

# Converting Colors

YUV(59.2360, -0.6093,  
102.4020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(59.2360, -0.6093,  
102.4020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B0003A
RGB	176, 0, 58
RGB Percent	69%, 0%, 23%
CMY	0.3098, 1.0000, 0.7725
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.67, 0.31
HSL	340°, 100%, 35%
HSV	340°, 100%, 69%
XYZ	18.6682, 9.5356, 4.8596
YIQ	59.2360, 86.2780, 55.3500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

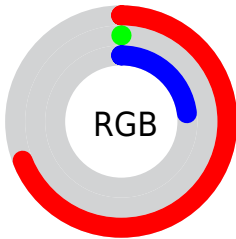
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	176, 0, 58
Decimal	11534394
CIE Lab	37.00, 62.21, 20.43
CIE LCh	37, 65.480, 18.179
Yxy	9.5356, 0.5646, 0.2884
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289724474 (0xFFB0003A)
YUV	59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020
Hunter-Lab	30.8798, 53.8718, 12.2852

# Details

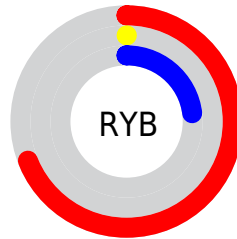
The YUV color **59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **116.7640, 0.6093, -102.4020**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.0920, -12.3704, 94.6353**, and **36.3230, -9.5262, 68.9997** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.1700, -0.5768, 91.9359**.

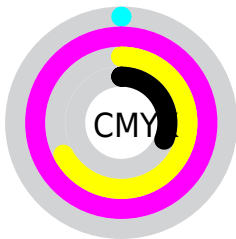
# Distribution



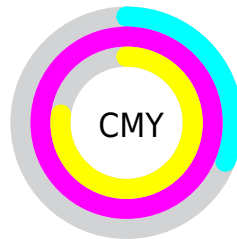
- Red (69%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020 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 59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 59.2360, -0.6093,  
102.4020

■ 59.2360, -0.6093,  
102.4020

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 47.5730, -5.2125,  
85.4435

■ 130.0920,  
-12.3704, 94.6353

■ 36.3230, -9.5262,  
68.9997

■ 155.0480,  
-12.3487, 87.6579

■ 25.5290, -12.0928,  
52.1561

■ 174.4480, -9.0949,  
70.6441

■ 17.2710, -7.5286,  
34.8423

■ 194.4350, -6.1305,  
53.1155

■ 4.4850, -2.2111,  
9.2217

■ 214.6500, -2.2924,  
35.3870

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 234.8650, 1.5456,

17.6584

254.4130, 0.2894,  
0.5148

■ 59.2360, -0.6093,  
102.4020

■ 71.1700, -0.5768,  
91.9359

■ 82.5170, -0.2549,  
81.9846

■ 94.3370, -0.6591,  
71.6185

■ 105.6840, -0.3372,  
61.6671

■ 117.6180, -0.3047,  
51.2010

■ 129.5520, -0.2721,  
40.7349

■ 140.8990, 0.0498,  
30.7836

■ 152.7190, -0.3545,  
20.4174

■ 164.0660, -0.0325,  
10.4661

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.5330, 22.4152, 90.7406



59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020



76.4180, -37.1811, 72.4244

# Triad

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



59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020



60.4610, -29.8073, -53.0243



80.5880, 54.9261, -70.6757

# Complementary

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



59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020



116.7640, 0.6093, -102.4020

# 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.



81.7330, 41.5436, -71.6798



59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020



70.6920, -3.2992, -61.9969

# Square

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



59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020



78.2010, -38.5531, -1.0533



77.5490, 20.4353, -68.0105



70.2670, 58.5354, -61.6242



# Rectangle

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



59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020



81.4660, -40.1627, 48.7033



77.5490, 20.4353, -68.0105



81.6650, 51.4372, -71.6202

# Sweetspot

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



59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020



184.1390, -0.5615, 40.2201



55.0470, 59.6298, 54.3328



87.1540, -0.0759, 24.4209



242.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020



77.4340, -0.7070, 133.8004



69.6470, -34.3360, 93.2716



83.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



51.4470, -0.7134, 89.0620



8.6860, -0.3382, 15.1844



# Inverse Universe

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



59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020



77.4340, -0.7070, 133.8004



106.3530, 34.3360, -93.2716



83.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



51.4470, -0.7134, 89.0620



8.6860, -0.3382, 15.1844



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020 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

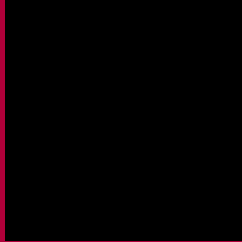
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.2360, -0.6093,



# 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

59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020

### Protanopia

90.4410, -2.1894, 2.2442

### Deuteranopia

89.0720, -19.2625, 18.3539



## Tritanopia

68.1060, -23.7163, 93.7460

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020

## Protanomaly

78.9000, -1.4297, 38.6757

## Deuteranomaly

78.3930, -12.5187, 48.7673

## Tritanomaly

65.0060, -15.2860, 96.4647

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020

## Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.5300, -0.2613, 37.2462

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020 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(176, 0, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 0, 58)  
}
```

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(176, 0, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 0, 58) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020 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(176, 0, 58) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 0, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(176, 0, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 0, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 0, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 0, 58)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 59.2360, -0.6093, 102.4020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 0, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176, 0,  
58) }
```

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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