

Converting Colors

YUV(58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295)
contains.

YUV(58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295)	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(58.3700, -1.1684,
1.4295)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C3A38
RGB	60, 58, 56
RGB Percent	24%, 23%, 22%
CMY	0.7647, 0.7725, 0.7804
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.07, 0.76
HSL	30°, 3%, 23%
HSV	30°, 7%, 24%
XYZ	4.0903, 4.2723, 4.3504
YIQ	58.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	60, 60, 56
Decimal	3947064
CIELab	24.55, 0.42, 1.54
CIELCh	25, 1.601, 74.625
Yxy	4.2723, 0.3217, 0.3361
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282137144 (0xFF3C3A38)
YUV	58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295
Hunter-Lab	20.6695, -0.8479, 1.9896

Details

The YUV color **58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **57.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295**, and **15.6690, -1.3158, 2.0443** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.9250, -2.9210, 3.5738**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148**.

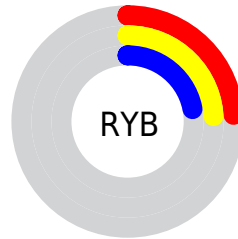
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (23%)

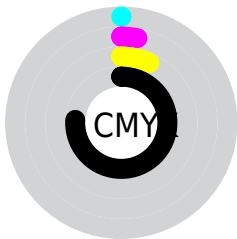
Blue (22%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (22%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295 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 58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.3700, -1.1684,
1.4295

■ 58.3700, -1.1684,
1.4295

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 36.4840, -0.7316,
1.3295

■ 105.3700, -1.1684,
1.4295

■ 15.6690, -1.3158,
2.0443

■ 130.3700, -1.1684,
1.4295

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 156.6690, -1.3158,
2.0443

■ 183.3700, -1.1684,
1.4295

■ 211.2560, -1.6052,
1.5295

■ 239.5550, -1.7526,

2.1443

■ 58.3700, -1.1684,
1.4295

■ 58.3700, -1.1684,
1.4295

■ 55.9250, -2.9210,
3.5738

■ 60.8150, 0.5842,
-0.7148

■ 53.4800, -4.6736,
5.7180

■ 63.2600, 2.3368,
-2.8590

■ 51.0350, -6.4263,
7.8623

■ 65.7050, 4.0894,
-5.0033

■ 48.5900, -8.1789,
10.0066

■ 68.1500, 5.8421,
-7.1475

■ 46.1450, -9.9315,
12.1508

■ 70.5950, 7.5947,
-9.2918

■ 43.7000, -11.6841,
14.2951

■ 73.0400, 9.3473,
-11.4361

■ 41.2550, -13.4367,
16.4394

■ 75.4850, 11.0999,
-13.5803

■ 38.8100, -15.1893,
18.5836

■ 77.9300, 12.8525,
-15.7246

■ 36.3650, -16.9419,
20.7279

■ 80.3750, 14.6051,
-17.8689

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.7830, -0.8790, 1.9443



58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295



58.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147

Triad

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



58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295



57.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



58.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148

Complementary

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



58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295



57.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295

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.



58.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295



58.2170, 0.8790, -1.9443

Square

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



58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295



57.9890, 0.0054, -1.7444



58.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



58.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296

Rectangle

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



58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295



58.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



58.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



58.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148

Sweetspot

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



58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295



78.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148



57.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



40.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



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.



58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295



76.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443



59.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



29.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295



55.6950, -27.4576, 33.5935



131.5350, -64.8468, 79.3378

Inverse Universe

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



57.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295



75.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443



56.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



28.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147



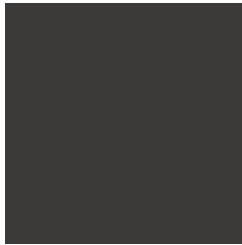
38.3050, 27.4576, -33.5935



90.4650, 64.8468, -79.3378

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

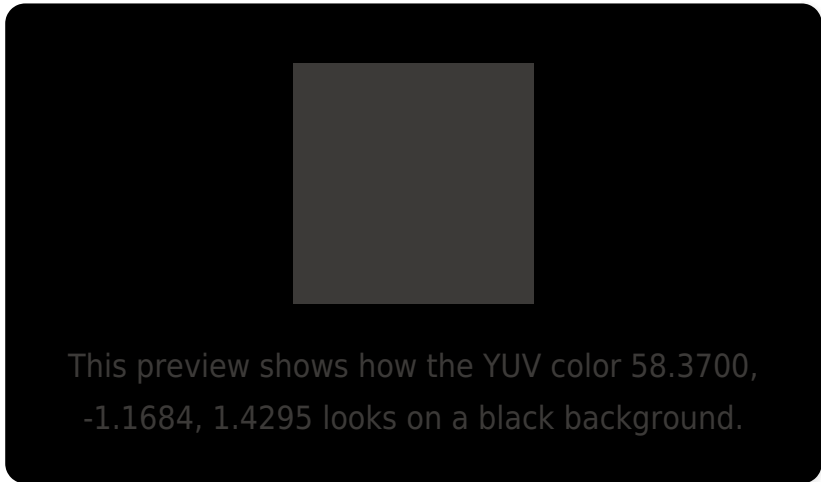
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

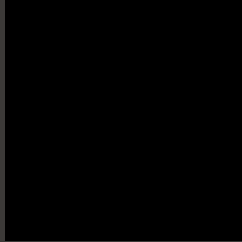
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.3700, -1.1684,

1.4295.

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

58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295

Protanopia

58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295

Deuteranopia

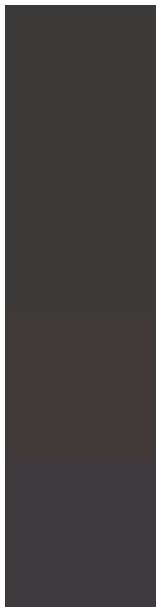
58.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330



Tritanopia

58.7660, 1.5944, 1.9592

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295

Protanomaly

58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295

Deuteranomaly

58.6800, -1.3212, 3.7886

Tritanomaly

58.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295

Achromatopsia

58.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295 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(60, 58, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 58, 56)  
}
```

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(60, 58, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 58, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295 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(60, 58, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 58, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 58, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 58, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 58, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 58, 56)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 58.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 58, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 58,  
56) }
```

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