

# Converting Colors

YUV(56.0870, -11.3819,  
104.2867)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(56.0870, -11.3819,  
104.2867)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AF0021
RGB	175, 0, 33
RGB Percent	69%, 0%, 13%
CMY	0.3137, 1.0000, 0.8706
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.81, 0.31
HSL	349°, 100%, 34%
HSV	349°, 100%, 69%
XYZ	17.9537, 9.2238, 2.2729
YIQ	56.0870, 93.7070, 47.3630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

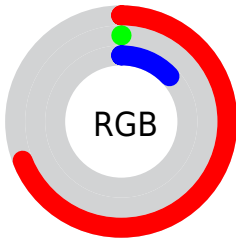
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	175, 0, 33
Decimal	11468833
CIE Lab	36.41, 60.97, 35.30
CIE LCh	36, 70.453, 30.065
Yxy	9.2238, 0.6096, 0.3132
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289658913 (0xFFAF0021)
YUV	56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867
Hunter-Lab	30.3707, 52.3722, 16.8222

# Details

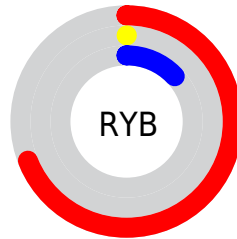
The YUV color **56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3333**. A complement of this color would be **118.9130, 11.3819, -104.2867**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.4270, -23.8745, 97.8495**, and **33.7870, -16.6570, 69.4698** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.6620, -10.1864, 94.1354**.

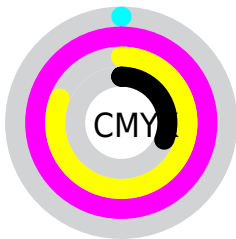
# Distribution



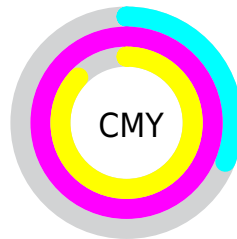
- Red (69%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867 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 56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.0870, -11.3819,  
104.2867

■ 56.0870, -11.3819,  
104.2867

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 44.4240, -15.9850,  
87.3282

■ 126.4270,  
-23.8745, 97.8495

■ 33.7870, -16.6570,  
69.4698

■ 150.6820,  
-24.0002, 91.4869

■ 24.9310, -11.7980,  
50.9265

■ 170.5550,  
-21.4726, 74.0583

■ 16.3740, -7.0864,  
32.9980

■ 189.9550,  
-18.2188, 57.0445


■ 1.7940, -0.8844,  
3.6887


■ 210.0560,  
-14.8176, 39.4159


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 230.2710,


-10.9796, 21.6873


 251.0730, -7.4310,  
3.4440

 56.0870, -11.3819,  
104.2867

 67.6620, -10.1864,  
94.1354

 79.8240, -9.2802,  
83.4694

 92.1000, -7.9373,  
72.7033

 103.6750, -6.7418,  
62.5520

 115.8370, -5.8356,  
51.8860

■ 127.4120, -4.6401,  
41.7347

■ 138.9870, -3.4446,  
31.5834

■ 151.2630, -2.1017,  
20.8173

■ 163.4250, -1.1955,  
10.1513

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.5530, 12.0524, 101.2470



56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867



78.2980, -38.6009, 61.1287

# Triad

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



56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867



64.0290, -21.2133, -56.1534



78.0920, 60.5936, -68.4867

# Complementary

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



56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867



118.9130, 11.3819, -104.2867

# 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.



82.7250, 50.4216, -72.5498



56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867



72.9720, 5.4368, -63.9964

# Square

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



56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867



71.5790, -35.2884, -21.5558



79.5840, 30.7711, -69.7952



83.4090, 50.0844, -10.8827



# Rectangle

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



56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867



81.3780, -40.1194, 34.7485



79.5840, 30.7711, -69.7952



80.7990, 58.2731, -70.8607

# Sweetspot

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



56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867



180.8140, -4.3453, 40.5051



61.8100, 55.8027, 68.5726



86.4700, -2.6967, 25.0208



242.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867



72.7750, -14.6791, 135.2553



83.4360, -41.1339, 80.3016



80.9190, -0.4531, 5.3330



48.0420, -9.8807, 89.4172



7.3330, -1.6432, 13.7400



# Inverse Universe

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



56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867



72.7750, -14.6791, 135.2553



91.5640, 41.1339, -80.3016



80.9190, -0.4531, 5.3330



48.0420, -9.8807, 89.4172



7.3330, -1.6432, 13.7400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867 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 56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 56.0870, -11.3819,



# 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

56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867

### Protanopia

87.1740, -17.3408, 8.6174

### Deuteranopia

84.9620, -32.5193, 23.7123



## Tritanopia

60.8310, -29.9897, 99.2492

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867

## Protanomaly

75.9640, -15.2653, 43.0046

## Deuteranomaly

74.2120, -24.7545, 53.3111

## Tritanomaly

59.2640, -23.3012, 100.6235

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867

## Achromatopsia

56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

56.2050, -4.0451, 37.5312

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867 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(175, 0, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 0, 33)  
}
```

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(175, 0, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 0, 33) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867 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(175, 0, 33) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 0, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(175, 0, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 0, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 0, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 0, 33)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 56.0870, -11.3819, 104.2867 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 0, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175, 0,  
33) }
```

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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