

# Converting Colors

YUV(59.0320, 55.2002,  
-18.4451)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451)  
contains.

<b>YUV(59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451)</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(59.0320, 55.2002,  
-18.4451)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2630AB
RGB	38, 48, 171
RGB Percent	15%, 19%, 67%
CMY	0.8510, 0.8118, 0.3294
CMYK	0.78, 0.72, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	235°, 64%, 41%
HSV	235°, 78%, 67%
XYZ	9.2070, 5.4662, 39.0979
YIQ	59.0320, -45.4430, 36.1330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

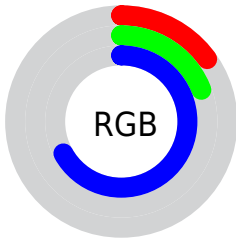
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	38, 47, 171
Decimal	2502827
CIE Lab	28.02, 39.87, -66.25
CIE LCh	28, 77.325, 301.041
Yxy	5.4662, 0.1712, 0.1017
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280692907 (0xFF2630AB)
YUV	59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451
Hunter-Lab	23.3800, 29.3777, -82.7834




# Details

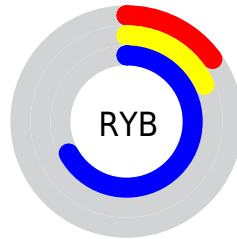
The YUV color **59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **149.9680, -55.2002, 18.4451**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.3370, 56.0359, -6.4345**, and **17.4470, 49.0796, -15.3010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.5570, 62.3364, -20.6595**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.5070, 48.0640, -16.2306**.

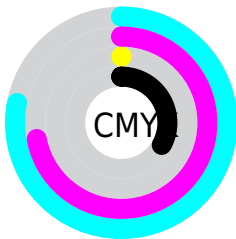
# Distribution







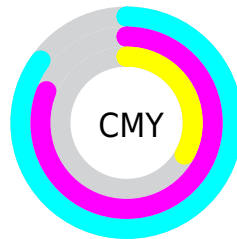
-  Red (15%)
-  Green (19%)
-  Blue (67%)






-  Red (15%)
-  Yellow (18%)
-  Blue (67%)



-  Cyan (78%)
-  Magenta (72%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (33%)



-  Cyan (85%)
-  Magenta (81%)
-  Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451 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 59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 59.0320, 55.2002,  
-18.4451

■ 59.0320, 55.2002,  
-18.4451

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 31.6780, 55.3747,  
-27.7816

■ 113.3370, 56.0359,  
-6.4345

■ 17.4470, 49.0796,  
-15.3010

■ 140.1740, 56.6092,  
-3.6606

■ 10.4880, 40.1854,  
-9.1980

■ 164.1070, 44.8102,  
0.7832

■ 11.7470, 27.2397,  
-10.3021

■ 188.9260, 32.5745,  
5.3269

■ 6.7770, 18.3509,  
-5.9434

■ 213.7450, 20.3387,  
9.8706

■ 3.0950, 9.3202,  
-2.7143

■ 239.1510, 7.8136,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

13.8996

0.0000

■ 59.0320, 55.2002,  
-18.4451

■ 59.0320, 55.2002,  
-18.4451

■ 44.5570, 62.3364,  
-20.6595

■ 73.5070, 48.0640,  
-16.2306

■ 30.0820, 69.4726,  
-22.8739

■ 87.9820, 40.9279,  
-14.0162

■ 27.1250, 70.9304,  
-23.7886

■ 101.8700, 34.0811,  
-11.2870

■ 116.3450, 26.9449,  
-9.0726

■ 130.8200, 19.8087,  
-6.8581

■ 145.5940, 12.5252,  
-4.0289

■ 160.0690, 5.3890,  
-1.8145

■ 174.5440, -1.7472,  
0.3999

■ 188.4320, -8.5940,  
3.1291

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.1580, 60.5611, -58.0206



59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451



54.3160, 34.8472, 69.8829

# Triad

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



59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451



57.3330, -28.2652, 59.3440



58.7070, 4.0884, -51.4860

# Complementary

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



59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451



149.9680, -55.2002, 18.4451

# 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.



49.3080, -24.3088, -43.2431



59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451



62.0750, -30.6030, 15.7202

# Square

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



59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451



47.1430, -19.7905, 94.5906



46.3730, -22.8619, -40.6691



66.1340, 30.0069, -57.9995



# Rectangle

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



59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451



56.5620, 15.0059, 87.2071



46.3730, -22.8619, -40.6691



55.7260, -4.7949, -48.8717

# Sweetspot

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



59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451



179.1620, 21.1191, -7.1581



129.9790, 14.8004, -80.6656



85.7080, 12.9620, -4.1289



240.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



112.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451



48.2890, 85.6395, -28.3175



69.6070, 49.9867, 20.5157



79.6130, 3.6418, -1.4146



23.5570, 62.3364, -20.6595



3.7960, 9.4676, -3.3291



# Inverse Universe

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



78.9070, -15.2372, 80.7656



79.3040, -23.8139, 125.1444



139.3930, -49.9867, -20.5157



80.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330



46.1040, -17.3063, 91.1168

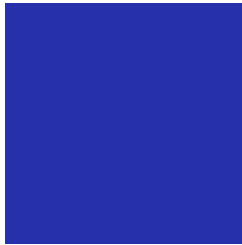


7.1050, -2.5168, 13.9399



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

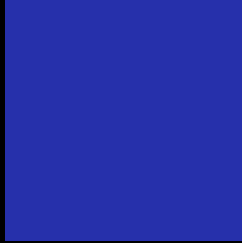
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

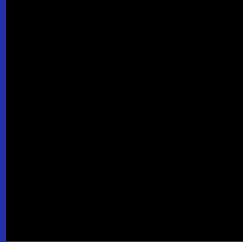
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.0320, 55.2002,



# 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

59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451

### Protanopia

52.8440, 40.0099, -46.3442

### Deuteranopia

53.0260, 30.5532, -46.5038



## Tritanopia

51.7430, 12.9447, -45.3786

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451

## Protanomaly

54.9900, 45.3609, -35.9482

## Deuteranomaly

55.3830, 39.2512, -36.2929

## Tritanomaly

54.5220, 28.3367, -35.5378

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451

## Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

58.9340, 20.2455, -6.9581

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451 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(38, 48, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 48, 171)  
}
```

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(38, 48, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 48, 171) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451 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(38, 48, 171) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 48, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 48, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 48, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 48, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 48,  
171) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 59.0320, 55.2002, -18.4451 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 48, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 48,  
171) }
```

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