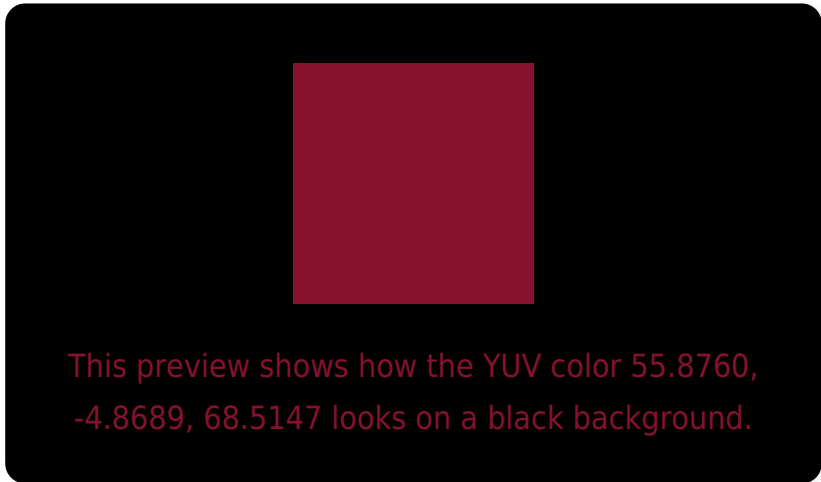
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

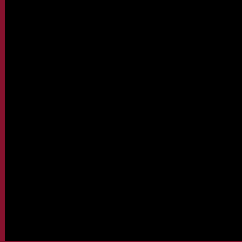
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 55.8760, -4.8689,



# 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

55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147

### Protanopia

69.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443

### Deuteranopia

68.7170, -14.1575, 14.2802



## Tritanopia

56.5910, -16.0674, 67.0107

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147

## Protanomaly

64.4810, -2.7021, 26.7652

## Deuteranomaly

64.3480, -11.0176, 33.8978

## Tritanomaly

56.3290, -11.9942, 67.2405

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147

## Achromatopsia

56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

55.6980, -1.8231, 24.8209

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147 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(134, 18, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 18, 46)  
}
```

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(134, 18, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 18, 46) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147 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(134, 18, 46) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 18, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(134, 18, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 18, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 18, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 18,  
46) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 55.8760, -4.8689, 68.5147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 18, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134, 18,  
46) }
```

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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