

# Converting Colors

YUV(57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396)  
contains.

<b>YUV(57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396)</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(57.4020, -6.6072,  
-27.5396)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A4C2C
RGB	26, 76, 44
RGB Percent	10%, 30%, 17%
CMY	0.8980, 0.7020, 0.8275
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.42, 0.70
HSL	142°, 49%, 20%
HSV	142°, 66%, 30%
XYZ	3.4651, 5.5703, 3.2754
YIQ	57.4020, -19.5280, -20.5520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

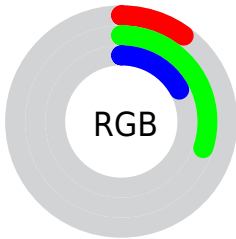
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	26, 63, 76
Decimal	1723436
CIELab	28.30, -25.16, 14.18
CIElCh	28, 28.884, 150.597
Yxy	5.5703, 0.2815, 0.4525
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279913516 (0xFF1A4C2C)
YUV	57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396
Hunter-Lab	23.6016, -15.0963, 8.2928

# Details

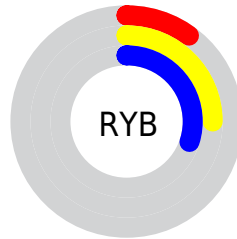
The YUV color **57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **44.5980, 6.6072, 27.5396**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.0600, -7.9176, -27.2396**, and **18.7840, -9.2605, -16.4736** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.4400, -7.6119, -31.9579**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.3640, -5.6025, -23.1212**.

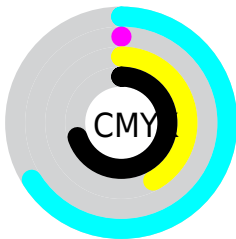
# Distribution



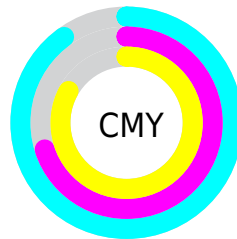
- Red (10%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396 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 57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 57.4020, -6.6072,  
-27.5396

■ 57.4020, -6.6072,  
-27.5396

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 33.7330, -5.2914,  
-29.5838

■ 106.0600, -7.9176,  
-27.2396

■ 18.7840, -9.2605,  
-16.4736

■ 132.5330, -8.6438,  
-27.6544

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 158.1200, -8.9332,  
-28.1692

■ 185.7070, -9.2226,  
-28.6840

■ 213.2940, -9.5119,  
-29.1988

■ 237.1850, -7.4862,

-25.5952

■ 249.0480, 0.4693,  
-10.5661

■ 57.4020, -6.6072,  
-27.5396

■ 57.4020, -6.6072,  
-27.5396

■ 54.4400, -7.6119,  
-31.9579

■ 60.3640, -5.6025,  
-23.1212

■ 51.7770, -8.7641,  
-35.7614

■ 63.0270, -4.4503,  
-19.3177

■ 48.8150, -9.7688,  
-40.1798

■ 65.9890, -3.4456,  
-14.8994

■ 47.6900, -10.2002,  
-41.8241

■ 68.5380, -2.7302,  
-10.9958

■ 71.5000, -1.7255,  
-6.5775

■ 74.4620, -0.7208,  
-2.1592

■ 77.1250, 0.4314,  
1.6444

■ 80.0870, 1.4361,  
6.0627

■ 82.7500, 2.5883,  
9.8663

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.9720, -17.7342, -5.2374



57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396



53.4240, 6.6930, -46.8528

# Triad

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



57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396



59.4360, 25.4211, -33.7084



66.4730, -10.5862, 35.5422

# Complementary

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



57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396



44.5980, 6.6072, 27.5396

# 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.



67.2200, -0.1085, 34.8871



57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396



68.1090, 18.1873, -0.0956

# Square

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



57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396



55.9950, 24.1595, -49.1076



68.7760, 9.9704, 22.1214



65.9420, -18.7054, 26.3609



# Rectangle

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



57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396



55.1340, 13.2449, -48.3525



68.7760, 9.9704, 22.1214



66.3960, -7.0972, 36.4867

# Sweetspot

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



57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396



91.9510, -2.4408, -10.4810



64.9180, -19.1866, -6.0671



46.5000, -1.7255, -6.5775



179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396



69.9780, -10.3422, -42.9537



60.1380, 3.8760, -29.9390



36.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



64.0920, -13.3564, -56.2087



144.4720, -30.3057, -126.7019



# Inverse Universe

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



44.5980, 6.6072, 27.5396



50.0220, 10.3422, 42.9537



41.8620, -3.8760, 29.9390



35.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



37.9080, 13.3564, 56.2087

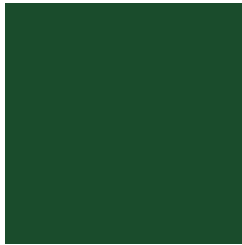


85.5280, 30.3057, 126.7019



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

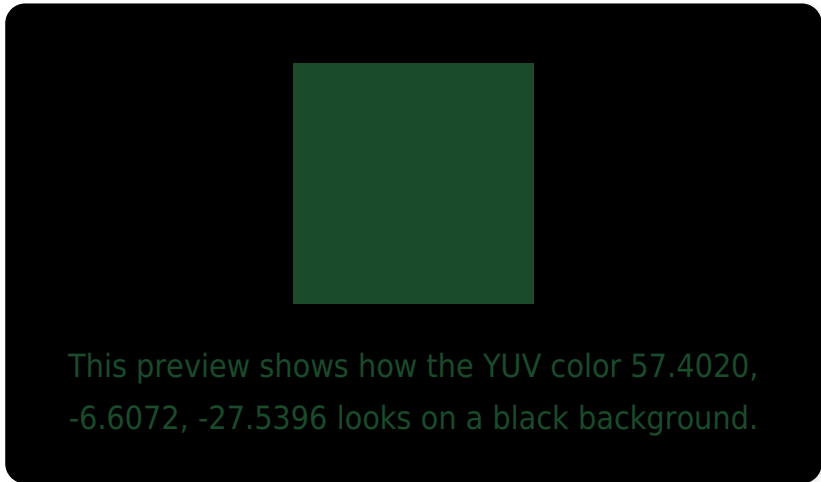
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

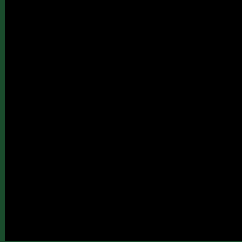
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 57.4020, -6.6072,



# 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

57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396

### Protanopia

65.7160, -12.6780, 6.3881

### Deuteranopia

66.5470, -9.6367, 10.9213



## Tritanopia

62.2190, 7.7800, -22.1171

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396

## Protanomaly

62.5080, -10.6034, -5.7075

## Deuteranomaly

63.1000, -8.4303, -2.7187

## Tritanomaly

60.2420, 2.8387, -23.8912

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396

## Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

57.2500, -2.5882, -9.8662

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396 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(26, 76, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 76, 44)  
}
```

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(26, 76, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 76, 44) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396 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(26, 76, 44) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 76, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(26, 76, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 76, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 76, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 76, 44)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 57.4020, -6.6072, -27.5396 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 76, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 76,  
44) }
```

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