

# Converting Colors

YUV(59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(59.2360, -1.1023,  
26.9800)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A2C39
RGB	90, 44, 57
RGB Percent	35%, 17%, 22%
CMY	0.6471, 0.8275, 0.7765
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.37, 0.65
HSL	343°, 34%, 26%
HSV	343°, 51%, 35%
XYZ	5.8557, 4.2704, 4.3865
YIQ	59.2360, 23.2430, 13.7950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

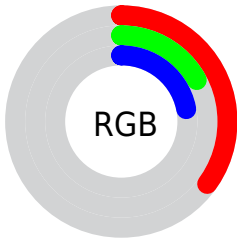
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	90, 44, 57
Decimal	5909561
CIELab	24.55, 22.71, 1.34
CIElCh	25, 22.749, 3.389
Yxy	4.2704, 0.4035, 0.2943
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284099641 (0xFF5A2C39)
YUV	59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800
Hunter-Lab	20.6650, 14.4161, 1.8801

# Details

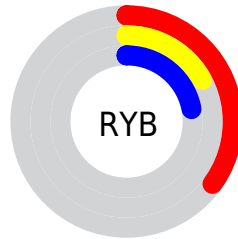
The YUV color **59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **74.7640, 1.1023, -26.9800**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.7310, -1.8394, 30.0539**, and **14.4530, -0.2233, 25.0357** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.2690, -1.1186, 32.2131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.2030, -1.0861, 21.7470**.

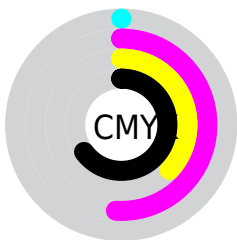
# Distribution



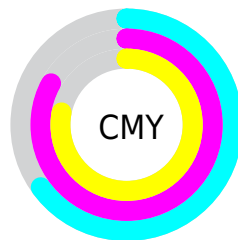
- Red (35%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800 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, -1.1023, 26.9800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 59.2360, -1.1023,  
26.9800

■ 59.2360, -1.1023,  
26.9800

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 36.4530, -0.2233,  
25.0357

■ 107.7310, -1.8394,  
30.0539

■ 14.4530, -0.2233,  
25.0357

■ 133.3290, -2.1342,  
31.2835

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 159.9270, -2.4290,  
32.5130

■ 186.6390, -2.2870,  
33.6426

■ 214.8240, -2.8712,  
34.3574

■ 234.8650, 1.5456,

17.6584

253.8260, 0.5788,  
1.0296

■ 59.2360, -1.1023,  
26.9800

■ 59.2360, -1.1023,  
26.9800

■ 53.2690, -1.1186,  
32.2131

■ 65.2030, -1.0861,  
21.7470

■ 47.1880, -1.5717,  
37.5461

■ 71.2840, -0.6330,  
16.4139

■ 41.2210, -1.5880,  
42.7792

■ 77.2510, -0.6167,  
11.1809

■ 35.1400, -2.0410,  
48.1122

■ 83.3320, -0.1637,  
5.8478

■ 29.7600, -2.3467,  
52.8305

■ 89.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 95.3800, 0.3057,  
-4.7183

■ 101.3470, 0.3219,  
-9.9513

■ 107.4280, 0.7750,  
-15.2844

■ 113.3950, 0.7913,  
-20.5174

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.2440, 6.7817, 18.2030



59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800



58.1730, -8.9593, 27.0353

# Triad

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



59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800



54.9380, -12.7874, -5.2076



47.7140, 20.3540, -41.8452

# Complementary

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



59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800



74.7640, 1.1023, -26.9800

# 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.



48.1070, 14.2442, -42.1898



59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800



51.6030, -4.7343, -21.5768

# Square

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



59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800



56.7010, -16.6146, 9.0322



46.1690, 6.8187, -40.4902



54.9880, 18.2469, -19.2835



# Rectangle

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



59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800



58.0000, -13.3110, 22.8020



46.1690, 6.8187, -40.4902



47.8450, 18.3174, -41.9601

# Sweetspot

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



59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800



105.6530, -0.3219, 9.9513



59.1110, 15.2283, 15.6887



51.6310, -0.3111, 6.4626



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.



59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800



69.5090, -1.7299, 41.6496



63.6240, -9.6746, 23.1318



42.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



36.4240, -2.6740, 64.5262



78.5010, -5.6700, 139.0036



# Inverse Universe

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



59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800



69.5090, -1.7299, 41.6496



70.3760, 9.6746, -23.1318



42.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



36.4240, -2.6740, 64.5262

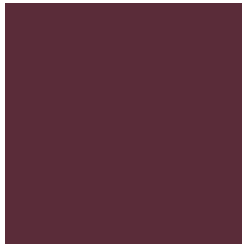


78.5010, -5.6700, 139.0036



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

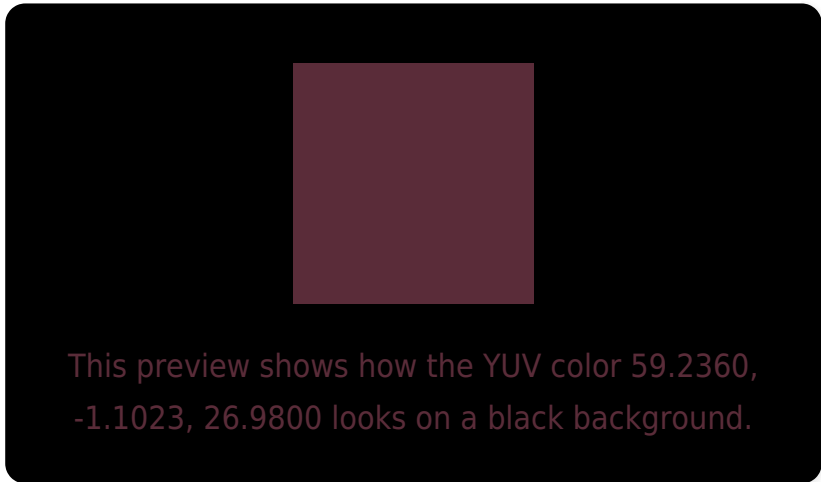
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

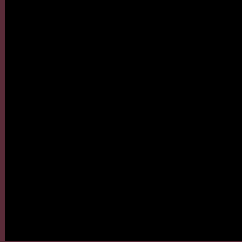
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.2360, -1.1023,



# 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, -1.1023, 26.9800

### Protanopia

59.4990, 3.2050, -1.3146

### Deuteranopia

59.4630, -2.2003, 5.7329



## Tritanopia

59.1990, -5.0281, 26.1355

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800

## Protanomaly

59.8100, 1.5727, 8.9366

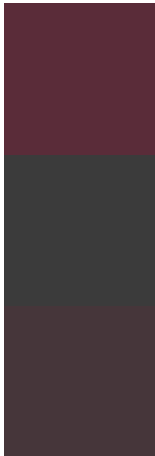
## Deuteranomaly

59.3330, -1.6432, 13.7400

## Tritanomaly

58.9540, -3.4283, 26.3503

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800

## Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.2400, -0.6113, 9.4365

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800 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, 44, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 44, 57)  
}
```

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, 44, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 44, 57) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800 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, 44, 57) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 44, 57) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 44, 57)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 44, 57); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 44, 57);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 44, 57)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 59.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 44, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 44,  
57) }
```

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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