

# Converting Colors

YUV(58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(58.7630, -27.4912,  
-2.4232)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	384703
RGB	56, 71, 3
RGB Percent	22%, 28%, 1%
CMY	0.7804, 0.7216, 0.9882
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.96, 0.72
HSL	73°, 92%, 15%
HSV	73°, 96%, 28%
XYZ	3.9006, 5.3538, 0.9140
YIQ	58.7630, 12.8880, -24.3280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

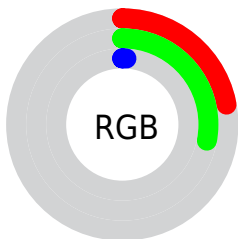
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	<b>3, 71, 18</b>
Decimal	3688195
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	27.72, -15.98, 34.72
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	28, 38.222, 114.719
Yxy	5.3538, 0.3836, 0.5265
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281878275 (0xFF384703)
YUV	58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232
Hunter-Lab	23.1383, -10.4012, 13.8549

# Details

The YUV color **58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **15.2370, 27.4912, 2.4232**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.4750, -27.3492, -1.2936**, and **17.0340, -8.3978, -13.1848** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.1220, -28.6541, -2.7380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.1590, -24.7284, -1.8934**.

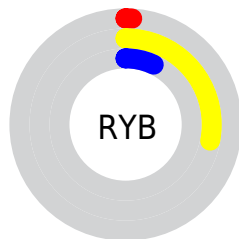
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (28%)

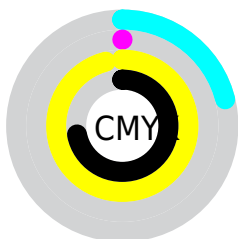
Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (7%)

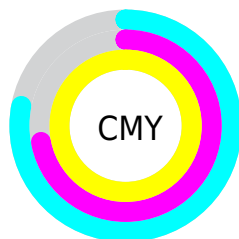


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (72%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (72%)


Yellow (99%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232 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 58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 58.7630, -27.4912,  
-2.4232


 58.7630, -27.4912,  
-2.4232

 252.8340, -8.2992,  
1.8996

 38.0430, -18.7552,  
-4.4227


 107.4750,  
-27.3492, -1.2936

 17.0340, -8.3978,  
-13.1848

 133.2470,  
-28.2228, -1.0936

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 159.7200,  
-28.9490, -1.5084


 186.9050,  
-29.5332, -0.7937


 214.6770,  
-30.4068, -0.5937


 242.8620,


-30.9910, 0.1210


 249.6420,  
-20.5295, 4.6990


 58.7630, -27.4912,  
-2.4232


 58.7630, -27.4912,  
-2.4232


 58.1220, -28.6541,  
-2.7380

 60.1590, -24.7284,  
-1.8934

 61.2560, -21.8182,  
-1.9785

 62.6520, -19.0554,  
-1.4488

 63.7490, -16.1453,  
-1.5339

 65.2590, -12.9457,  
-1.1041

■ 66.3560, -10.0355,  
-1.1892

■ 67.7520, -7.2727,  
-0.6595

■ 69.1480, -4.5100,  
-0.1298

■ 70.2450, -1.5998,  
-0.2149

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.5100, -30.3244, 19.7237



58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232



51.2070, -10.9481, -35.2615

# Triad

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



58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232



58.0810, 27.0751, -50.9370



63.7250, 4.0796, 44.9682

# Complementary

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



58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232



15.2370, 27.4912, 2.4232

# 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.



67.1060, 16.2167, 25.3400



58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232



55.2260, 33.9056, -48.4332

# Square

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



58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232



56.5190, 16.0131, -49.5672



65.2310, 26.5081, -8.9726



62.1910, -9.4612, 48.0675



# Rectangle

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



58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232



51.3720, -1.1694, -45.0532



65.2310, 26.5081, -8.9726



64.5440, 8.6058, 39.8649

# Sweetspot

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



58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232



87.1280, -10.9091, -0.9893



32.1370, -14.3645, 34.0829



42.9800, -6.3991, -0.8595



173.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232



75.5320, -37.2373, -3.0976



48.5970, -22.4793, -23.3256



35.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149



81.4350, -40.1475, -3.0125



186.1720, -91.7828, -8.0438



# Inverse Universe

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



15.2370, 27.4912, 2.4232



16.4680, 37.2373, 3.0976



25.4030, 22.4793, 23.3256



32.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



17.8640, 40.0000, 3.6273



40.8280, 91.7828, 8.0438



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

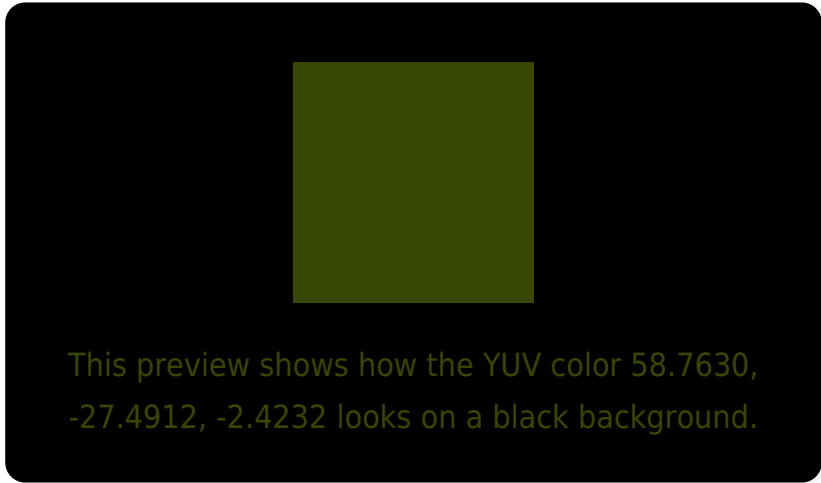
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.7630, -27.4912,

-2.4232.

# 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

58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232

### Protanopia

60.8680, -30.0079, 11.5168

### Deuteranopia

62.6930, -24.4986, 17.8092



## Tritanopia

65.3740, 2.7736, -2.9590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232

## Protanomaly

60.0630, -29.1181, 6.0837

## Deuteranomaly

61.0080, -25.6399, 10.5170

## Tritanomaly

63.1000, -8.4303, -2.7187

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232

## Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

58.7690, -9.7461, -0.6744

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232 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(56, 71, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 71, 3)  
}
```

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(56, 71, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 71, 3) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232 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(56, 71, 3) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 71, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 71, 3)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 71, 3); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 71, 3); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 71, 3) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 58.7630, -27.4912, -2.4232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 71, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 71,  
3) }
```

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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