

# Converting Colors

YUV(57.1220, -21.7521,  
23.5720)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(57.1220, -21.7521,  
23.5720)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	54340D
RGB	84, 52, 13
RGB Percent	33%, 20%, 5%
CMY	0.6706, 0.7961, 0.9490
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.85, 0.67
HSL	33°, 73%, 19%
HSV	33°, 85%, 33%
XYZ	4.9568, 4.3699, 0.9630
YIQ	57.1220, 31.5910, -5.3450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

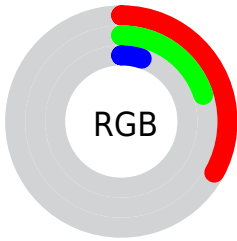
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	71, 84, 13
Decimal	5518349
CIELab	24.86, 10.69, 29.09
CIELCh	25, 30.988, 69.815
Yxy	4.3699, 0.4817, 0.4247
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283708429 (0xFF54340D)
YUV	57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720
Hunter-Lab	20.9042, 5.7435, 11.9017

# Details

The YUV color **57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **39.8780, 21.7521, -23.5720**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.1010, -23.2208, 27.9754**, and **15.7480, -7.7638, 16.8840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.8620, -24.0890, 26.4310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.3820, -19.4153, 20.7130**.

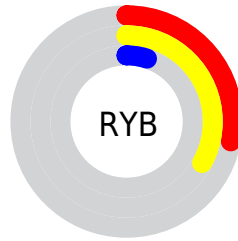
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (20%)

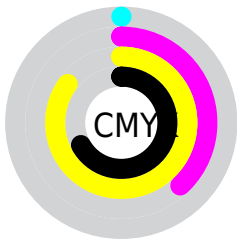
Blue (5%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (5%)

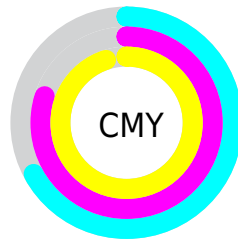


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (85%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720 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 57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 57.1220, -21.7521,  
23.5720

■ 57.1220, -21.7521,  
23.5720

■ 253.4040, -6.1152,  
1.3997

■ 35.8380, -17.6681,  
20.3131

■ 105.1010,  
-23.2208, 27.9754

■ 15.7480, -7.7638,  
16.8840

■ 130.4710,  
-24.3892, 29.4049

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 157.2540,  
-25.2682, 31.3492

■ 184.3250,  
-26.2892, 32.1640

■ 212.2220,  
-26.7314, 34.0083

■ 232.9320,

-23.6305, 19.3536

■ 250.2120,  
-18.3455, 4.1991

■ 57.1220, -21.7521,  
23.5720

■ 57.1220, -21.7521,  
23.5720

■ 53.8620, -24.0890,  
26.4310

■ 60.3820, -19.4153,  
20.7130

■ 52.1180, -25.6942,  
27.9605

■ 63.7560, -16.6417,  
17.7540

■ 66.4290, -14.0155,  
15.4098

■ 69.8030, -11.2419,  
12.4508

■ 73.0630, -8.9051,  
9.5917

■ 76.3230, -6.5682,  
6.7327

■ 79.6970, -3.7946,  
3.7737

■ 82.3700, -1.1684,  
1.4295

■ 85.7440, 1.6052,  
-1.5295

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.9630, -13.7858, 35.1124



57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720



55.2680, -23.3031, 7.6580

# Triad

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



57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720



48.6140, 8.5713, -42.6345



60.5230, 16.9972, 8.3113

# Complementary

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



57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720



39.8780, 21.7521, -23.5720

# 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.



54.3770, 24.9571, -24.8866



57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720



50.5350, 18.4702, -44.3192

# Square

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



57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720



45.2910, -1.6225, -39.7202



50.4840, 25.8904, -44.2745



59.9510, 7.9122, 28.9840



# Rectangle

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



57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720



53.6300, -19.0446, -4.9375



50.4840, 25.8904, -44.2745



60.1520, 19.6451, -1.0103

# Sweetspot

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



57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720



99.1770, -8.4683, 9.4918



37.9910, 3.9484, 40.3499



49.9530, -5.3998, 5.3032



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720



68.1100, -33.5782, 36.7375



75.3080, -30.7178, 5.8689



39.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295



64.8540, -31.9730, 35.2080



143.9170, -70.9511, 77.2488



# Inverse Universe

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



39.8780, 21.7521, -23.5720



41.3030, 33.8676, -36.2227



21.6920, 30.7178, -5.8689



38.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295



39.5590, 32.2624, -34.6932

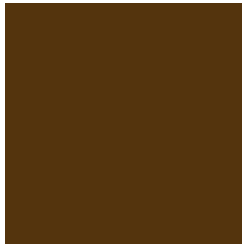


88.0830, 70.9511, -77.2488



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

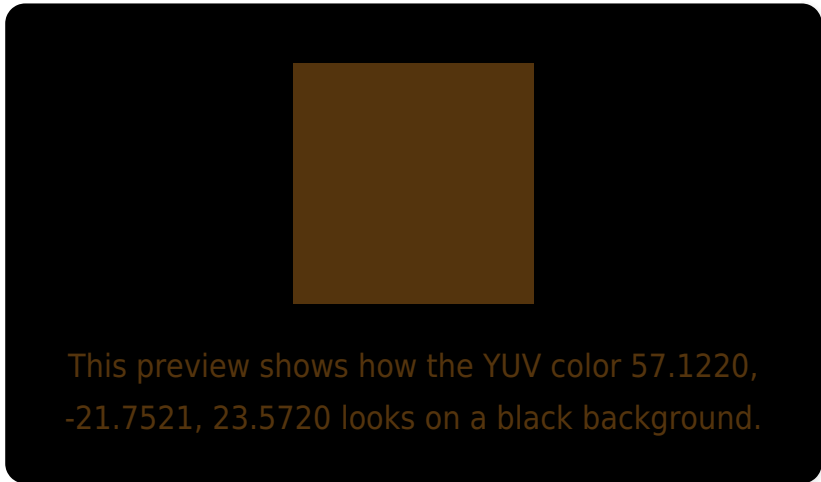
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

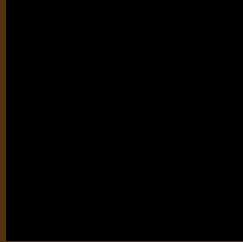
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 57.1220, -21.7521,



# 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

57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720

### Protanopia

56.9630, -20.6878, 8.8024

### Deuteranopia

56.4370, -22.8934, 16.2798



## Tritanopia

59.8180, -3.8543, 22.9616

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720

## Protanomaly

56.8820, -21.1408, 14.1355

## Deuteranomaly

56.8610, -22.6095, 18.5389

## Tritanomaly

58.5100, -10.1114, 23.2317

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720

## Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

56.9920, -7.8841, 8.7770

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720 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(84, 52, 13)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 52, 13)  
}
```

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(84, 52, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 52, 13) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720 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(84, 52, 13) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 52, 13) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 52, 13)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 52, 13); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 52, 13);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 52, 13)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 57.1220, -21.7521, 23.5720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 52, 13) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 52,  
13) }
```

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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