

Converting Colors

YUV(56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(56.4720, -2.6977,
-21.4619)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	204633
RGB	32, 70, 51
RGB Percent	13%, 27%, 20%
CMY	0.8745, 0.7255, 0.8000
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.27, 0.73
HSL	150°, 37%, 20%
HSV	150°, 54%, 27%
XYZ	3.3834, 4.9264, 3.9045
YIQ	56.4720, -16.5490, -13.9650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

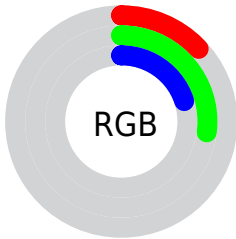
Format	Color
R_{YB}	32, 57, 70
Decimal	2115123
CIE _{Lab}	26.52, -18.82, 7.36
CIE _{LCh}	27, 20.206, 158.624
Yxy	4.9264, 0.2770, 0.4033
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280305203 (0xFF204633)
YUV	56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619
Hunter-Lab	22.1955, -11.6326, 5.1068




Details

The YUV color **56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **45.5280, 2.6977, 21.4619**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **104.5320, -3.7133, -22.3916**, and **17.0060, -5.9190, -14.9143** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.0370, -2.9762, -25.4654**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.0210, -1.9824, -17.5584**.

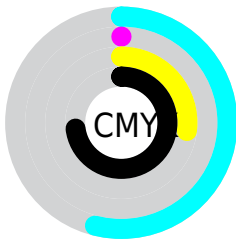
Distribution







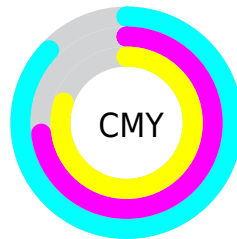
-  Red (13%)
-  Green (27%)
-  Blue (20%)






-  Red (13%)
-  Yellow (22%)
-  Blue (27%)



-  Cyan (54%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (27%)
-  Black (73%)



-  Cyan (87%)
-  Magenta (73%)
-  Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619 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 56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.4720, -2.6977,
-21.4619

■ 56.4720, -2.6977,
-21.4619

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 33.4010, -1.6767,
-22.2767

■ 104.5320, -3.7133,
-22.3916

■ 17.0060, -5.9190,
-14.9143

■ 129.5320, -3.7133,
-22.3916

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 156.1190, -4.0027,
-22.9064

■ 182.8200, -3.8553,
-23.5211

■ 210.9940, -4.4340,
-24.5507

■ 238.9940, -4.4340,

-24.5507

250.5150, 2.2111,
-9.2217

56.4720, -2.6977,
-21.4619

56.4720, -2.6977,
-21.4619

54.0370, -2.9762,
-25.4654

59.0210, -1.9824,
-17.5584

51.4880, -3.6916,
-29.3690

61.4560, -1.7038,
-13.5549

49.0530, -3.9701,
-33.3725

64.0050, -0.9885,
-9.6514

46.5040, -4.6855,
-37.2760

66.4400, -0.7099,
-5.6479

45.0800, -4.9694,
-39.5352

68.9890, 0.0054,
-1.7444

■ 71.4240, 0.2840,
2.2592

■ 73.9730, 0.9993,
6.1627

■ 76.4080, 1.2779,
10.1662

■ 78.9570, 1.9932,
14.0697

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.2090, -10.4560, -6.3223



56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619



50.8100, 7.9817, -40.1754

Triad

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



56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619



61.6360, 15.4625, -12.8358



63.3360, -9.5326, 24.2613

Complementary

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



56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619



45.5280, 2.6977, 21.4619

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.



63.5840, -2.2599, 24.9208



56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619



64.3070, 11.1876, 4.9928

Square

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



56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619



54.4870, 18.0009, -33.7531



64.6740, 4.5977, 18.7029



62.4400, -14.0209, 17.1541

Rectangle

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



56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619



50.4550, 13.0867, -44.2490



64.6740, 4.5977, 18.7029



63.6180, -7.2067, 24.8910

Sweetspot

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



56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619



86.6030, -1.2833, -8.4218



59.9870, -13.7976, -7.8816



42.8530, -0.4205, -5.1331



173.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619



70.6400, -4.2595, -33.8873



58.6380, 5.6015, -23.3615



34.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



63.8130, -6.8098, -55.9640



146.1310, -16.3336, -128.1569

Inverse Universe

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



45.5280, 2.6977, 21.4619



53.3600, 4.2595, 33.8873



43.3620, -5.6015, 23.3615



33.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



35.3010, 7.2466, 55.8640



80.7550, 15.8968, 128.2569

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

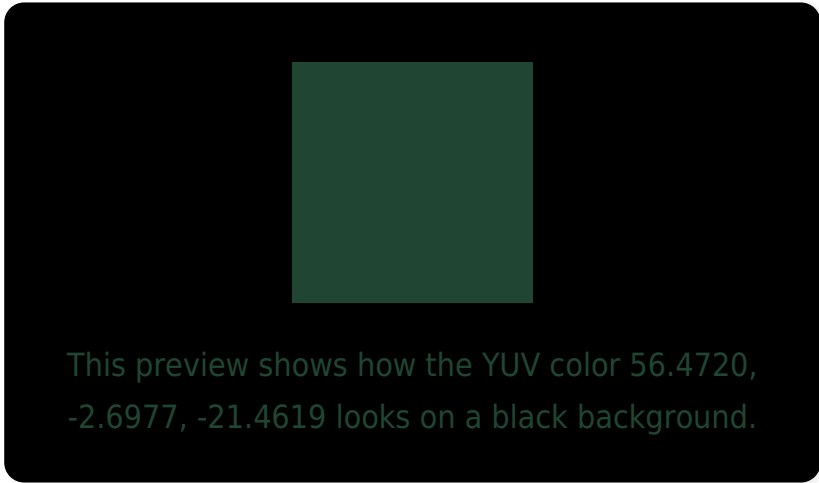
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

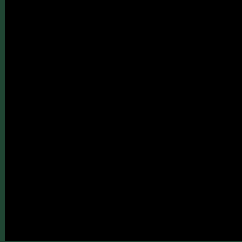
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619.

-21.4619.

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

56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619

Protanopia

61.8990, -6.8522, 4.4736

Deuteranopia

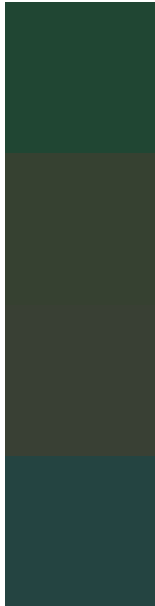
62.7900, -4.8265, 8.0772



Tritanopia

59.0130, 6.8956, -18.4284

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619

Protanomaly

59.8870, -5.3673, -5.1629

Deuteranomaly

60.5390, -4.2097, -3.1037

Tritanomaly

58.0900, 3.4066, -19.3729

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619

Achromatopsia

56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619 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(32, 70, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 70, 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(32, 70, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 70, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619 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(32, 70, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 70, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 70, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 70, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 70, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 70, 51)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 56.4720, -2.6977, -21.4619 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 70, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 70,  
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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