

# Converting Colors

YUV(59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(59.1850, 80.2678,  
14.7468)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4C13DE
RGB	76, 19, 222
RGB Percent	30%, 7%, 87%
CMY	0.7020, 0.9255, 0.1294
CMYK	0.66, 0.91, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	257°, 84%, 47%
HSV	257°, 91%, 87%
XYZ	16.3982, 7.2762, 69.6474
YIQ	59.1850, -31.1910, 75.2170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

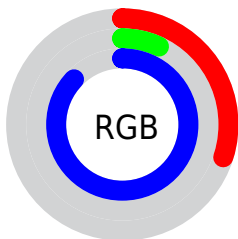
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	76, 19, 222
Decimal	4985822
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	32.43, 69.61, -88.83
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	32, 112.853, 308.084
Yxy	7.2762, 0.1757, 0.0780
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283175902 (0xFF4C13DE)
YUV	59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468
Hunter-Lab	26.9744, 61.3080, -134.2037

# Details

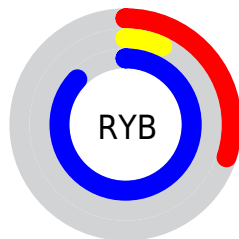
The YUV color **59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **181.8150, -80.2678, -14.7468**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.4990, 67.2950, 22.3644**, and **18.8100, 72.0717, -16.4964** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.8460, 87.8299, 15.9211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.8830, 71.5427, 13.2576**.

# Distribution



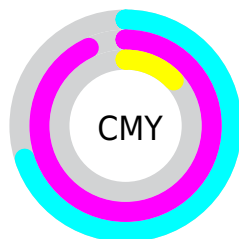
- Red (30%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468 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 59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 59.1850, 80.2678,  
14.7468

■ 59.1850, 80.2678,  
14.7468

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 30.3740, 80.1746,  
-2.0820

■ 118.4990, 67.2950,  
22.3644

■ 18.8100, 72.0717,  
-16.4964

■ 143.6170, 54.9118,  
27.5229

■ 15.7320, 60.2781,  
-13.7970

■ 169.0340, 42.3812,  
33.2962

■ 12.6540, 48.4846,  
-11.0976

■ 194.7390, 29.7087,  
37.9399

■ 16.7340, 33.6551,  
-14.6757

■ 216.2580, 19.0998,  
33.9767

■ 10.4760, 24.9083,  
-9.1875

■ 233.2810, 10.7075,

■ 6.0930, 15.7302,

19.0476

-5.3436

250.3040, 2.3151,  
4.1184

2.4110, 6.6994,  
-2.1144

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

59.1850, 80.2678,  
14.7468

59.1850, 80.2678,  
14.7468

43.8460, 87.8299,  
15.9211

76.8830, 71.5427,  
13.2576

94.5810, 62.8176,  
11.7685

112.8660, 53.8031,  
9.7645

130.5640, 45.0779,  
8.2754

■ 148.2620, 36.3528,  
6.7862

■ 165.9600, 27.6277,  
5.2971

■ 183.6580, 18.9026,  
3.8079

■ 201.9430, 9.8881,  
1.8040

■ 219.6410, 1.1630,  
0.3148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.1390, 86.2065, -70.2819



59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468



73.3400, 35.3284, 102.3108

# Triad

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



59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468



65.9490, -32.5129, 68.4507



71.8610, 13.8725, -63.0221

# Complementary

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



59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468



181.8150, -80.2678, -14.7468

# 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.



58.7000, -28.9391, -51.4799



59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468



69.6620, -34.3434, 2.0504

# Square

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



59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468



58.0060, -28.5970, 119.2667



56.3520, -27.7815, -49.4207



83.6540, 51.4426, -73.3646



# Rectangle

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



59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468



73.6050, 6.6037, 122.2494



56.3520, -27.7815, -49.4207



67.6260, 0.1844, -59.3080

# Sweetspot

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



59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468



199.5470, 27.3383, 4.7823



129.6050, 45.5507, -97.0006



94.9630, 16.2872, 2.6634



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468



50.5980, 100.7702, 18.7696



88.7860, 65.6745, 75.6097



103.1510, 4.3626, 0.7446



34.7150, 69.6535, 12.5279



9.6580, 18.9026, 3.8079



# Inverse Universe

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



96.3410, 33.8489, 110.2029



97.1070, 42.3452, 138.4722



152.2140, -65.6745, -75.6097



105.2010, 1.8729, 5.9627



67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035

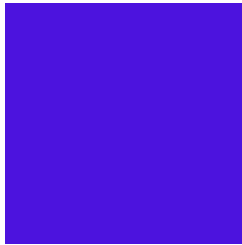


18.3420, 8.2124, 26.0101



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

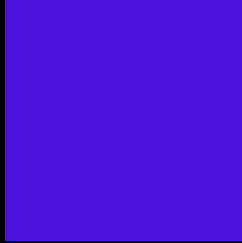
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

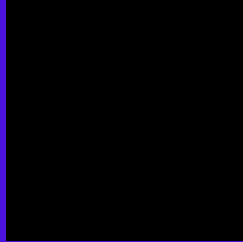
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.1850, 80.2678,



# 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

59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468

### Protanopia

61.1080, 46.2888, -53.5917

### Deuteranopia

61.4210, 34.7954, -53.8662



## Tritanopia

60.2690, 15.1504, -52.8559

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468

## Protanomaly

60.4760, 58.4323, -28.4815

## Deuteranomaly

60.6410, 51.4490, -28.6262

## Tritanomaly

60.0250, 38.9347, -28.0859

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468

## Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

58.7150, 29.2275, 5.5119

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468 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(76, 19, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 19, 222)  
}
```

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(76, 19, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 19, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468 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(76, 19, 222) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 19, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 19, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 19, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 19, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 19,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 59.1850, 80.2678, 14.7468 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 19, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 19,  
222) }
```

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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