

Converting Colors

YUV(59.1900, -11.4327,
27.0204)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(59.1900, -11.4327,
27.0204)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A3024
RGB	90, 48, 36
RGB Percent	35%, 19%, 14%
CMY	0.6471, 0.8118, 0.8588
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.60, 0.65
HSL	13°, 43%, 25%
HSV	13°, 60%, 35%
XYZ	5.5918, 4.4149, 2.2265
YIQ	59.1900, 28.8840, 5.1720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

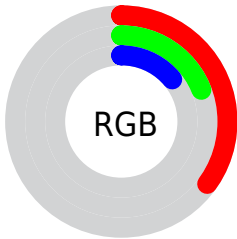
Format	Color
RYB	90, 51, 36
Decimal	5910564
CIELab	25.00, 17.75, 16.00
CIElCh	25, 23.893, 42.026
Yxy	4.4149, 0.4571, 0.3609
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284100644 (0xFF5A3024)
YUV	59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204
Hunter-Lab	21.0118, 10.7335, 8.4256

Details

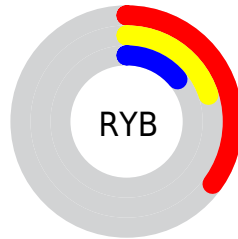
The YUV color **59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **66.8100, 11.4327, -27.0204**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.7560, -13.1907, 30.9090**, and **14.3190, -7.0593, 24.2762** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.0550, -13.3381, 31.5238**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.3250, -9.5272, 22.5170**.

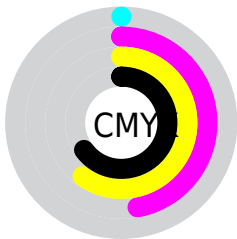
Distribution



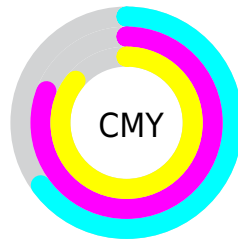
- Red (35%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204 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 59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.1900, -11.4327,
27.0204

■ 59.1900, -11.4327,
27.0204

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 36.4070, -10.5537,
25.0761

■ 107.7560,
-13.1907, 30.9090

■ 14.3190, -7.0593,
24.2762

■ 133.2400,
-13.9223, 32.2385

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 159.7240,
-14.6539, 33.5681

■ 186.6210,
-15.0962, 35.4124

■ 214.5070,
-15.5330, 35.5124

■ 234.1350,

-11.4056, 18.2986

■ 253.1760, -6.9888,
1.5996

■ 59.1900, -11.4327,
27.0204

■ 59.1900, -11.4327,
27.0204

■ 54.0550, -13.3381,
31.5238

■ 64.3250, -9.5272,
22.5170

■ 48.9200, -15.2436,
36.0272

■ 69.4600, -7.6218,
18.0136

■ 43.7850, -17.1490,
40.5306

■ 74.5950, -5.7163,
13.5102

■ 38.6500, -19.0544,
45.0340

■ 79.7300, -3.8109,
9.0068

■ 84.8650, -1.9054,
4.5034

■ 90.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 95.1350, 1.9054,
-4.5034

■ 100.2700, 3.8109,
-9.0068

■ 105.4050, 5.7163,
-13.5102

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.6770, -3.2918, 29.2243



59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204



58.1690, -16.3523, 18.2688

Triad

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



59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204



49.8730, -0.9234, -30.5836



58.0210, 18.2306, -14.0504

Complementary

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



59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204



66.8100, 11.4327, -27.0204

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.



48.1700, 22.1012, -42.2451



59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204



48.0270, 8.8607, -42.1197

Square

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



59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204



54.6600, -11.1714, -10.2258



48.7910, 16.8650, -42.7897



61.2580, 12.1978, 7.6667

Rectangle

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



59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204



57.7720, -17.6356, 9.8470



48.7910, 16.8650, -42.7897



55.6070, 19.4207, -22.4573

Sweetspot

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



59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204



105.2140, -4.5425, 10.3363



56.9340, 10.3855, 28.9989



51.6480, -2.7845, 6.4477



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204



69.2690, -17.8806, 41.8601



75.0390, -19.2462, 13.1208



43.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591



46.9780, -23.1602, 55.2703



101.9740, -50.2732, 118.4178

Inverse Universe

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



66.8100, 11.4327, -27.0204



81.3180, 17.5912, -42.3749



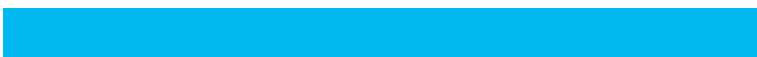
50.9610, 19.2462, -13.1208



43.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591



62.4350, 23.4495, -54.7555



135.0260, 50.2732, -118.4178

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

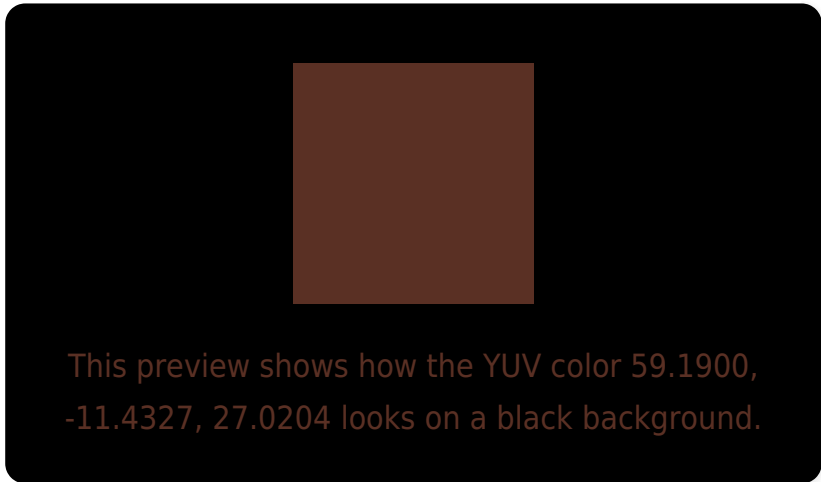
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204.

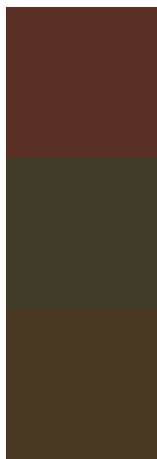


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.1900, -11.4327,

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

59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204

Protanopia

59.3290, -9.0362, 4.9735

Deuteranopia

59.1620, -12.4049, 12.1359



Tritanopia

59.7970, -5.3229, 27.3650

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204

Protanomaly

59.4440, -10.0789, 12.7656

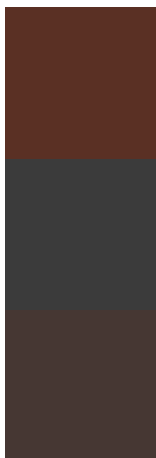
Deuteranomaly

59.3090, -11.9843, 17.2690

Tritanomaly

59.8140, -7.7963, 27.3501

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.0290, -3.9583, 9.6216

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204 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(90, 48, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 48, 36)  
}
```

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(90, 48, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 48, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204 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(90, 48, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 48, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(90, 48, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 48, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 48, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 48, 36)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 59.1900, -11.4327, 27.0204 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 48, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 48,  
36) }
```

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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