

# Converting Colors

YUV(59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384)  
contains.

<b>YUV(59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(59.0130, -0.0064,  
-44.7384)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	08553B
RGB	8, 85, 59
RGB Percent	3%, 33%, 23%
CMY	0.9686, 0.6667, 0.7686
CMYK	0.91, 0.00, 0.31, 0.67
HSL	160°, 83%, 18%
HSV	160°, 91%, 33%
XYZ	4.1381, 6.8644, 5.2445
YIQ	59.0130, -37.5460, -24.4100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

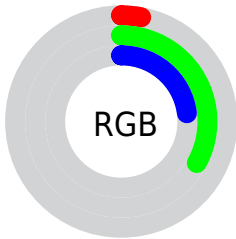
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	8, 54, 85
Decimal	546107
CIE Lab	31.50, -28.83, 9.12
CIE LCh	31, 30.237, 162.443
Yxy	6.8644, 0.2547, 0.4225
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278736187 (0xFF08553B)
YUV	59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384
Hunter-Lab	26.2000, -17.6575, 6.4717

# Details

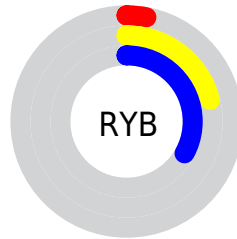
The YUV color **59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **33.9870, 0.0064, 44.7384**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.6610, -2.7909, -38.2907**, and **24.8310, -3.8607, -21.7768** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.7470, 0.1247, -40.1201**.

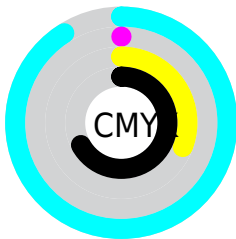
# Distribution



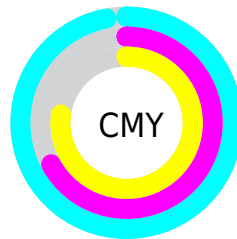
- Red (3%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384 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 59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 59.0130, -0.0064,  
-44.7384

■ 59.0130, -0.0064,  
-44.7384

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 40.0250, -1.4913,  
-35.1019

■ 111.6610, -2.7909,  
-38.2907

■ 24.8310, -3.8607,  
-21.7768

■ 138.1340, -3.5171,  
-38.7055

■ 5.8700, -2.8939,  
-5.1480

■ 164.8350, -3.3697,  
-39.3203

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 192.4220, -3.6590,  
-39.8351

■ 220.8950, -4.3852,  
-40.2499

■ 237.8560, 1.5500,

-30.5687

248.1230, 3.3904,  
-14.1399

59.0130, -0.0064,  
-44.7384

59.0130, -0.0064,  
-44.7384

56.2790, -0.1375,  
-49.3567

61.7470, 0.1247,  
-40.1201

64.7800, 0.1085,  
-34.8871

67.5140, 0.2396,  
-30.2688

70.4330, -0.2135,  
-24.9357

73.1670, -0.0823,  
-20.3175

■ 76.2000, -0.0986,  
-15.0844

■ 78.9340, 0.0325,  
-10.4661

■ 81.9670, 0.0163,  
-5.2331

■ 84.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.0140, -14.7969, -14.0443



59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384



60.0580, 11.8034, -52.6709

# Triad

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



59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384



71.7800, 23.7725, -18.2241



73.6210, -15.0962, 35.4124

# Complementary

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



59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384



33.9870, 0.0064, 44.7384

# 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.



74.3900, -4.6293, 38.2460



59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384



76.6050, 15.9707, 10.8704

# Square

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



59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384



61.1130, 28.5383, -53.5961



75.9080, 6.4544, 29.8987



72.7090, -22.0415, 23.0572



# Rectangle

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



59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384



61.1810, 18.6448, -53.6557



75.9080, 6.4544, 29.8987



73.8430, -11.7546, 36.9717

# Sweetspot

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



59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384



99.8900, 0.0542, -17.4435



61.2720, -26.2631, -23.0405



49.9340, 0.0325, -10.4661



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384



72.8920, 0.0532, -63.9263



54.9330, 14.8230, -41.1602



41.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



70.9030, 0.0478, -62.1819



155.6150, -0.3032, -136.4744



# Inverse Universe

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



33.9870, 0.0064, 44.7384



37.1080, -0.0532, 63.9263



38.0670, -14.8230, 41.1602



40.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



36.0970, -0.0478, 62.1819

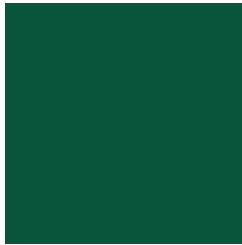


79.2710, -0.1336, 136.5743



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

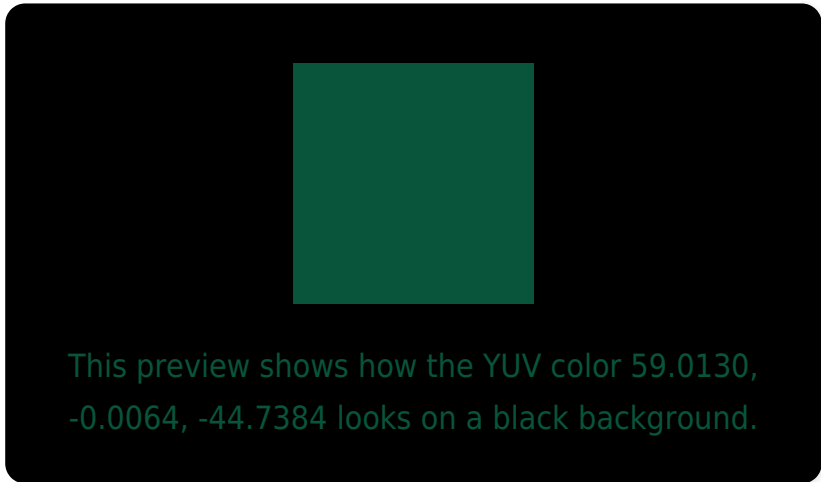
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.0130, -0.0064,



# 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

59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384

### Protanopia

73.5140, -9.6204, 5.6882

### Deuteranopia

74.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067



## Tritanopia

66.5490, 10.5753, -32.0535

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384

## Protanomaly

68.3160, -6.0718, -12.5551

## Deuteranomaly

68.6090, -3.7512, -10.1811

## Tritanomaly

63.4900, 6.6604, -36.3867

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384

## Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

58.6020, 0.1962, -16.3140

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384 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(8, 85, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 85, 59)  
}
```

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(8, 85, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 85, 59) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384 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(8, 85, 59) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 85, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(8, 85, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 85, 59); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 85, 59); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 85, 59) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 59.0130, -0.0064, -44.7384 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 85, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 85,  
59) }
```

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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