

# Converting Colors

YUV(58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(58.0820, -1.0264,  
2.5591)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D3938
RGB	61, 57, 56
RGB Percent	24%, 22%, 22%
CMY	0.7608, 0.7765, 0.7804
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.08, 0.76
HSL	12°, 4%, 23%
HSV	12°, 8%, 24%
XYZ	4.1014, 4.2039, 4.3366
YIQ	58.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	61, 57, 56
Decimal	4012344
CIELab	24.33, 1.52, 1.24
CIELCh	24, 1.962, 39.219
Yxy	4.2039, 0.3244, 0.3325
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282202424 (0xFF3D3938)
YUV	58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591
Hunter-Lab	20.5034, -0.1745, 1.8120

# Details

The YUV color **58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **58.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591**, and **15.3810, -1.1738, 3.1739** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.4630, -2.2003, 5.7329**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148**.

# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (22%)

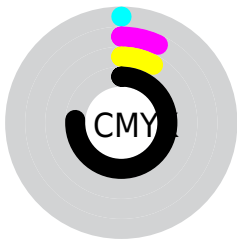
Blue (22%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (22%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591 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 58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58.0820, -1.0264,  
2.5591

■ 58.0820, -1.0264,  
2.5591

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 36.7830, -0.8790,  
1.9443

■ 105.0820, -1.0264,  
2.5591

■ 15.3810, -1.1738,  
3.1739

■ 130.3810, -1.1738,  
3.1739

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 156.3810, -1.1738,  
3.1739

■ 183.3810, -1.1738,  
3.1739

■ 210.3810, -1.1738,  
3.1739

■ 239.2670, -1.6106,

3.2738

■ 58.0820, -1.0264,  
2.5591

■ 58.0820, -1.0264,  
2.5591

■ 54.4630, -2.2003,  
5.7329

■ 61.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 50.8440, -3.3741,  
8.9068

■ 65.3200, 1.3212,  
-3.7886

■ 47.2250, -4.5479,  
12.0807

■ 68.9390, 2.4951,  
-6.9625

■ 43.6060, -5.7218,  
15.2545

■ 72.5580, 3.6689,  
-10.1364

■ 40.4600, -7.6218,  
18.0136

■ 75.7040, 5.5689,  
-12.8954

■ 36.8410, -8.7956,  
21.1874

■ 79.3230, 6.7428,  
-16.0693

■ 33.2220, -9.9694,  
24.3613

■ 82.9420, 7.9166,  
-19.2431

■ 29.6030, -11.1433,  
27.5352

■ 86.5610, 9.0904,  
-22.4170

■ 25.9840, -12.3171,  
30.7090

■ 90.1800, 10.2643,  
-25.5909

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591



57.6690, -1.3158, 2.0443

# Triad

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



58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591



57.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



58.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147

# Complementary

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



58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591



58.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591

# 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.



57.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443



58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591



57.3910, 0.3002, -2.9739

# Square

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



58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591



57.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148



57.6190, 1.1738, -3.1739



57.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296



# Rectangle

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



58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591



57.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



57.6190, 1.1738, -3.1739



57.7440, 1.6052, -1.5295

# Sweetspot

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



58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591



78.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148



57.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740



40.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591



74.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886



59.8430, -1.8946, 1.0147



28.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



39.2590, -19.3547, 48.0079



92.2060, -45.4576, 113.8293



# Inverse Universe

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



58.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591



75.4340, 1.7580, -3.8886



57.7440, 1.6052, -1.5295



29.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295



54.7410, 19.3547, -48.0079



129.2070, 45.7469, -113.3145



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

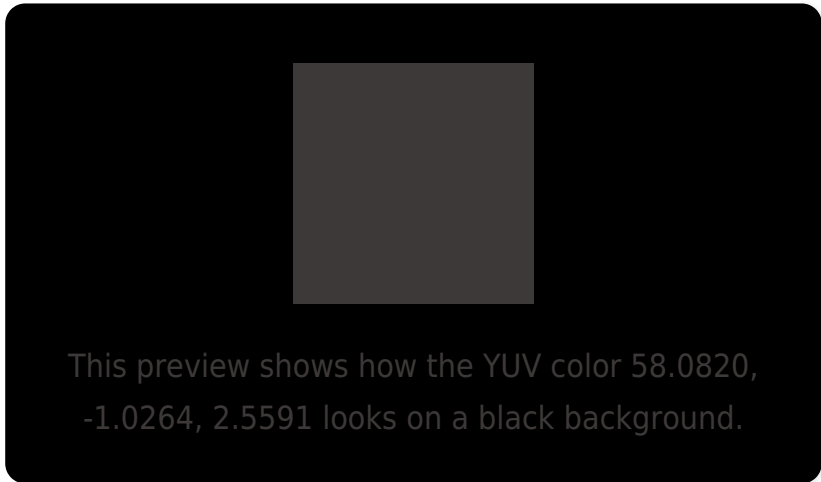
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

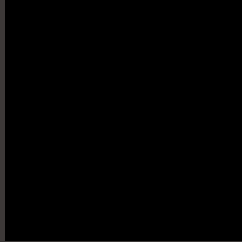
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591.



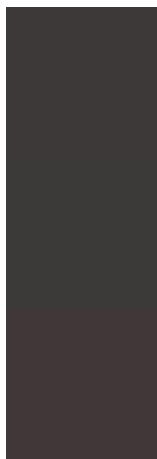
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.0820, -1.0264,



# 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

58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591

### Protanopia

58.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147

### Deuteranopia

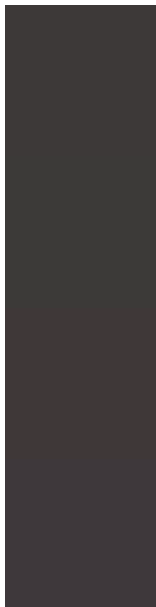
58.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



## Tritanopia

58.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591

## Protanomaly

58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295

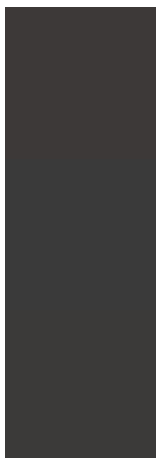
## Deuteranomaly

58.0930, -1.0318, 4.3034

## Tritanomaly

58.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591

## Achromatopsia

58.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

58.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591 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(61, 57, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 57, 56)  
}
```

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(61, 57, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 57, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591 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(61, 57, 56) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 57, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(61, 57, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 57, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 57, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 57, 56)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 58.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 57, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 57,  
56) }
```

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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