

# Converting Colors

YUV(58.6000, -23.4668,  
13.5058)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(58.6000, -23.4668,  
13.5058)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4A3C0B
RGB	74, 60, 11
RGB Percent	29%, 24%, 4%
CMY	0.7098, 0.7647, 0.9569
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.85, 0.71
HSL	47°, 74%, 17%
HSV	47°, 85%, 29%
XYZ	4.5003, 4.7117, 0.9889
YIQ	58.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

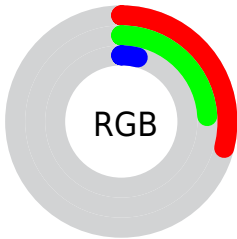
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	29, 74, 11
Decimal	4865035
CIELab	25.90, 0.29, 30.51
CIELCh	26, 30.510, 89.447
Yxy	4.7117, 0.4412, 0.4619
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283055115 (0xFF4A3C0B)
YUV	58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058
Hunter-Lab	21.7065, -0.9789, 12.4935

# Details

The YUV color **58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **26.4000, 23.4668, -13.5058**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.6820, -24.4932, 16.0649**, and **18.3400, -9.0416, 6.7178** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.6280, -25.9456, 15.2352**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.5720, -20.9880, 11.7764**.

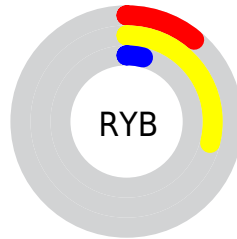
# Distribution



 Red (29%)

 Green (24%)

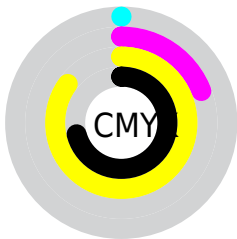
 Blue (4%)



 Red (11%)

 Yellow (29%)

 Blue (4%)

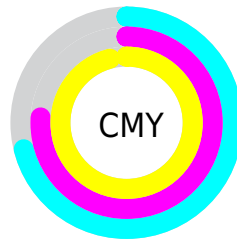


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (19%)

 Yellow (85%)

 Black (71%)



 Cyan (71%)

 Magenta (76%)

 Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058 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 58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58.6000, -23.4668,  
13.5058

■ 58.6000, -23.4668,  
13.5058

■ 253.4040, -6.1152,  
1.3997

■ 37.2560, -18.3672,  
11.1765

■ 106.6820,  
-24.4932, 16.0649

■ 18.3400, -9.0416,  
6.7178

■ 132.1660,  
-25.2248, 17.3944

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 158.5360,  
-26.3932, 18.8239

■ 185.7210,  
-26.9775, 19.5387

■ 213.4930,  
-27.8510, 19.7386

■ 238.6880,

-26.9612, 14.3056

■ 250.0980,  
-18.7823, 4.2991

■ 58.6000, -23.4668,  
13.5058

■ 58.6000, -23.4668,  
13.5058

■ 56.6280, -25.9456,  
15.2352

■ 60.5720, -20.9880,  
11.7764

■ 56.1720, -27.6928,  
15.6352

■ 62.0710, -17.7830,  
10.4617

■ 64.0430, -15.3042,  
8.7323

■ 66.1290, -12.3886,  
6.9029

■ 67.5140, -9.6204,  
5.6882

■ 69.4860, -7.1416,  
3.9588

■ 71.5720, -4.2260,  
2.1294

■ 72.9570, -1.4578,  
0.9147

■ 75.0430, 1.4578,  
-0.9147

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.8390, -19.1476, 28.2052



58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058



56.6300, -19.0446, -4.9375

# Triad

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



58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058



51.7260, 15.4181, -45.3637



63.3030, 10.6966, 22.5363

# Complementary

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



58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058



26.4000, 23.4668, -13.5058

# 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.



62.1520, 19.6451, -1.0103



58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058



52.6040, 23.8592, -46.1337

# Square

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



58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058



49.1040, 5.3717, -43.0642



49.8800, 28.6532, -43.7448



61.1600, 0.9071, 35.8167



# Rectangle

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



58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058



53.7790, -11.7230, -19.9772



49.8800, 28.6532, -43.7448



63.4700, 14.0653, 15.3738

# Sweetspot

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



58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058



90.6280, -9.1836, 5.5882



31.5470, -2.7347, 37.2313



44.5290, -5.6838, 3.0441



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.



58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058



73.0280, -36.0028, 21.0234



61.7350, -25.0124, -4.1526



36.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



76.8710, -37.8974, 22.0381



173.2560, -85.4152, 49.7645



# Inverse Universe

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



26.4000, 23.4668, -13.5058



23.9720, 36.0028, -21.0234



23.2650, 25.0124, 4.1526



35.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147



25.1290, 37.8974, -22.0381

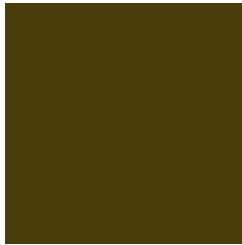


56.1570, 85.7046, -49.2497



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

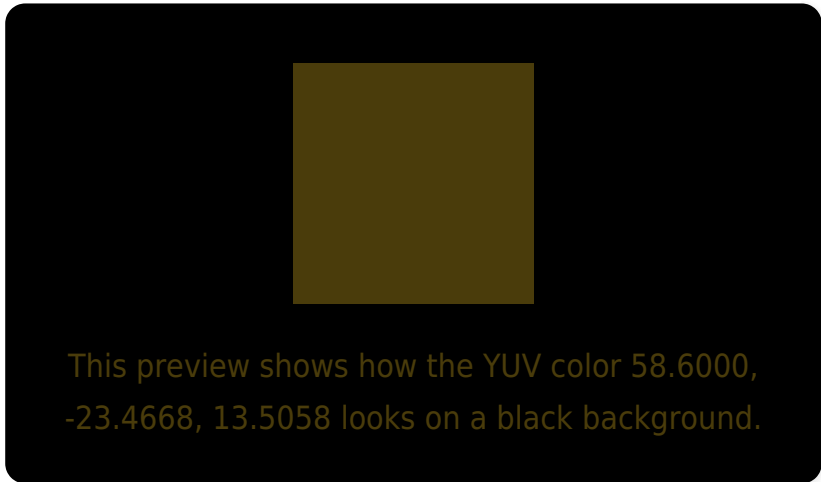
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

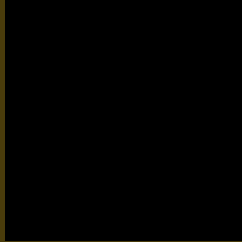
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.6000, -23.4668,



# 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

58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058

### Protanopia

58.2790, -23.3085, 9.4023

### Deuteranopia

58.7360, -23.0408, 16.8945



## Tritanopia

62.7350, -1.3484, 12.5104

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058

## Protanomaly

58.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467

## Deuteranomaly

59.0240, -23.1828, 15.7650

## Tritanomaly

60.9710, -9.3527, 13.1804

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058

## Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

58.5570, -8.1626, 4.7735

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058 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(74, 60, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 60, 11)  
}
```

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(74, 60, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 60, 11) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058 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(74, 60, 11) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 60, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 60, 11)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 60, 11); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 60, 11);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 60, 11)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 58.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 60, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 60,  
11) }
```

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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