

# Converting Colors

YUV(58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(58.1970, 8.2839,  
49.8162)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	731A4B
RGB	115, 26, 75
RGB Percent	45%, 10%, 29%
CMY	0.5490, 0.8980, 0.7059
CMYK	0.00, 0.77, 0.35, 0.55
HSL	327°, 63%, 28%
HSV	327°, 77%, 45%
XYZ	8.7096, 4.8916, 7.1417
YIQ	58.1970, 37.3150, 34.1070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

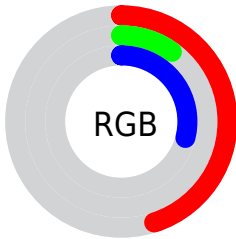
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	115, 26, 75
Decimal	7543371
CIELab	26.42, 42.56, -7.51
CIELCh	26, 43.216, 349.988
Yxy	4.8916, 0.4199, 0.2358
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285733451 (0xFF731A4B)
YUV	58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162
Hunter-Lab	22.1170, 31.5880, -3.6632

# Details

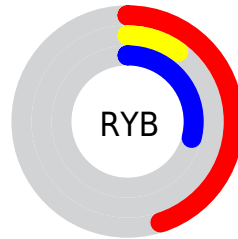
The YUV color **58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **82.8030, -8.2839, -49.8162**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.3390, 6.2419, 51.4457**, and **22.0720, 4.4015, 35.0169** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.1700, 9.2832, 55.9789**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.8110, 6.9952, 43.1388**.

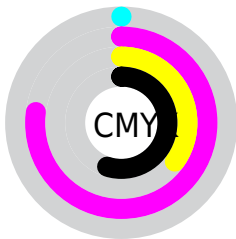
# Distribution



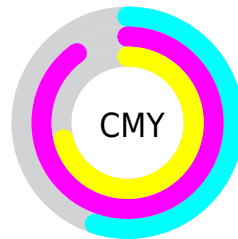
- Red (45%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162 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 58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58.1970, 8.2839,  
49.8162

■ 58.1970, 8.2839,  
49.8162

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 32.2400, 9.7417,  
48.9015

■ 111.3390, 6.2419,  
51.4457

■ 22.0720, 4.4015,  
35.0169

■ 138.2360, 5.7997,  
53.2900

■ 12.4160, -4.1491,  
24.1912

■ 165.1330, 5.3574,  
55.1344

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 192.2470, 5.7942,  
55.0344

■ 211.8750, 9.9216,  
37.8206

■ 230.9330, 11.8650,

21.1068

247.9560, 3.4727,  
6.1776

58.1970, 8.2839,  
49.8162

58.1970, 8.2839,  
49.8162

51.1700, 9.2832,  
55.9789

65.8110, 6.9952,  
43.1388

43.5560, 10.5719,  
62.6564

72.8380, 5.9959,  
36.9761

41.5670, 10.5665,  
64.4007

80.5660, 5.1440,  
30.1986

87.5930, 4.1447,  
24.0359

95.2070, 2.8559,  
17.3585

■ 102.2340, 1.8566,  
11.1958

■ 109.8480, 0.5679,  
4.5183

■ 116.8750, -0.4314,  
-1.6444

■ 124.6030, -1.2833,  
-8.4218

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.5340, 20.4427, 23.2107



58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162



56.5170, -7.1569, 55.6746

# Triad

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



58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162



56.0730, -27.6440, -0.0640



56.9070, 27.6538, -49.9074

# Complementary

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



58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162



82.8030, -8.2839, -49.8162

# 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.



54.7750, 14.4079, -48.0377



58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162



45.7570, -15.1632, -36.6209

# Square

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



58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162



59.1730, -29.1723, 23.5273



50.3120, -0.1538, -44.1236



55.6820, 35.6528, -48.8331



# Rectangle

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



58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162



57.9000, -18.1917, 48.3227



50.3120, -0.1538, -44.1236



56.4680, 23.4333, -49.5224

# Sweetspot

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



58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162



128.3320, 3.2873, 19.0028



47.8070, 33.1261, 15.0783



62.9460, 1.9986, 12.3254



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162



61.3390, 13.1439, 77.7557



53.2950, -10.4984, 54.1153



55.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



44.1160, 11.2818, 68.3043



90.4820, 23.4264, 139.8973



# Inverse Universe

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



58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162



61.3390, 13.1439, 77.7557



87.7050, 10.4984, -54.1153



55.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



44.1160, 11.2818, 68.3043

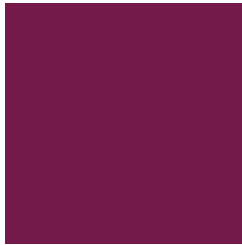


90.4820, 23.4264, 139.8973



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

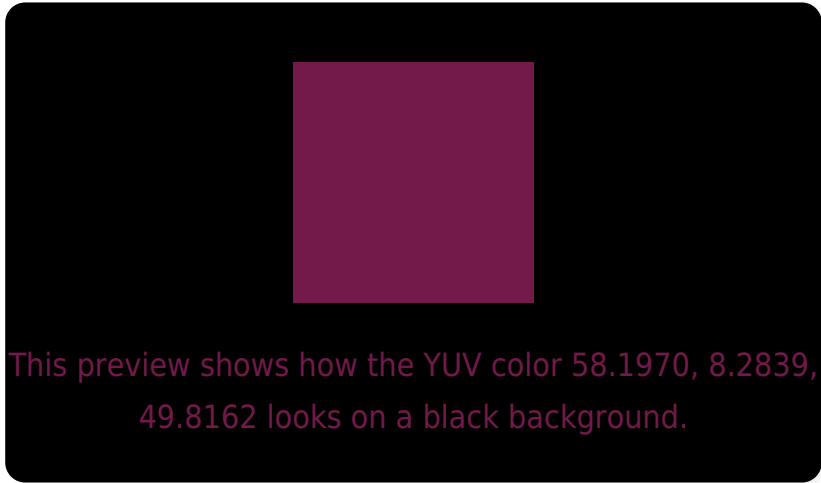
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

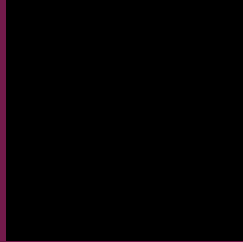
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.1970, 8.2839,



# 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

58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162

### Protanopia

63.3310, 18.0778, -11.6913

### Deuteranopia

64.4070, 2.7573, 2.2741



## Tritanopia

59.9520, -10.3293, 46.5231

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162

## Protanomaly

61.8500, 14.3709, 10.6555

## Deuteranomaly

62.0870, 4.8871, 19.2177

## Tritanomaly

59.3850, -3.6408, 47.8974

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162

## Achromatopsia

58.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

57.9190, 2.9979, 18.4880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162 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(115, 26, 75)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 26, 75)  
}
```

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(115, 26, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 26, 75) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162 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(115, 26, 75) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 26, 75) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 26, 75)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 26, 75); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 26, 75);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 26,  
75) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 58.1970, 8.2839, 49.8162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 26, 75) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115, 26,  
75) }
```

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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