

Converting Colors

YUV(58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293)
contains.

YUV(58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(58.3440, -5.0996,
2.3293)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D3B30
RGB	61, 59, 48
RGB Percent	24%, 23%, 19%
CMY	0.7608, 0.7686, 0.8118
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.21, 0.76
HSL	51°, 12%, 21%
HSV	51°, 21%, 24%
XYZ	4.0219, 4.3334, 3.4208
YIQ	58.3440, 4.7230, -2.9970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

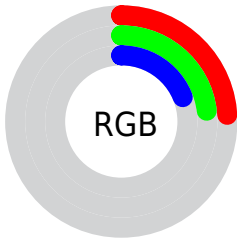
Format	Color
R_{YB}	50, 61, 48
Decimal	4012848
CIE Lab	24.74, -1.39, 7.14
CIE LCh	25, 7.275, 100.996
Yxy	4.3334, 0.3415, 0.3680
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282202928 (0xFF3D3B30)
YUV	58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293
Hunter-Lab	20.8169, -1.9424, 4.8289

Details

The YUV color **58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **50.6560, 5.0996, -2.3293**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.5290, -5.6838, 3.0441**, and **15.0730, -7.4310, 3.4440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.0730, -7.4310, 3.4440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.6150, -2.7682, 1.2146**.

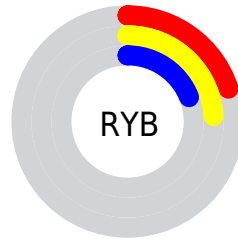
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (23%)

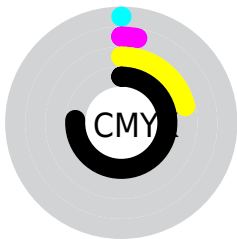
Blue (19%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (19%)

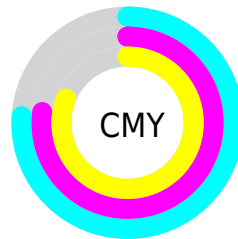


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293 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 58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.3440, -5.0996,
2.3293

■ 58.3440, -5.0996,
2.3293

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 36.4580, -4.6628,
2.2293

■ 105.5290, -5.6838,
3.0441

■ 15.0730, -7.4310,
3.4440

■ 130.5290, -5.6838,
3.0441

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 156.4150, -6.1206,
3.1440

■ 183.4150, -6.1206,
3.1440

■ 211.3010, -6.5574,
3.2440

■ 239.3010, -6.5574,

3.2440

■ 58.3440, -5.0996,
2.3293

■ 58.3440, -5.0996,
2.3293

■ 57.0730, -7.4310,
3.4440

■ 59.6150, -2.7682,
1.2146

■ 55.8020, -9.7624,
4.5586

■ 60.8860, -0.4368,
0.1000

■ 54.5310, -12.0938,
5.6733

■ 62.1570, 1.8946,
-1.0147

■ 53.2600, -14.4252,
6.7880

■ 63.4280, 4.2260,
-2.1294

■ 51.8750, -17.1934,
8.0026

■ 64.8130, 6.9942,
-3.3440

■ 50.6040, -19.5248,
9.1173

■ 66.0840, 9.3256,
-4.4587

■ 49.3330, -21.8562,
10.2320

■ 67.3550, 11.6570,
-5.5733

■ 48.7630, -24.0402,
10.7318

■ 68.6260, 13.9884,
-6.6880

■ 69.3100, 16.6092,
-7.2879

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.7790, -4.8210, 6.3328



58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293



57.9520, -3.9203, -2.5889

Triad

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



58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293



56.7860, 4.5425, -10.3363



59.6850, 1.1413, 7.2923

Complementary

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



58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293



50.6560, 5.0996, -2.3293

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.



59.6350, 3.6309, 2.0741



58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293



57.7370, 5.5527, -7.6623

Square

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



58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293



56.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512



58.9440, 4.9576, -3.4589



59.7130, -1.3375, 9.0217

Rectangle

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



58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293



57.0980, -2.0203, -5.3479



58.9440, 4.9576, -3.4589



59.9020, 2.0203, 5.3479

Sweetspot

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



58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293



77.8430, -1.8946, 1.0147



52.1150, -1.0427, 7.7921



40.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293



74.8450, -8.3046, 3.6439



58.3220, -5.0887, -1.1594



30.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



75.0660, -37.0075, 16.6051



176.7340, -87.1299, 39.6983

Inverse Universe

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



50.6560, 5.0996, -2.3293



62.7420, 8.0152, -4.1587



50.6780, 5.0887, 1.1594



28.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



19.5210, 36.7181, -17.1199



45.2660, 87.1299, -39.6983

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

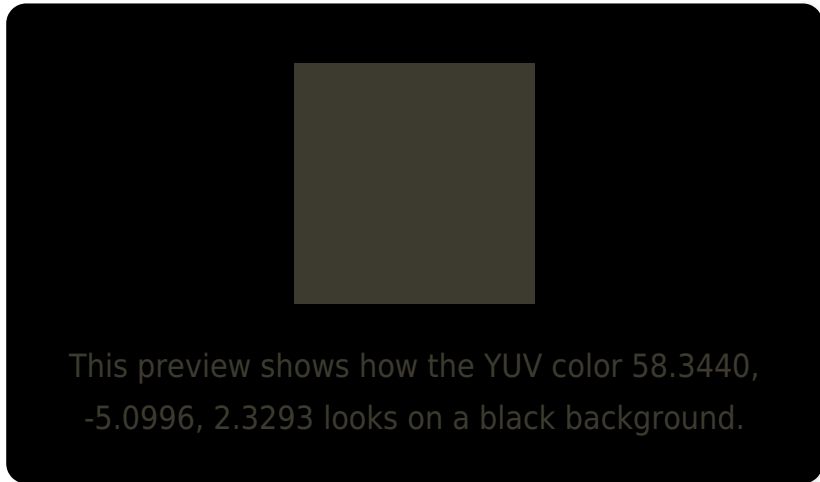
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

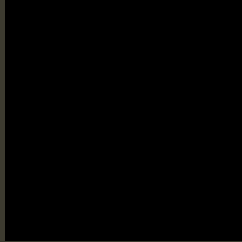
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293.

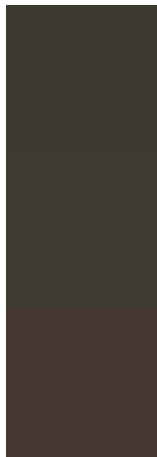


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.3440, -5.0996,

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

58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293

Protanopia

58.6430, -5.2470, 2.9441

Deuteranopia

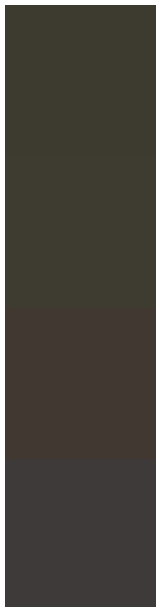
58.7900, -4.8265, 8.0772



Tritanopia

59.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293

Protanomaly

58.6430, -5.2470, 2.9441

Deuteranomaly

58.4800, -4.6736, 5.7180

Tritanomaly

59.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293

Achromatopsia

58.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

57.8430, -1.8946, 1.0147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293 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(61, 59, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 59, 48)  
}
```

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(61, 59, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 59, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293 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(61, 59, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 59, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 59, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 59, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 59, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 59, 48)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 58.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 59, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 59,  
48) }
```

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