

Converting Colors

YUV(59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(59.1560, -3.5279,
-35.2168)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	135134
RGB	19, 81, 52
RGB Percent	7%, 32%, 20%
CMY	0.9255, 0.6824, 0.7961
CMYK	0.77, 0.00, 0.36, 0.68
HSL	152°, 62%, 20%
HSV	152°, 77%, 32%
XYZ	3.8308, 6.2712, 4.2574
YIQ	59.1560, -27.6430, -22.1630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

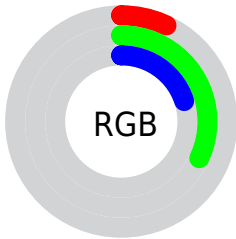
Format	Color
R_{YB}	19, 59, 81
Decimal	1265972
CIE _{Lab}	30.09, -27.22, 11.58
CIE _{LCh}	30, 29.579, 156.958
Yxy	6.2712, 0.2668, 0.4367
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279456052 (0xFF135134)
YUV	59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168
Hunter-Lab	25.0424, -16.5186, 7.4500

Details

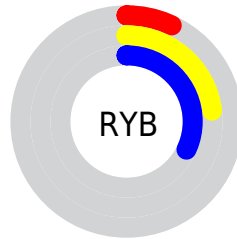
The YUV color **59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **40.8440, 3.5279, 35.2168**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.7110, -5.2805, -33.0725**, and **21.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.3080, -4.0958, -39.7351**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.0040, -2.9600, -30.6985**.

Distribution



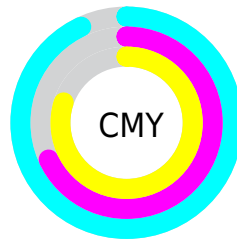
- Red (7%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168 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 59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.1560, -3.5279,
-35.2168

■ 59.1560, -3.5279,
-35.2168

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 37.5800, -3.2439,
-32.9577

■ 109.7110, -5.2805,
-33.0725

■ 21.9300, -7.3605,
-19.2326

■ 135.2980, -5.5699,
-33.5873

■ 0.5870, -0.2894,
-0.5148

■ 161.7710, -6.2961,
-34.0022

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 189.3580, -6.5855,
-34.5170

■ 217.9450, -6.8749,
-35.0318

■ 237.7270, -2.8234,

-27.8246

■ 248.7210, 3.0955,
-12.9103

■ 59.1560, -3.5279,
-35.2168

■ 59.1560, -3.5279,
-35.2168

■ 56.3080, -4.0958,
-39.7351

■ 62.0040, -2.9600,
-30.6985

■ 53.4600, -4.6638,
-44.2534

■ 64.8520, -2.3920,
-26.1802

■ 52.4490, -4.6584,
-45.9978

■ 67.5860, -2.2609,
-21.5619

■ 70.4340, -1.6930,
-17.0436

■ 73.5810, -1.2724,
-11.9105

■ 76.4290, -0.7045,
-7.3922

■ 79.2770, -0.1366,
-2.8739

■ 82.0110, -0.0054,
1.7444

■ 84.8590, 0.5625,
6.2627

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.2920, -16.4130, -9.0261



59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168



56.7980, 9.4666, -49.8118

Triad

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



59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168



67.1490, 24.0835, -24.6867



70.4900, -13.0596, 35.5273

Complementary

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



59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168



40.8440, 3.5279, 35.2168

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.



71.2480, -2.5873, 36.6165



59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168



72.9140, 17.2974, 5.3374

Square

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



59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168



58.6680, 26.7857, -51.4518



72.6410, 8.0650, 26.6248



69.4750, -20.4472, 25.0164

Rectangle

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



59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168



58.5080, 16.0186, -51.3115



72.6410, 8.0650, 26.6248



70.7120, -9.7180, 37.0866

Sweetspot

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



59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168



96.4560, -1.7038, -13.5549



64.3640, -22.3645, -13.4742



48.7170, -0.8465, -8.5218



181.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168



70.8670, -5.3574, -55.1344



61.8750, 9.4286, -37.6014



39.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



68.0190, -5.9254, -59.6527



150.3200, -12.9758, -131.8306

Inverse Universe

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



40.8440, 3.5279, 35.2168



42.1330, 5.3574, 55.1344



38.1250, -9.4286, 37.6014



38.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



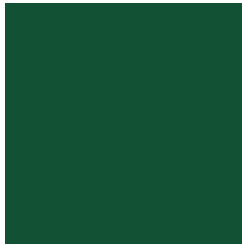
36.9810, 5.9254, 59.6527



81.7940, 13.4126, 131.7307

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

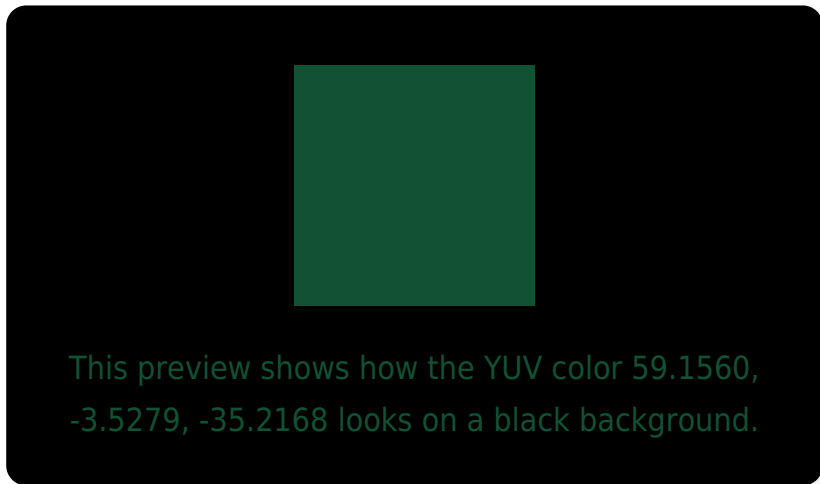
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

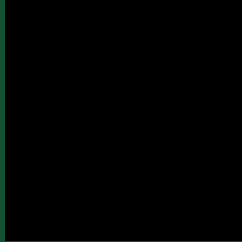
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168.

-35.2168.

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

59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168

Protanopia

70.1720, -10.9308, 5.9882

Deuteranopia

71.0030, -7.8895, 10.5214



Tritanopia

64.5280, 9.1067, -27.6501

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168

Protanomaly

66.3550, -8.5560, -9.0813

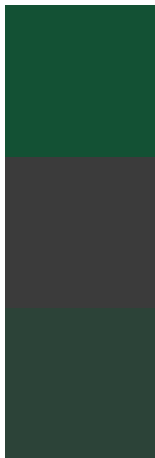
Deuteranomaly

66.9470, -6.3829, -6.0925

Tritanomaly

62.3660, 4.7496, -30.1390

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.8690, -1.4144, -13.0401

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168 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(19, 81, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 81, 52)  
}
```

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(19, 81, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 81, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

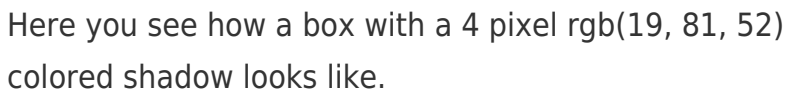
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(19, 81, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 81, 52) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 81, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 81, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 81, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 81, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 59.1560, -3.5279, -35.2168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 81, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 81,  
52) }
```

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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