

# Converting Colors

YUV(56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(56.3710, -2.6479,  
9.3216)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	433433
RGB	67, 52, 51
RGB Percent	26%, 20%, 20%
CMY	0.7373, 0.7961, 0.8000
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.24, 0.74
HSL	4°, 14%, 23%
HSV	4°, 24%, 26%
XYZ	4.1403, 3.8883, 3.6643
YIQ	56.3710, 9.2610, 2.8690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

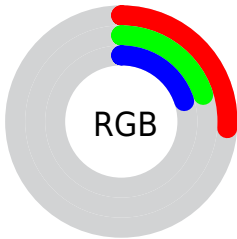
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	67, 52, 51
Decimal	4404275
CIELab	23.30, 6.54, 3.19
CIElCh	23, 7.271, 25.978
Yxy	3.8883, 0.3541, 0.3325
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282594355 (0xFF433433)
YUV	56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216
Hunter-Lab	19.7188, 2.9712, 2.7855

# Details

The YUV color **56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **61.6290, 2.6479, -9.3216**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.9690, -2.9427, 10.5512**, and **12.1540, -3.5269, 11.2659** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.0510, -3.9691, 13.1103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330**.

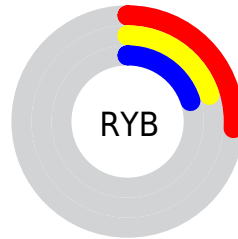
# Distribution



 Red (26%)

 Green (20%)

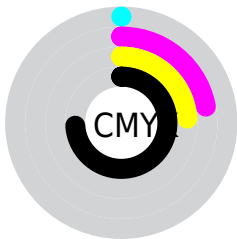
 Blue (20%)



 Red (26%)

 Yellow (20%)

 Blue (20%)

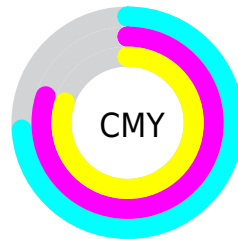


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (22%)

 Yellow (24%)

 Black (74%)



 Cyan (74%)

 Magenta (80%)

 Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216 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 56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.3710, -2.6479,  
9.3216

■ 56.3710, -2.6479,  
9.3216

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 35.0720, -2.5005,  
8.7069

■ 102.9690, -2.9427,  
10.5512

■ 12.1540, -3.5269,  
11.2659

■ 128.2680, -3.0901,  
11.1660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 154.2680, -3.0901,  
11.1660

■ 181.4530, -3.6743,  
11.8807

■ 208.8660, -3.3849,  
12.3955

■ 236.8660, -3.3849,

12.3955

■ 56.3710, -2.6479,  
9.3216

■ 56.3710, -2.6479,  
9.3216

■ 52.0510, -3.9691,  
13.1103

■ 60.6910, -1.3267,  
5.5330

■ 47.2580, -4.5642,  
17.3137

■ 65.4840, -0.7316,  
1.3295

■ 42.9380, -5.8854,  
21.1024

■ 69.8040, 0.5896,  
-2.4591

■ 38.6180, -7.2067,  
24.8910

■ 74.1240, 1.9109,  
-6.2477

■ 34.2980, -8.5279,  
28.6797

■ 78.4440, 3.2321,  
-10.0364

■ 29.5050, -9.1230,  
32.8831

■ 83.2370, 3.8272,  
-14.2398

■ 25.1850, -10.4442,  
36.6718

■ 87.5570, 5.1484,  
-18.0285

■ 22.3810, -11.0338,  
39.1309

■ 91.8770, 6.4696,  
-21.8171

■ 96.6700, 7.0647,  
-26.0206

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.6420, -0.3165, 8.2070



56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216



55.9040, -4.3897, 7.9772

# Triad

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



56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216



53.9840, -2.4571, -5.2480



55.0470, 5.3998, -5.3032

# Complementary

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



56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216



61.6290, 2.6479, -9.3216

# 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.



54.1990, 4.8319, -9.8215



56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216



53.7600, 0.6113, -9.4365

# Square

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



56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216



55.1480, -4.5100, -0.1298



53.7320, 3.0901, -11.1660



55.8520, 4.5100, 0.1298



# Rectangle

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



56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216



55.3660, -5.1104, 5.8180



53.7320, 3.0901, -11.1660



55.0360, 5.4053, -7.0476

# Sweetspot

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



56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216



82.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



57.4940, 4.1935, 8.3368



40.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



171.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216



70.0620, -3.9746, 14.8546



61.0670, -4.9630, 5.2032



30.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



32.5250, -16.0348, 56.5446



75.1940, -37.0706, 130.5029



# Inverse Universe

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



61.6290, 2.6479, -9.3216



78.3510, 4.2640, -14.3398



56.9330, 4.9630, -5.2032



32.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



64.4750, 16.0348, -56.5446



148.8060, 37.0706, -130.5029



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

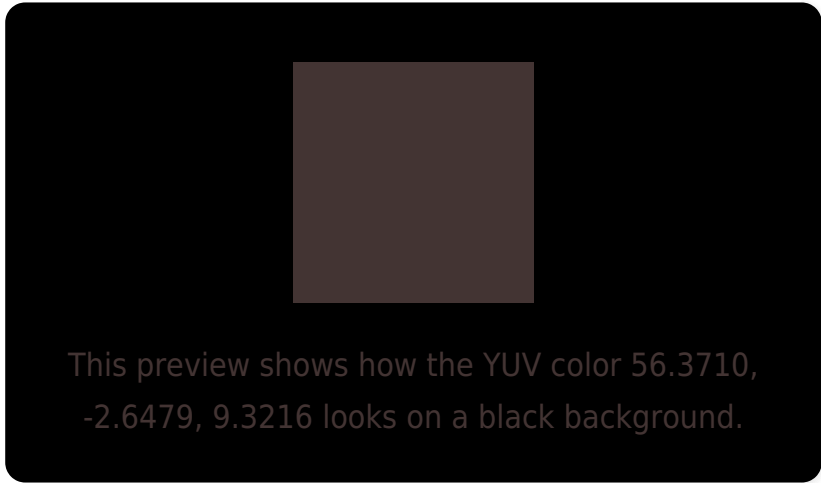
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

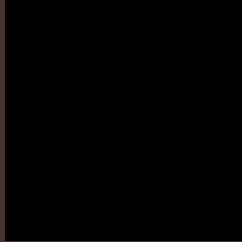
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216.



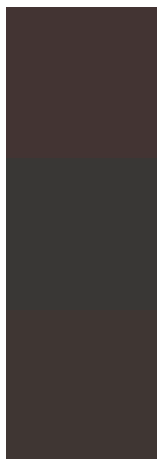
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 56.3710, -2.6479,



# 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

56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216

### Protanopia

55.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295

### Deuteranopia

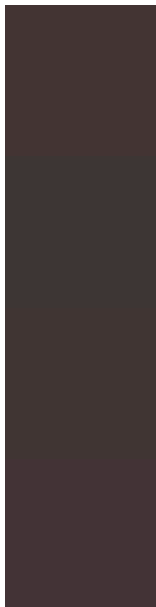
56.3490, -2.6371, 5.8329



## Tritanopia

56.2400, -0.6113, 9.4365

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216

## Protanomaly

55.8650, -1.9054, 4.5034

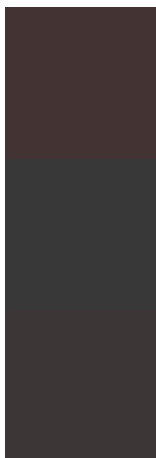
## Deuteranomaly

56.0610, -2.4951, 6.9625

## Tritanomaly

56.1260, -1.0481, 9.5365

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216

## Achromatopsia

56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

56.3810, -1.1738, 3.1739

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216 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(67, 52, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 52, 51)  
}
```

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(67, 52, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 52, 51) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216 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(67, 52, 51) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 52, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(67, 52, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 52, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 52, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 52, 51)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 56.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 52, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 52,  
51) }
```

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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