

Converting Colors

YUV(58.0850, 34.4681,
-42.1705)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(58.0850, 34.4681,
-42.1705)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0A4580
RGB	10, 69, 128
RGB Percent	4%, 27%, 50%
CMY	0.9608, 0.7294, 0.4980
CMYK	0.92, 0.46, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	210°, 86%, 27%
HSV	210°, 92%, 50%
XYZ	6.1496, 5.8793, 21.2328
YIQ	58.0850, -54.1030, 5.8410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

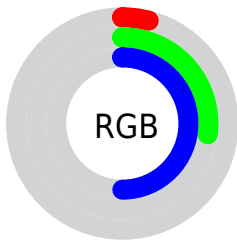
Format	Color
R_{YB}	10, 49, 128
Decimal	673152
CIE _{Lab}	29.11, 6.31, -38.21
CIE _{LCh}	29, 38.727, 279.370
Yxy	5.8793, 0.1849, 0.1768
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278863232 (0xFF0A4580)
YUV	58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705
Hunter-Lab	24.2472, 2.8385, -34.9459

Details

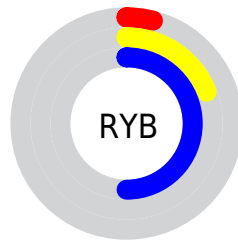
The YUV color **58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **79.9150, -34.4681, 42.1705**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.9340, 33.5565, -29.7601**, and **24.7410, 26.2567, -21.6979** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.1600, 37.3891, -45.7443**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.4940, 30.8155, -37.2672**.

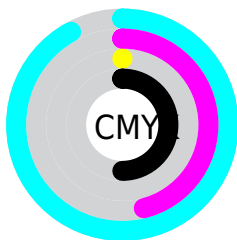
Distribution



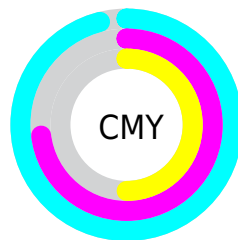
- Red (4%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705 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 58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.0850, 34.4681,
-42.1705

■ 58.0850, 34.4681,
-42.1705

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 39.3310, 31.3888,
-34.4933

■ 112.9340, 33.5565,
-29.7601

■ 24.7410, 26.2567,
-21.6979

■ 139.4720, 34.2773,
-27.6009

■ 8.0310, 23.1557,
-7.0432

■ 166.1130, 35.4403,
-27.2861

■ 4.9360, 13.8356,
-4.3289

■ 193.1580, 30.4881,
-25.5716

■ 0.5700, 2.1840,
-0.4999

■ 217.3790, 18.5472,
-22.2574

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 243.0730, 5.8800,

-19.3580

253.8040, 0.5896,
-2.4591

■ 58.0850, 34.4681,
-42.1705

■ 58.0850, 34.4681,
-42.1705

■ 52.1600, 37.3891,
-45.7443

■ 65.4940, 30.8155,
-37.2672

■ 73.4900, 26.8734,
-32.8787

■ 80.6000, 23.3682,
-28.5902

■ 88.5960, 19.4262,
-24.2017

■ 96.0050, 15.7735,
-19.2984

■ 103.4140, 12.1209,
-14.3951

■ 111.4100, 8.1789,
-10.0066

■ 118.5200, 4.6736,
-5.7180

■ 126.5160, 0.7316,
-1.3295

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.4490, 32.3166, -52.1368



58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705



70.5000, 21.9385, 10.0855

Triad

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



58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705



66.2200, -16.8705, 44.5341



52.7910, -3.3480, -46.2977

Complementary

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



58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705



79.9150, -34.4681, 42.1705

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.



59.6950, -21.0486, -15.5185



58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705



65.3310, -28.7572, 30.4047

Square

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



58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705



65.6240, -2.7726, 49.4418



63.5150, -31.3129, 10.0723



57.4990, 9.6140, -50.4266

Rectangle

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



58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705



70.0850, 14.7481, 29.7435



63.5150, -31.3129, 10.0723



51.0640, -7.4266, -44.7831

Sweetspot

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



58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705



138.4460, 13.5841, -17.0541



85.9920, -8.3771, -66.6450



67.4100, 8.1789, -10.0066



212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705



67.6450, 48.4890, -59.3247



23.4520, 51.5422, -11.7974



60.1460, 1.9000, -2.7590



52.1600, 37.3891, -45.7443



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



52.0080, 8.3771, 66.6450



59.0960, 11.7847, 93.7548



114.5480, -51.5422, 11.7974



59.5490, 0.7153, 3.9035



45.5680, 9.0870, 72.2929



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

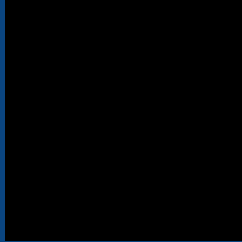
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705.

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

58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705

Protanopia

65.3540, 29.8985, -23.1125

Deuteranopia

55.1120, 33.4688, -48.3332



Tritanopia

53.9600, 13.8237, -47.3229

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705

Protanomaly

62.7660, 31.6674, -30.4898

Deuteranomaly

56.5360, 33.7528, -46.0741

Tritanomaly

55.3330, 21.5278, -45.0190

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705

Achromatopsia

58.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.1150, 12.2683, -15.0099

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705 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(10, 69, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(10, 69, 128)  
}
```

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(10, 69, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(10, 69, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705 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(10, 69, 128) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(10, 69, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(10, 69, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(10, 69, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 69, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 69,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 58.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(10, 69, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(10, 69,  
128) }
```

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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