

# Converting Colors

YUV(56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(56.0250, 8.8617,  
4.3631)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D324A
RGB	61, 50, 74
RGB Percent	24%, 20%, 29%
CMY	0.7608, 0.8039, 0.7098
CMYK	0.18, 0.32, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	268°, 19%, 24%
HSV	268°, 32%, 29%
XYZ	4.3011, 3.7677, 6.9791
YIQ	56.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

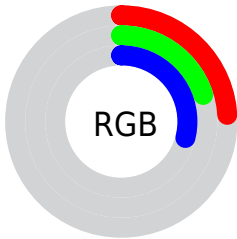
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	61, 50, 74
Decimal	4010570
CIE Lab	22.89, 10.56, -12.99
CIE LCh	23, 16.739, 309.092
Yxy	3.7677, 0.2858, 0.2504
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282200650 (0xFF3D324A)
YUV	56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631
Hunter-Lab	19.4106, 5.5844, -7.7304

# Details

The YUV color **56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **67.9750, -8.8617, -4.3631**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.9650, 9.8773, 5.2927**, and **11.7480, 8.9982, 7.2370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.7200, 11.4770, 5.5076**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.3300, 6.2463, 3.2186**.

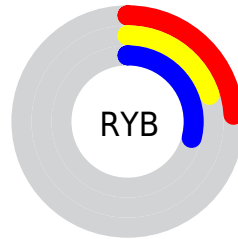
# Distribution



 Red (24%)

 Green (20%)

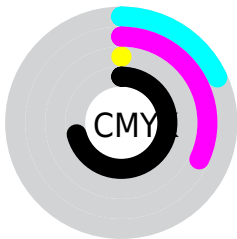
 Blue (29%)



 Red (24%)

 Yellow (20%)

 Blue (29%)

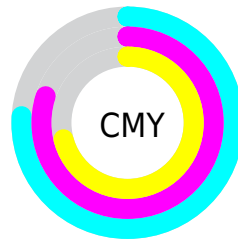


 Cyan (18%)

 Magenta (32%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (71%)



 Cyan (76%)

 Magenta (80%)

 Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631 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 56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.0250, 8.8617,  
4.3631

■ 56.0250, 8.8617,  
4.3631

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 34.4980, 8.1355,  
3.9483

■ 102.9650, 9.8773,  
5.2927

■ 11.7480, 8.9982,  
7.2370

■ 128.0790, 10.3141,  
5.1927

■ 0.2280, 0.8736,  
-0.2000

■ 154.0790, 10.3141,  
5.1927

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 180.9050, 10.8928,  
6.2223

■ 208.6060, 11.0402,  
5.6075

■ 236.4490, 9.1456,

6.6222

■ 56.0250, 8.8617,  
4.3631

■ 56.0250, 8.8617,  
4.3631

■ 50.7200, 11.4770,  
5.5076

■ 61.3300, 6.2463,  
3.2186

■ 44.8280, 14.3818,  
7.1668

■ 67.2220, 3.3416,  
1.5593

■ 39.5230, 16.9972,  
8.3113

■ 72.5270, 0.7262,  
0.4148

■ 33.6310, 19.9019,  
9.9706

■ 78.4190, -2.1786,  
-1.2445

■ 28.3260, 22.5173,  
11.1151

■ 83.7240, -4.7939,  
-2.3889

■ 23.0210, 25.1326,  
12.2596

■ 89.0290, -7.4093,  
-3.5334

■ 18.6020, 27.3112,  
13.5040

■ 94.9210, -10.3141,  
-5.1927

■ 100.2260,  
-12.9294, -6.3372

■ 106.1180,  
-15.8342, -7.9965

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.1480, 12.2520, -9.7768



56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631



56.1250, 3.8824, 14.7994

# Triad

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



56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631



54.5150, -11.0999, 13.5803



46.3060, 5.7651, -29.2094

# Complementary

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



56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631



67.9750, -8.8617, -4.3631

# 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.



49.9070, -2.4192, -17.4584



56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631



53.3460, -11.5096, 4.9586

# Square

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



56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631



55.0580, -7.9166, 19.2431



52.3770, -8.5669, -5.5926



45.2820, 12.1860, -35.3273



# Rectangle

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



56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631



56.0070, -0.4965, 19.2879



52.3770, -8.5669, -5.5926



47.6440, 3.1335, -25.1208

# Sweetspot

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



56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631



89.6350, 3.6309, 2.0741



60.3670, 6.7211, -9.0919



44.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297



176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631



68.4150, 14.0924, 6.6520



59.6130, 7.0928, 11.7404



35.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296



25.6810, 37.6253, 18.6968



57.6150, 84.9858, 41.5566



# Inverse Universe

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



58.6580, 2.1406, 13.4549



72.7560, 3.5713, 21.2620



64.3870, -7.0928, -11.7404



35.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



36.7680, 8.9884, 57.2085



82.9060, 20.2593, 129.0014



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

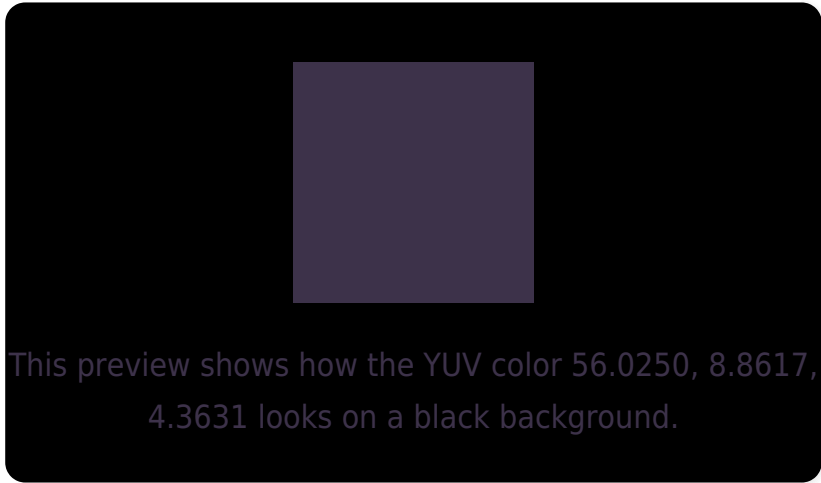
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 56.0250, 8.8617,



# 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

56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631

### Protanopia

54.8280, 10.9308, -5.9882

### Deuteranopia

54.9700, 8.8888, -4.3587



## Tritanopia

54.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631

## Protanomaly

55.6220, 10.0464, -2.2995

## Deuteranomaly

55.5790, 8.5886, -1.3848

## Tritanomaly

55.3470, 3.7729, 3.2037

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631

## Achromatopsia

56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

56.2220, 3.3416, 1.5593

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631 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(61, 50, 74)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(61, 50, 74)  
}
```

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(61, 50, 74) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 50, 74) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631 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(61, 50, 74) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 50, 74) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 50, 74)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 50, 74); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 50, 74);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 50, 74)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 56.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 50, 74) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 50,  
74) }
```

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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