

# Converting Colors

YUV(56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297)  
contains.

<b>YUV(56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(56.2820, 2.3260,  
0.6297)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	39373D
RGB	57, 55, 61
RGB Percent	22%, 22%, 24%
CMY	0.7765, 0.7843, 0.7608
CMYK	0.07, 0.10, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	260°, 5%, 23%
HSV	260°, 10%, 24%
XYZ	3.8958, 3.9392, 4.9699
YIQ	56.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

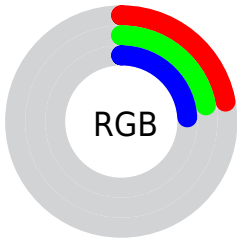
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	57, 55, 61
Decimal	3749693
CIE Lab	23.47, 2.27, -3.43
CIE LCh	23, 4.108, 303.517
Yxy	3.9392, 0.3042, 0.3076
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281939773 (0xFF39373D)
YUV	56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297
Hunter-Lab	19.8473, 0.3051, -0.9534

# Details

The YUV color **56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **59.7180, -2.3260, -0.6297**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297**, and **12.8090, 3.0522, 1.0445** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.5640, 4.6519, 1.2594**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (22%)

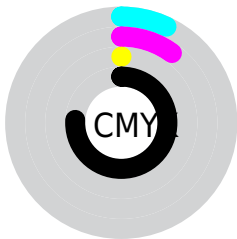
Blue (24%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (24%)

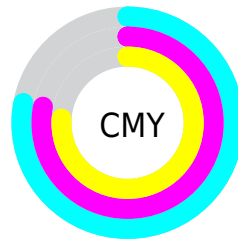


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297 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 56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.2820, 2.3260,  
0.6297

■ 56.2820, 2.3260,  
0.6297

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 35.1680, 1.8892,  
0.7297

■ 103.2820, 2.3260,  
0.6297

■ 12.8090, 3.0522,  
1.0445

■ 128.3960, 2.7628,  
0.5297

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 154.3960, 2.7628,  
0.5297

■ 180.8090, 3.0522,  
1.0445

■ 208.3960, 2.7628,  
0.5297

■ 236.8090, 3.0522,

1.0445

■ 56.2820, 2.3260,  
0.6297

■ 56.2820, 2.3260,  
0.6297

■ 51.5640, 4.6519,  
1.2594

■ 61.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 46.8460, 6.9779,  
1.8891

■ 65.7180, -2.3260,  
-0.6297

■ 42.1280, 9.3039,  
2.5187

■ 70.4360, -4.6519,  
-1.2594

■ 37.4100, 11.6299,  
3.1484

■ 75.1540, -6.9779,  
-1.8891

■ 32.6920, 13.9558,  
3.7781

■ 80.4590, -9.5933,  
-3.0335

■ 27.3870, 16.5712,  
4.9226

■ 85.1770, -11.9193,  
-3.6632

■ 22.6690, 18.8972,  
5.5523

■ 89.8950, -14.2452,  
-4.2929

■ 17.6520, 21.3706,  
5.5672

■ 94.9120, -16.7186,  
-4.3078

■ 12.9340, 23.6965,  
6.1969

■ 99.6300, -19.0446,  
-4.9375

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.7870, 3.0630, -2.4442



56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297



56.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888

# Triad

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



56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297



56.2240, -3.0684, 4.1886



55.0810, 0.4531, -5.3330

# Complementary

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



56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297



59.7180, -2.3260, -0.6297

# 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.



54.7500, -0.8628, -3.2887



56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297



55.9140, -2.9156, 1.8294

# Square

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



56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297



56.5770, -1.7635, 5.6330



55.7180, -2.3260, -0.6297



55.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477



# Rectangle

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



56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297



56.7340, 0.1311, 4.6183



55.7180, -2.3260, -0.6297



54.9670, 0.0163, -5.2331

# Sweetspot

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



56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297



77.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



58.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591



39.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148



168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297



71.9230, 3.4890, 0.9445



57.1790, 1.8838, 2.4740



28.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148



19.9850, 36.4894, 9.6602



47.4340, 86.0610, 23.2984



# Inverse Universe

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



57.2500, 0.8628, 3.2887



73.3750, 1.2941, 4.9331



58.8210, -1.8838, -2.4740



29.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



35.2880, 13.6620, 51.4904

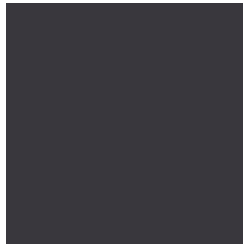


83.2500, 31.9217, 121.6838



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

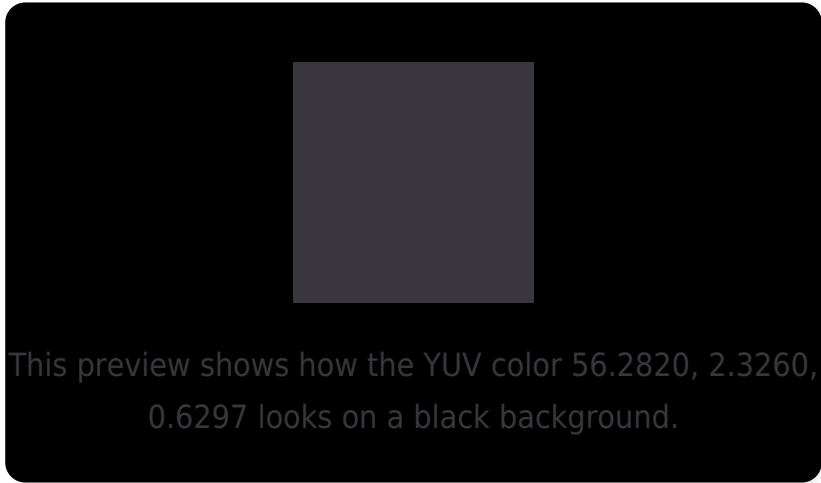
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

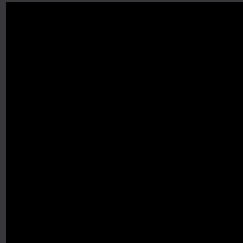
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

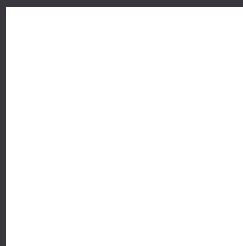
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297.



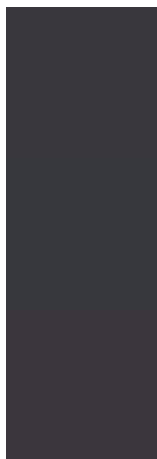
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 56.2820, 2.3260,

0.6297.

# 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

56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297

### Protanopia

56.2710, 2.3314, -1.1147

### Deuteranopia

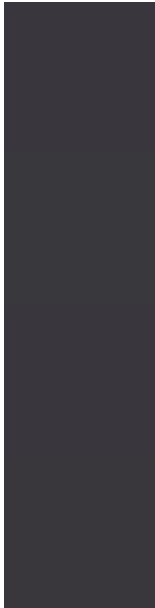
56.2930, 2.3206, 2.3740



## Tritanopia

56.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297

## Protanomaly

56.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999

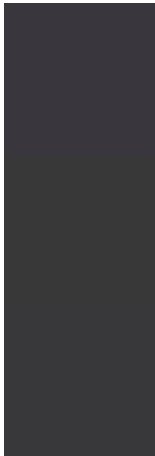
## Deuteranomaly

55.9940, 2.4680, 1.7593

## Tritanomaly

56.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297

## Achromatopsia

56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

56.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297 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(57, 55, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 55, 61)  
}
```

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(57, 55, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 55, 61) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297 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(57, 55, 61) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 55, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 55, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 55, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 55, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 55, 61)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 55, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 55,  
61) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor