

# Converting Colors

YUV(59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(59.1720, 2.3802,  
-16.8138)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	284440
RGB	40, 68, 64
RGB Percent	16%, 27%, 25%
CMY	0.8431, 0.7333, 0.7490
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.06, 0.73
HSL	171°, 26%, 21%
HSV	171°, 41%, 27%
XYZ	3.8676, 4.9555, 5.6032
YIQ	59.1720, -15.4040, -7.1800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

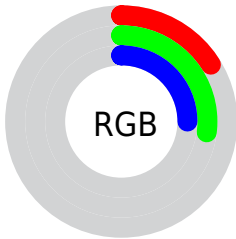
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	40, 55, 68
Decimal	2638912
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	26.61, -11.68, -0.93
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	27, 11.713, 184.552
Yxy	4.9555, 0.2681, 0.3435
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280828992 (0xFF284440)
<b>YUV</b>	59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138
Hunter-Lab	22.2610, -7.9443, 0.6593

# Details

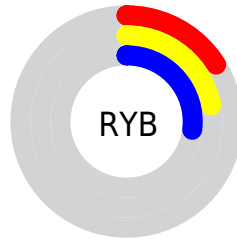
The YUV color **59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **48.8280, -2.3802, 16.8138**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.8730, 2.5276, -17.4286**, and **17.7700, 2.0854, -15.5843** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.9650, 2.9753, -21.0173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.3790, 1.7852, -12.6104**.

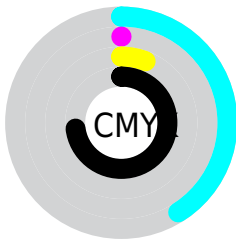
# Distribution



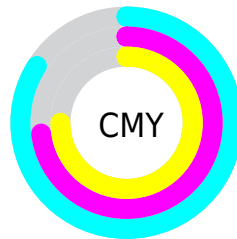
- Red (16%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138 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 59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 59.1720, 2.3802,  
-16.8138

■ 59.1720, 2.3802,  
-16.8138

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 37.1720, 2.3802,  
-16.8138

■ 106.8730, 2.5276,  
-17.4286

■ 17.7700, 2.0854,  
-15.5843

■ 132.4600, 2.2382,  
-17.9434

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 158.1610, 2.3856,  
-18.5582

■ 185.7480, 2.0962,  
-19.0730

■ 213.4490, 2.2436,  
-19.6878

■ 241.5630, 2.6804,

-19.7878

252.9070, 1.0318,  
-4.3034

59.1720, 2.3802,  
-16.8138

59.1720, 2.3802,  
-16.8138

56.9650, 2.9753,  
-21.0173

61.3790, 1.7852,  
-12.6104

54.7580, 3.5703,  
-25.2208

63.5860, 1.1901,  
-8.4069

52.8500, 4.0180,  
-28.8094

65.4940, 0.7425,  
-4.8182

50.6430, 4.6130,  
-33.0129

67.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

48.4360, 5.2081,  
-37.2164

69.9080, -0.4476,  
3.5887

■ 46.5280, 5.6557,  
-40.8051

■ 72.1150, -1.0427,  
7.7921

■ 74.3220, -1.6377,  
11.9956

■ 76.2300, -2.0854,  
15.5843

■ 78.4370, -2.6804,  
19.7878

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.9510, -2.4408, -10.4810



59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138



59.3010, 6.7536, -19.5580

# Triad

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



59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138



63.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891



63.3020, -8.0369, 11.1361

# Complementary

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



59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138



48.8280, -2.3802, 16.8138

# 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.



63.7200, -5.2850, 15.1546



59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138



64.8640, 3.0250, 9.7663

# Square

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



59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138



62.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326



64.1590, -1.0644, 14.7696



62.4430, -8.5994, 4.8735



# Rectangle

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



59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138



60.0670, 8.3480, -17.5988



64.1590, -1.0644, 14.7696



63.5410, -7.1687, 12.6805

# Sweetspot

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



59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138



85.8960, 1.0373, -6.0478



57.6320, -8.6926, -11.9553



43.7930, 0.5951, -4.2035



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.



59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138



75.4590, 3.7177, -25.8355



53.7580, 7.0213, -12.0658



32.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



66.4010, 8.1833, -58.2337



153.3760, 19.0416, -134.5108



# Inverse Universe

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



48.8280, -2.3802, 16.8138



59.5410, -3.7177, 25.8355



54.2420, -7.0213, 12.0658



30.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



30.5990, -8.1833, 58.2337



70.6240, -19.0416, 134.5108



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

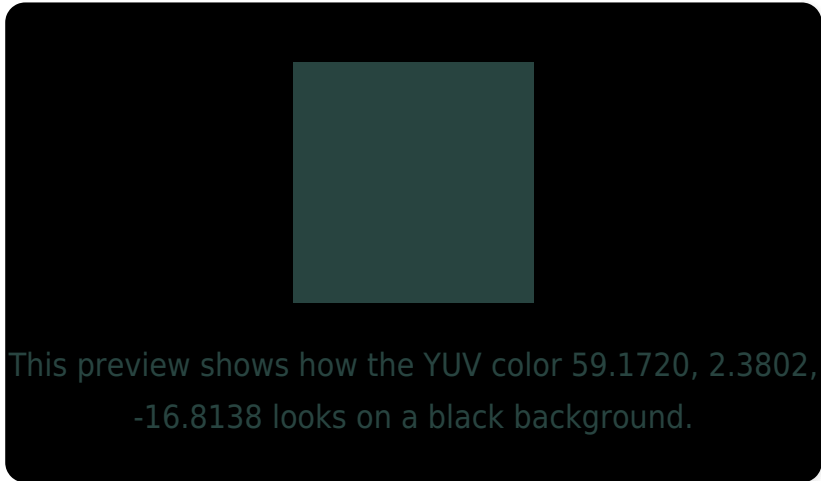
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

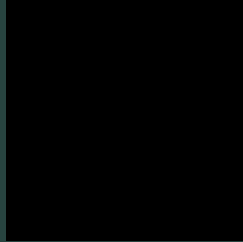
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138.

-16.8138.

# 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

59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138

### Protanopia

62.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295

### Deuteranopia

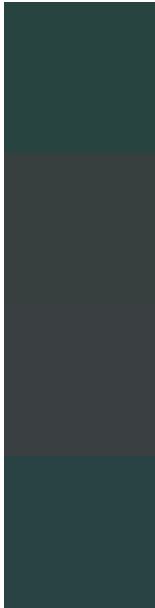
63.6630, 1.1521, 3.8035



## Tritanopia

60.0950, 5.8692, -15.8693

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138

## Protanomaly

61.0810, 0.4531, -5.3330

## Deuteranomaly

62.3200, 1.3212, -3.7886

## Tritanomaly

59.4540, 4.7062, -16.1842

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138

## Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

58.8960, 1.0373, -6.0478

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138 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(40, 68, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 68, 64)  
}
```

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(40, 68, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 68, 64) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138 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(40, 68, 64) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 68, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 68, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 68, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 68, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 68, 64)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 59.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 68, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 68,  
64) }
```

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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