

# Converting Colors

YUV(57.4260, -19.4370,  
27.6904)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(57.4260, -19.4370,  
27.6904)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	593112
RGB	89, 49, 18
RGB Percent	35%, 19%, 7%
CMY	0.6510, 0.8078, 0.9294
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.80, 0.65
HSL	26°, 66%, 21%
HSV	26°, 80%, 35%
XYZ	5.3273, 4.3641, 1.1339
YIQ	57.4260, 33.7910, -1.1610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

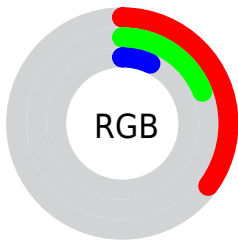
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	89, 73, 18
Decimal	5845266
CIELab	24.84, 15.31, 26.74
CIELCh	25, 30.814, 60.203
Yxy	4.3641, 0.4921, 0.4031
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284035346 (0xFF593112)
YUV	57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904
Hunter-Lab	20.8905, 8.9610, 11.4054

# Details


The YUV color **57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **49.5740, 19.4370, -27.6904**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.1770, -21.7793, 32.2938**, and **14.5960, -7.1958, 21.4023** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.4650, -21.9212, 31.1642**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.3870, -16.9528, 24.2166**.

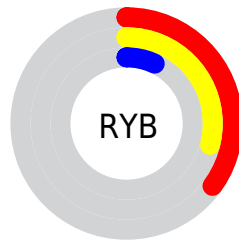
# Distribution



 Red (35%)

 Green (19%)

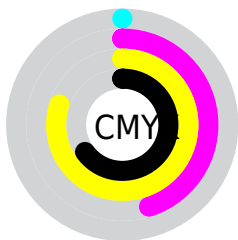
 Blue (7%)




 Red (35%)

 Yellow (29%)

 Blue (7%)

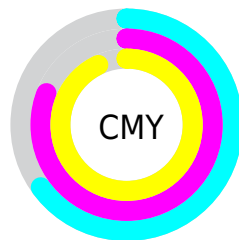


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (45%)

 Yellow (80%)

 Black (65%)



 Cyan (65%)

 Magenta (81%)

 Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904 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 57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 57.4260, -19.4370,  
27.6904

■ 57.4260, -19.4370,  
27.6904

■ 253.9740, -3.9312,  
0.8998

■ 34.9850, -17.2476,  
25.4462

■ 106.1770,  
-21.7793, 32.2938

■ 14.5960, -7.1958,  
21.4023

■ 131.0740,  
-22.2215, 34.1381

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 157.7430,  
-23.5373, 36.1824


■ 185.2270,  
-24.2689, 37.5119


■ 212.1130,  
-24.7057, 37.6119


■ 231.6270,


-21.0151, 20.4981


 250.6680,  
-16.5983, 3.7992


 57.4260, -19.4370,  
27.6904


 57.4260, -19.4370,  
27.6904


 53.4650, -21.9212,  
31.1642


 61.3870, -16.9528,  
24.2166

 49.5040, -24.4055,  
34.6380

 65.3480, -14.4686,  
20.7428

 69.3090, -11.9843,  
17.2690

 73.2700, -9.5001,  
13.7952

 77.1170, -7.4527,  
10.4214

■ 81.0780, -4.9685,  
6.9476

■ 85.0390, -2.4842,  
3.4738

■ 89.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 92.9610, 2.4842,  
-3.4738

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.5980, -10.1548, 37.1866



57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904



56.1870, -23.7562, 12.9910

# Triad

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



57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904



47.7020, 5.0769, -41.8347



60.0380, 19.2083, -0.9103

# Complementary

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



57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904



49.5740, 19.4370, -27.6904

# 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.



48.3640, 27.9215, -42.4152



57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904



50.4380, 15.5601, -44.2341

# Square

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



57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904



47.4940, -6.1595, -31.1282



50.6150, 23.8538, -44.3894



60.6020, 10.5492, 23.1510



# Rectangle

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



57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904



54.3920, -21.3923, 1.4102



50.6150, 23.8538, -44.3894



58.0690, 22.1510, -11.4615

# Sweetspot

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



57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904



102.4160, -7.6001, 11.0362



43.7890, 7.0060, 39.6500



51.1920, -4.5317, 6.8476



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904



66.0660, -30.1055, 42.9151



77.9710, -29.5657, 9.6724



41.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295



59.5820, -29.3739, 41.5856



130.1390, -64.1585, 91.9631



# Inverse Universe

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



49.5740, 19.4370, -27.6904



53.9340, 30.1055, -42.9151



29.0290, 29.5657, -9.6724



40.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295



47.4180, 29.3739, -41.5856



104.2740, 64.4479, -91.4483



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

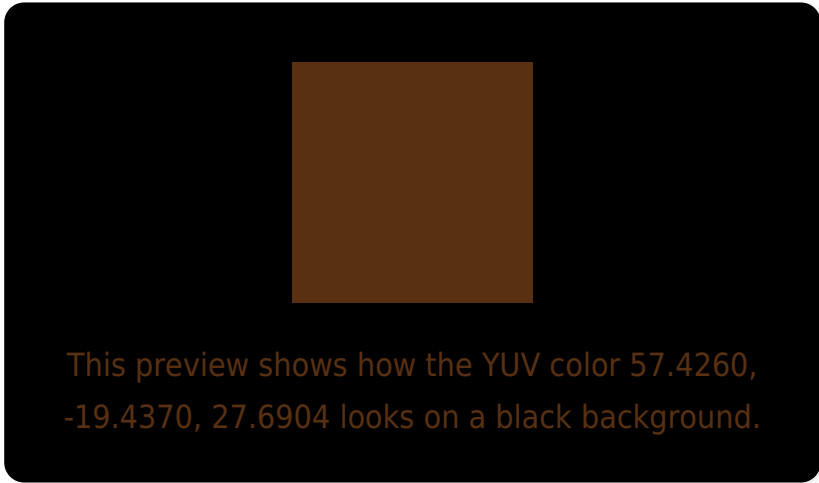
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

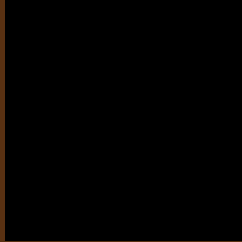
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 57.4260, -19.4370,



# 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

57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904

### Protanopia

57.6470, -18.0670, 8.2026

### Deuteranopia

57.5940, -20.9988, 15.2651



## Tritanopia

59.4980, -5.1755, 26.7503

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904

## Protanomaly

57.5770, -18.5255, 15.2800

## Deuteranomaly

57.4420, -20.4309, 19.7834

## Tritanomaly

58.8310, -10.2697, 27.3352

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904

## Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

57.2310, -7.0159, 10.3214

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904 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(89, 49, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 49, 18)  
}
```

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(89, 49, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 49, 18) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904 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(89, 49, 18) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 49, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 49, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 49, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 49, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 49, 18)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 57.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 49, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 49,  
18) }
```

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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