

# Converting Colors

YUV(58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(58.2110, -3.5550,  
-26.4950)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C4B33
RGB	28, 75, 51
RGB Percent	11%, 29%, 20%
CMY	0.8902, 0.7059, 0.8000
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 0.32, 0.71
HSL	149°, 46%, 20%
HSV	149°, 63%, 29%
XYZ	3.5925, 5.5180, 4.0077
YIQ	58.2110, -20.3080, -17.4280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

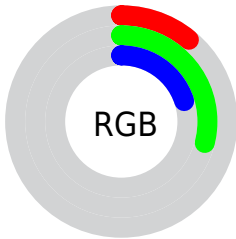
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	28, 60, 75
Decimal	1854259
CIE Lab	28.16, -22.56, 9.61
CIE LCh	28, 24.519, 156.916
Yxy	5.5180, 0.2739, 0.4206
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280044339 (0xFF1C4B33)
YUV	58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950
Hunter-Lab	23.4905, -13.8096, 6.3279

# Details

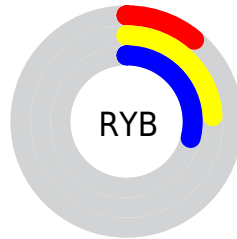
The YUV color **58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **44.7890, 3.5550, 26.4950**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.8690, -4.8654, -26.1951**, and **19.3540, -7.0765, -16.9735** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.3630, -4.1230, -31.0134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.7600, -2.8397, -22.5915**.

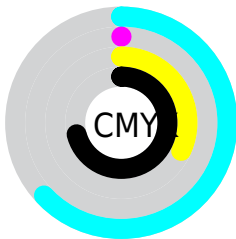
# Distribution



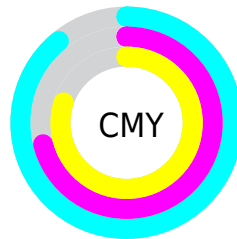
- Red (11%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950 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 58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58.2110, -3.5550,  
-26.4950

■ 58.2110, -3.5550,  
-26.4950

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 34.2430, -2.0918,  
-29.1541

■ 106.8690, -4.8654,  
-26.1951

■ 19.3540, -7.0765,  
-16.9735

■ 132.4560, -5.1548,  
-26.7099

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 159.0430, -5.4442,  
-27.2247

■ 186.3310, -5.5862,  
-28.3543

■ 213.9180, -5.8756,  
-28.8691

■ 238.3960, -4.1392,

-25.7803

249.9170, 2.5059,  
-10.4512

58.2110, -3.5550,  
-26.4950

58.2110, -3.5550,  
-26.4950

55.3630, -4.1230,  
-31.0134

60.7600, -2.8397,  
-22.5915

52.8140, -4.8383,  
-34.9169

63.6080, -2.2717,  
-18.0732

50.0800, -4.9694,  
-39.5352

66.3420, -2.1406,  
-13.4549

48.2430, -5.5428,  
-42.3091

68.8910, -1.4253,  
-9.5514

71.7390, -0.8573,  
-5.0331

■ 74.2880, -0.1420,  
-1.1296

■ 77.1360, 0.4260,  
3.3887

■ 79.6850, 1.1413,  
7.2923

■ 82.4190, 1.2724,  
11.9105

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.4000, -13.5082, -7.3668



58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950



52.5920, 8.5821, -46.1232

# Triad

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



58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950



64.0420, 19.6993, -18.4538



66.7280, -10.7119, 29.1795

# Complementary

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



58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950



44.7890, 3.5550, 26.4950

# 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.



67.6170, -2.2762, 30.1539



58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950



68.4040, 14.0978, 4.9077

# Square

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



58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950



53.7780, 23.2804, -47.1633



68.2660, 6.7709, 21.6917



65.7780, -16.6526, 21.2427



# Rectangle

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



58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950



54.0740, 14.2605, -47.4229



68.2660, 6.7709, 21.6917



66.7220, -8.2439, 30.9388

# Sweetspot

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



58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950



90.1790, -1.5672, -10.6810



62.7650, -17.1391, -9.4409



44.1410, -0.5625, -6.2627



176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950



70.9550, -5.4008, -41.1795



60.8330, 6.4913, -28.7945



36.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



65.5740, -7.6780, -57.5084



147.7780, -17.6386, -129.6013



# Inverse Universe

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



44.7890, 3.5550, 26.4950



50.0450, 5.4008, 41.1795



42.1670, -6.4913, 28.7945



35.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



36.4260, 7.6780, 57.5084

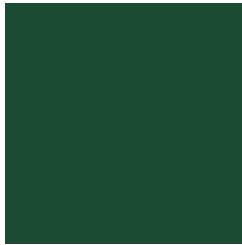


82.1080, 17.2018, 129.7013



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

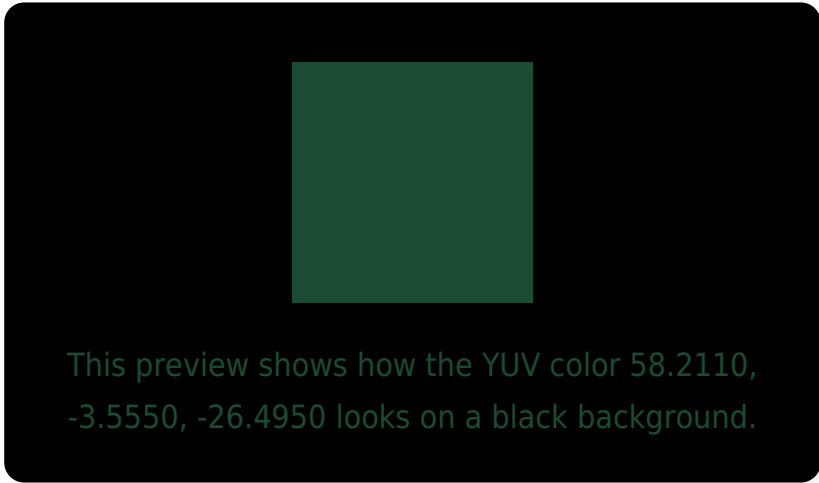
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950.

-26.4950.

# 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

58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950

### Protanopia

65.3290, -9.0362, 4.9735

### Deuteranopia

66.7470, -6.2843, 8.9919



## Tritanopia

62.1050, 7.3432, -22.0171

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950

## Protanomaly

62.4200, -7.1091, -6.5073

## Deuteranomaly

63.5990, -5.2253, -4.0333

## Tritanomaly

60.7690, 3.5649, -23.4764

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950

## Achromatopsia

58.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

57.8910, -1.4253, -9.5514

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950 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(28, 75, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 75, 51)  
}
```

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(28, 75, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 75, 51) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950 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(28, 75, 51) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 75, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 75, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 75, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 75, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 75, 51)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 58.2110, -3.5550, -26.4950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 75, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 75,  
51) }
```

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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