

Converting Colors

YUV(58.2610, -28.7227,
112.9041)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(58.2610, -28.7227, 112.9041)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(58.2610, -28.7227,
112.9041)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BB0400
RGB	187, 4, 0
RGB Percent	73%, 2%, 0%
CMY	0.2667, 0.9843, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.98, 1.00, 0.27
HSL	1°, 100%, 37%
HSV	1°, 100%, 73%
XYZ	20.5369, 10.6516, 0.9736
YIQ	58.2610, 110.3520, 37.5520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

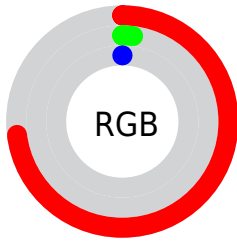
Format	Color
RYB	187, 4, 0
Decimal	12256256
CIELab	38.99, 63.02, 53.29
CIElCh	39, 82.533, 40.221
Yxy	10.6516, 0.6385, 0.3312
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290446336 (0xFFBB0400)
YUV	58.2610, -28.7227, 112.9041
Hunter-Lab	32.6368, 55.2078, 21.0772

Details

The YUV color **58.2610, -28.7227, 112.9041** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0000**. A complement of this color would be **128.7390, 28.7227, -112.9041**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.1820, -39.0367, 107.7114**, and **36.7770, -18.1311, 75.6176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.2610, -28.7227, 112.9041**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.9930, -25.6325, 101.7381**.

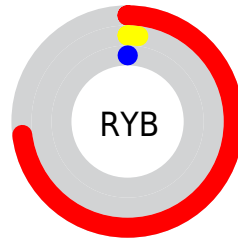
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (2%)

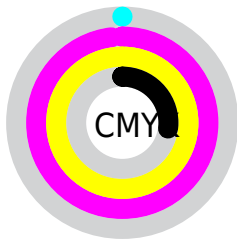
Blue (0%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (2%)

Blue (0%)

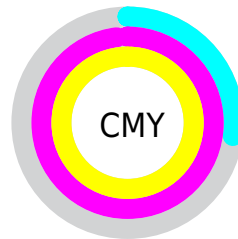


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (98%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)


Magenta (98%)


Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 58.2610, -28.7227, 112.9041 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 58.2610, -28.7227, 112.9041 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 58.2610, -28.7227,
112.9041


 58.2610, -28.7227,
112.9041


 252.7200, -8.7360,
1.9996

 46.3450, -22.8481,
95.2904


 129.1820,
-39.0367, 107.7114


 36.7770, -18.1311,
75.6176


 149.9520,
-36.9513, 92.1271


 27.5080, -13.5614,
56.5595

 169.8250,
-34.4237, 74.6985

 19.4780, -8.1237,
39.0458

 189.1110,
-31.6067, 57.7847

 8.7850, -3.8380,
17.7286


 209.2120,
-28.2055, 40.1561


 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 229.9000,


-25.0937, 22.0127

 249.5280,
-20.9663, 4.7989


 58.2610, -28.7227,
112.9041

 70.9930, -25.6325,
101.7381

 84.1980, -23.2686,
90.1574

 96.9300, -20.1785,
78.9914

 109.6620,
-17.0884, 67.8254

 122.9810,
-14.2876, 56.1447

■ 135.5990,
-11.6343, 45.0787

■ 148.3310, -8.5442,
33.9127

■ 161.0630, -5.4541,
22.7467

■ 174.2680, -3.0901,
11.1660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.0190, 1.9626, 117.5013



58.2610, -28.7227, 112.9041



85.9290, -42.3630, 54.4363

Triad

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



58.2610, -28.7227, 112.9041



72.2930, -14.9344, -63.4010



81.6430, 71.6610, -71.6009

Complementary

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



58.2610, -28.7227, 112.9041



128.7390, 28.7227, -112.9041

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.



90.9380, 64.1206, -79.7526



58.2610, -28.7227, 112.9041



81.6750, 15.9362, -71.6290

Square

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



58.2610, -28.7227, 112.9041



63.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131



88.9710, 43.8913, -78.0276



90.7750, 51.8759, 21.2453

Rectangle

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



58.2610, -28.7227, 112.9041



86.3180, -42.5548, 22.5231



88.9710, 43.8913, -78.0276



85.9800, 70.5089, -75.4045

Sweetspot

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



58.2610, -28.7227, 112.9041



192.1150, -10.9027, 43.7491



76.8890, 52.8057, 96.5673



91.7430, -6.7753, 26.5354



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



58.2610, -28.7227, 112.9041



75.2930, -37.1194, 146.2020



112.8520, -55.6360, 65.0278



87.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330



49.0030, -24.1585, 95.5904



9.8560, -4.8590, 18.5433

Inverse Universe

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



128.7390, 28.7227, -112.9041



166.7070, 37.1194, -146.2020



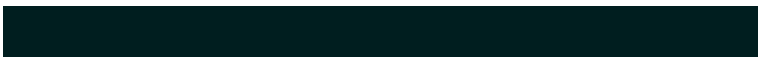
74.1480, 55.6360, -65.0278



91.3090, 1.3267, -5.5330



108.9970, 24.1585, -95.5904



21.1440, 4.8590, -18.5433

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 58.2610, -28.7227, 112.9041 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 × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 58.2610, -28.7227, 112.9041

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.2610, -28.7227, 112.9041.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.2610, -28.7227, 112.9041.

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



Protanopia

90.1950, -32.6341, 13.8610

Deuteranopia

88.4110, -43.5866, 26.8266

Tritanopia

65.5930, -32.3373, 105.5969

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

78.4690, -31.2902, 49.5777

Deuteranomaly

77.6890, -38.3007, 58.1547

Tritanomaly

62.6580, -30.8904, 108.1709

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

58.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

57.9190, -10.3131, 41.2900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 58.2610, -28.7227, 112.9041 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(187, 4, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(187, 4, 0)  
}
```

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(187, 4, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(187, 4, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 58.2610, -28.7227, 112.9041 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(187, 4, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(187, 4, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(187, 4, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(187, 4, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 4, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 4, 0) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 58.2610, -28.7227, 112.9041 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(187, 4, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(187, 4,  
0) }
```

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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