

Converting Colors

YUV(56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(56.9570, -1.4578,
0.9147)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A3936
RGB	58, 57, 54
RGB Percent	23%, 22%, 21%
CMY	0.7725, 0.7765, 0.7882
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.07, 0.77
HSL	45°, 4%, 22%
HSV	45°, 7%, 23%
XYZ	3.8739, 4.0921, 4.0757
YIQ	56.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

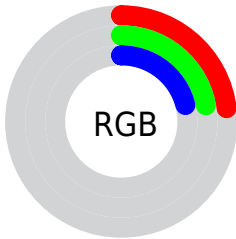
Format	Color
R_{YB}	55, 58, 54
Decimal	3815734
CIE Lab	23.97, -0.23, 2.02
CIE LCh	24, 2.030, 96.502
Yxy	4.0921, 0.3217, 0.3398
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282005814 (0xFF3A3936)
YUV	56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147
Hunter-Lab	20.2290, -1.2177, 2.2147

Details

The YUV color **56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **55.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147**, and **13.8430, -1.8946, 1.0147** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.6860, -3.7892, 2.0294**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000**.

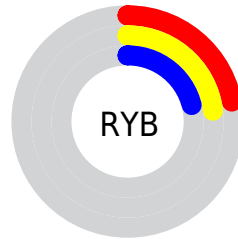
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (22%)

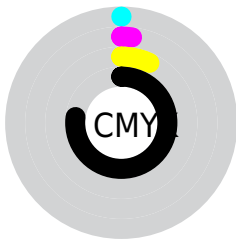
Blue (21%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (21%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (77%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147 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 56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.9570, -1.4578,
0.9147

■ 56.9570, -1.4578,
0.9147

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 35.6580, -1.3104,
0.2999

■ 103.9570, -1.4578,
0.9147

■ 13.8430, -1.8946,
1.0147

■ 128.9570, -1.4578,
0.9147

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 154.8430, -1.8946,
1.0147

■ 181.8430, -1.8946,
1.0147

■ 209.2560, -1.6052,
1.5295

■ 237.8430, -1.8946,

1.0147

■ 56.9570, -1.4578,
0.9147

■ 56.9570, -1.4578,
0.9147

■ 55.6860, -3.7892,
2.0294

■ 58.2280, 0.8736,
-0.2000

■ 53.8280, -5.8312,
3.6588

■ 60.0860, 2.9156,
-1.8294

■ 52.6710, -7.7258,
4.6735

■ 61.2430, 4.8102,
-2.8441

■ 50.8130, -9.7678,
6.3030

■ 63.1010, 6.8522,
-4.4736

■ 49.5420, -12.0992,
7.4177

■ 64.3720, 9.1836,
-5.5882

■ 47.6840, -14.1412,
9.0471

■ 66.2300, 11.2256,
-7.2177

■ 46.4130, -16.4726,
10.1618

■ 67.5010, 13.5570,
-8.3324

■ 44.6690, -18.0778,
11.6913

■ 69.2450, 15.1622,
-9.8619

■ 43.3980, -20.4092,
12.8060

■ 70.5160, 17.4936,
-10.9765

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443



56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



56.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148

Triad

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



56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



56.6190, 1.1738, -3.1739



57.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444

Complementary

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



56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



55.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147

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.



57.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148



56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



56.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443

Square

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



56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



56.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



57.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147



57.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591

Rectangle

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



56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



56.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444



57.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147



57.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444

Sweetspot

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



56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



76.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148



55.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



37.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



75.0280, -2.4788, 1.7294



57.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149



27.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



68.0110, -33.5294, 21.0384



161.7490, -79.7423, 50.2091

Inverse Universe

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



55.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147



71.9720, 2.4788, -1.7294



54.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



25.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147



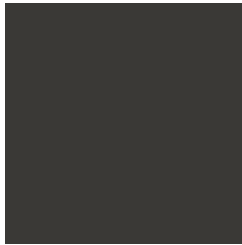
23.9890, 33.5294, -21.0384



57.2510, 79.7423, -50.2091

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

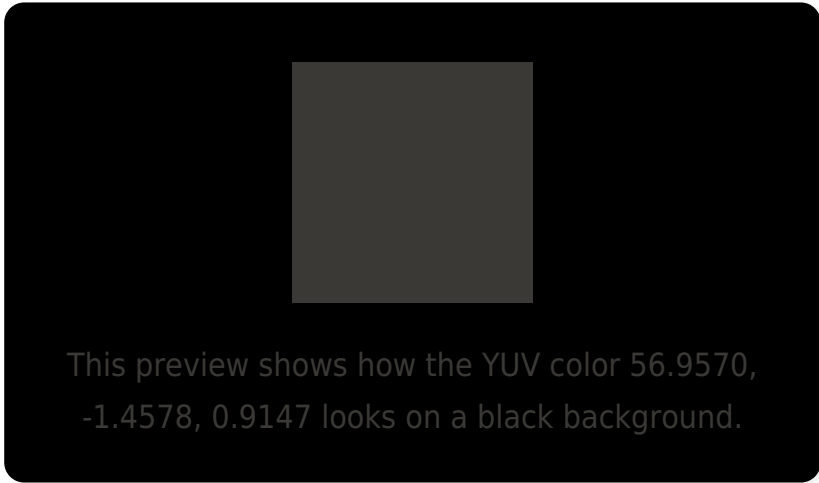
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

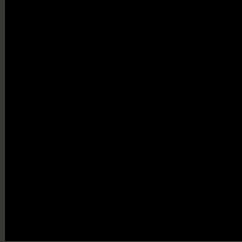
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

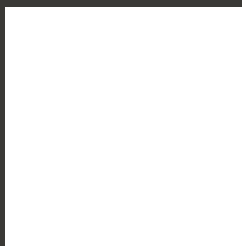
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 56.9570, -1.4578,

0.9147.

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

56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147

Protanopia

57.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295

Deuteranopia

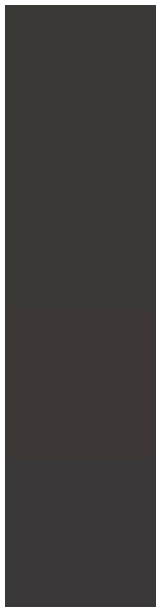
57.2780, -1.6161, 5.0182



Tritanopia

57.3530, 1.3050, 1.4444

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147

Protanomaly

57.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295

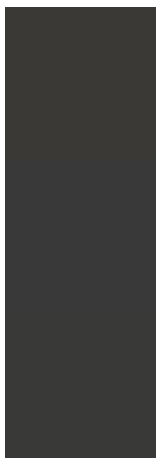
Deuteranomaly

57.2670, -1.6106, 3.2738

Tritanomaly

57.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147 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(58, 57, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 57, 54)  
}
```

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(58, 57, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 57, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147 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(58, 57, 54) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 57, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(58, 57, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 57, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 57, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 57, 54)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 56.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 57, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 57,  
54) }
```

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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