

# Converting Colors

YUV(58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(58.8810, -2.8993,  
-3.4036)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	373E35
RGB	55, 62, 53
RGB Percent	22%, 24%, 21%
CMY	0.7843, 0.7569, 0.7922
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.15, 0.76
HSL	107°, 8%, 23%
HSV	107°, 15%, 24%
XYZ	3.9408, 4.5145, 4.0318
YIQ	58.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

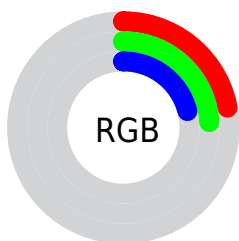
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">53, 62, 60</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">3620405</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">25.30, -4.98, 4.55</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">25, 6.748, 137.572</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">4.5145, 0.3156, 0.3615</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4281810485</a> (0xFF373E35)
YUV	<a href="#">58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">21.2474, -4.0763, 3.6225</a>

# Details

The YUV color **58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **56.1190, 2.8993, 3.4036**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036**, and **16.2400, -4.0623, -3.7185** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.7020, -4.7831, -5.8777**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296**.

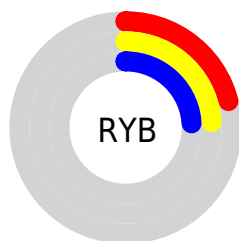
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (24%)

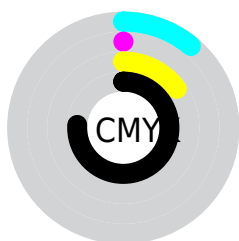
Blue (21%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (24%)

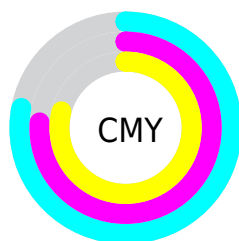


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (76%)


Yellow (79%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036 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 58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 58.8810, -2.8993,  
-3.4036

 58.8810, -2.8993,  
-3.4036


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 37.2940, -2.6099,  
-2.8888

 105.8810, -2.8993,  
-3.4036


 16.2400, -4.0623,  
-3.7185

 131.3540, -3.6255,  
-3.8185

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 157.3540, -3.6255,  
-3.8185

 184.3540, -3.6255,  
-3.8185

 211.9410, -3.9149,  
-4.3333

 240.0550, -3.4781,

-4.4332

■ 58.8810, -2.8993,  
-3.4036

■ 58.8810, -2.8993,  
-3.4036

■ 56.7020, -4.7831,  
-5.8777

■ 61.0600, -1.0156,  
-0.9296

■ 54.5230, -6.6668,  
-8.3517

■ 63.2390, 0.8682,  
1.5444

■ 52.5290, -9.1348,  
-10.1109

■ 65.2330, 3.3361,  
3.3037

■ 50.3500, -11.0186,  
-12.5850


■ 67.4120, 5.2199,  
5.7777


■ 48.1710, -12.9023,  
-15.0590


■ 69.5910, 7.1036,  
8.2517


■ 45.9920, -14.7861,  
-17.5330

■ 71.7700, 8.9874,  
10.7257


 43.8130, -16.6698,  
-20.0070

 73.9490, 10.8711,  
13.1997

 41.5200, -18.9904,  
-22.3810

 76.2420, 13.1917,  
15.5738

 40.5800, -20.0059,  
-23.3107

 78.1220, 15.2229,  
17.4330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998



58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036



58.5430, -0.2677, -7.4922

# Triad

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



58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036



59.3350, 5.2578, -6.4328



61.1860, -2.0637, 8.6069

# Complementary

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



58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036



56.1190, 2.8993, 3.4036

# 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.



61.1580, 0.4151, 6.8774



58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036



59.9550, 4.9522, -1.7145

# Square

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



58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036



58.3840, 4.2477, -9.1068



61.1190, 2.8993, 3.4036



60.4310, -3.6635, 8.3920



# Rectangle

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



58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036



58.2870, 1.3375, -9.0217



61.1190, 2.8993, 3.4036



60.8270, -0.9007, 8.9217

# Sweetspot

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



58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036



80.6470, -1.3050, -1.4444



59.8000, -3.3524, 1.9294



40.1740, -0.5788, -1.0296



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.



58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036



77.1150, -4.4937, -5.3629



58.5110, -1.7309, -4.8331



29.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444



61.4570, -30.2983, -35.4808



144.9650, -71.4677, -84.1613



# Inverse Universe

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



56.1190, 2.8993, 3.4036



72.8850, 4.4937, 5.3629



56.4890, 1.7309, 4.8331



28.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296



32.5430, 30.2983, 35.4808

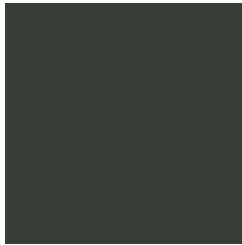


77.0350, 71.4677, 84.1613



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

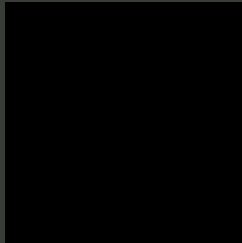
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036.

-3.4036.

# 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

58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036

### Protanopia

59.9850, -3.9366, 2.6442

### Deuteranopia

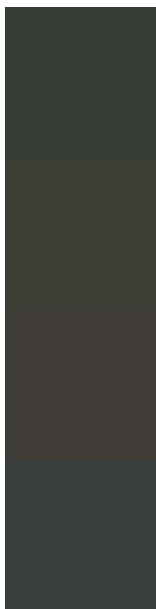
60.5340, -3.2213, 6.5477



## Tritanopia

59.6730, 2.6262, -2.3442

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036

## Protanomaly

59.6750, -3.7838, 0.2850

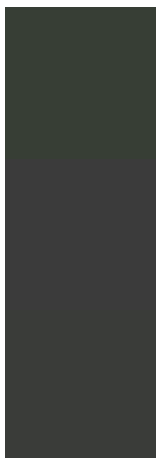
## Deuteranomaly

59.6260, -2.7736, 2.9590

## Tritanomaly

59.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036

## Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036 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(55, 62, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 62, 53)  
}
```

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(55, 62, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 62, 53) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036 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(55, 62, 53) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 62, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 62, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 62, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 62, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 62, 53)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 58.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 62, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 62,  
53) }
```

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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