

# Converting Colors

YUV(58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995)  
contains.

<b>YUV(58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995)</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(58.1910, -6.5032,  
-14.1995)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A452D
RGB	42, 69, 45
RGB Percent	16%, 27%, 18%
CMY	0.8353, 0.7294, 0.8235
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.35, 0.73
HSL	127°, 24%, 22%
HSV	127°, 39%, 27%
XYZ	3.5566, 4.9379, 3.2483
YIQ	58.1910, -8.3880, -13.1880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

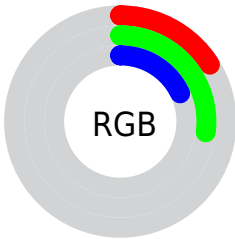
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	42, 66, 69
Decimal	2770221
CIE Lab	26.56, -16.20, 11.35
CIE LCh	27, 19.776, 144.991
Yxy	4.9379, 0.3029, 0.4205
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280960301 (0xFF2A452D)
YUV	58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995
Hunter-Lab	22.2215, -10.3181, 6.8882

# Details

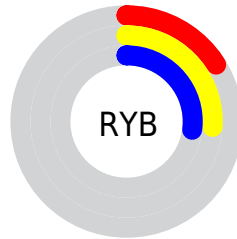
The YUV color **58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **52.8090, 6.5032, 14.1995**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.6640, -7.2294, -14.6143**, and **15.8490, -7.8136, -13.8996** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.4140, -8.0921, -17.9031**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.9680, -4.9142, -10.4959**.

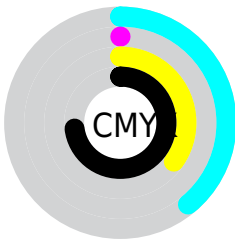
# Distribution



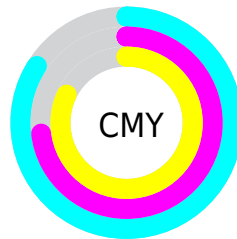
- Red (16%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995 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 58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58.1910, -6.5032,  
-14.1995

■ 58.1910, -6.5032,  
-14.1995

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 36.3050, -6.0664,  
-14.2995

■ 105.6640, -7.2294,  
-14.6143

■ 15.8490, -7.8136,  
-13.8996

■ 130.8380, -7.8081,  
-15.6439

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 157.4250, -8.0975,  
-16.1587

■ 184.3110, -8.5343,  
-16.0587

■ 212.0120, -8.3869,  
-16.6735

■ 240.5990, -8.6763,

-17.1883

253.0490, -1.0102,  
-2.6740

58.1910, -6.5032,  
-14.1995

58.1910, -6.5032,  
-14.1995

55.4140, -8.0921,  
-17.9031

60.9680, -4.9142,  
-10.4959

52.6370, -9.6810,  
-21.6066

63.7450, -3.3253,  
-6.7924

49.8600, -11.2700,  
-25.3102

66.5220, -1.7363,  
-3.0888

46.9690, -13.2957,  
-28.9138

69.4130, 0.2894,  
0.5148

44.4910, -15.0321,  
-32.0026

72.1900, 1.8783,  
4.2184

■ 41.7140, -16.6210,  
-35.7062

■ 74.6680, 3.6147,  
7.3072

■ 41.4150, -16.4736,  
-36.3210

■ 77.4450, 5.2036,  
11.0107

■ 80.2220, 6.7926,  
14.7143

■ 82.9990, 8.3815,  
18.4179

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.6720, -12.6563, -0.5893



58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995



54.7960, 2.5656, -29.6391

# Triad

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



58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995



59.2220, 16.6526, -21.2427



63.8460, -6.3331, 24.6911

# Complementary

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



58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995



52.8090, 6.5032, 14.1995

# 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.



64.3710, 0.8031, 22.4766



58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995



63.7190, 12.9565, -2.3846

# Square

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



58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995



51.3180, 17.5912, -42.3749



64.4390, 7.6716, 12.7700



63.0320, -11.8478, 20.1429



# Rectangle

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



58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995



50.2550, 9.7343, -42.3196



64.4390, 7.6716, 12.7700



63.8290, -3.8597, 24.7060

# Sweetspot

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



58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995



84.9840, -2.4571, -5.2480



65.0250, -11.3513, 0.8551



43.2230, -1.5889, -3.7036



173.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995



72.2240, -9.9704, -22.1214



59.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992



34.4620, -0.7208, -2.1592



59.3670, -23.8449, -52.0649



136.0990, -54.7718, -119.3588



# Inverse Universe

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



52.8090, 6.5032, 14.1995



63.8900, 10.4072, 22.0215



51.3270, 0.8248, 15.4992



33.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



39.6330, 23.8449, 52.0649



90.9010, 54.7718, 119.3588



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

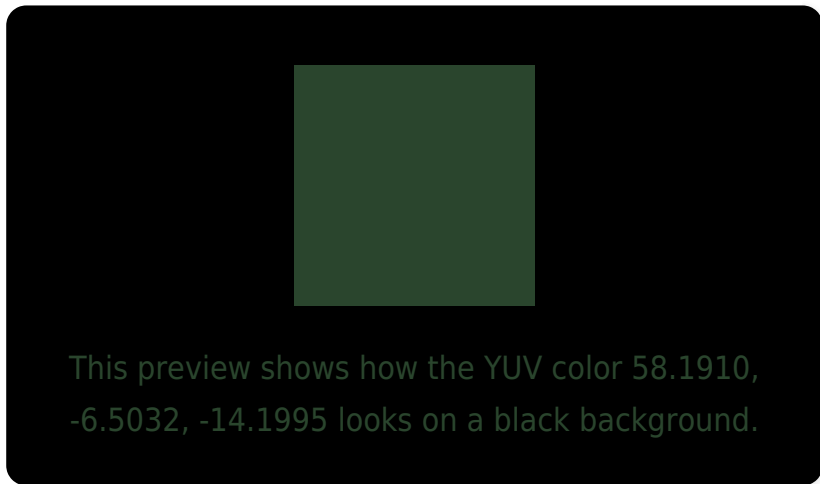
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

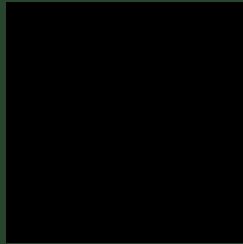
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.1910, -6.5032,



# 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

58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995

### Protanopia

62.1010, -9.9098, 5.1734

### Deuteranopia

62.7040, -7.7421, 9.9066



## Tritanopia

60.8890, 4.9847, -12.1807

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995

## Protanomaly

60.6980, -8.7251, -1.4891

## Deuteranomaly

60.7630, -7.2782, 1.0848

## Tritanomaly

59.8520, 1.0590, -13.0252

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995

## Achromatopsia

58.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

57.9840, -2.4571, -5.2480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995 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(42, 69, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 69, 45)  
}
```

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(42, 69, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 69, 45) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995 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(42, 69, 45) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 69, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 69, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 69, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 69, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 69, 45)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 58.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 69, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 69,  
45) }
```

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