

Converting Colors

YUV(59.2990, -13.4584,
23.4168)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(59.2990, -13.4584,
23.4168)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	563320
RGB	86, 51, 32
RGB Percent	34%, 20%, 13%
CMY	0.6627, 0.8000, 0.8745
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.63, 0.66
HSL	21°, 46%, 23%
HSV	21°, 63%, 34%
XYZ	5.2823, 4.4504, 1.9471
YIQ	59.2990, 26.9590, 1.5110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

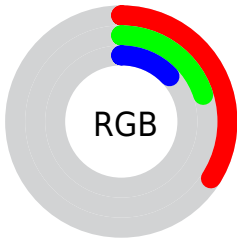
Format	Color
RYB	86, 61, 32
Decimal	5649184
CIELab	25.11, 13.62, 18.57
CIELCh	25, 23.033, 53.749
Yxy	4.4504, 0.4523, 0.3810
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283839264 (0xFF563320)
YUV	59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168
Hunter-Lab	21.0959, 7.7775, 9.2948




Details

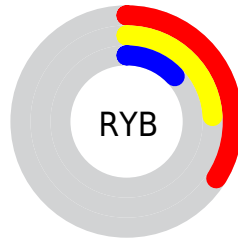
The YUV color **59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **58.7010, 13.4584, -23.4168**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.4520, -15.5058, 26.7906**, and **15.4710, -7.6272, 19.7579** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.7510, -15.6532, 27.4054**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.8470, -11.2636, 19.4282**.

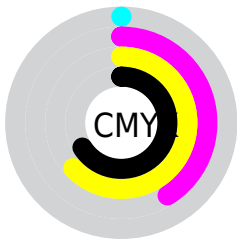
Distribution







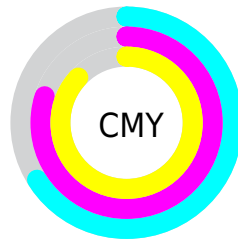
-  Red (34%)
-  Green (20%)
-  Blue (13%)






-  Red (34%)
-  Yellow (24%)
-  Blue (13%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (41%)
-  Yellow (63%)
-  Black (66%)



-  Cyan (66%)
-  Magenta (80%)
-  Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168 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 59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.2990, -13.4584,
23.4168

■ 59.2990, -13.4584,
23.4168

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 36.9890, -13.3056,
21.0576

■ 107.4520,
-15.5058, 26.7906

■ 15.4710, -7.6272,
19.7579

■ 133.0500,
-15.8007, 28.0201

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 158.9470,
-16.2429, 29.8645

■ 186.4310,
-16.9745, 31.1940

■ 214.5020,
-17.9955, 32.0087

■ 235.3260,

-14.4577, 17.2541

■ 252.6060, -9.1728,
2.0995

■ 59.2990, -13.4584,
23.4168

■ 59.2990, -13.4584,
23.4168

■ 54.7510, -15.6532,
27.4054

■ 63.8470, -11.2636,
19.4282

■ 50.9040, -17.7007,
30.7792

■ 67.6940, -9.2161,
16.0544

■ 46.3560, -19.8955,
34.7678

■ 72.2420, -7.0213,
12.0658

■ 43.3240, -21.3587,
37.4269

■ 76.0890, -4.9739,
8.6919

■ 80.6370, -2.7790,
4.7034

■ 84.5980, -0.2948,
1.2296

■ 89.0320, 1.4632,
-2.6591

■ 93.5800, 3.6581,
-6.6477

■ 97.4270, 5.7055,
-10.0215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.7540, -6.7807, 28.2797



59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168



58.0220, -16.7728, 13.1357

Triad

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



59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168



46.4850, 4.1979, -39.8903



59.6910, 15.4353, -4.1140

Complementary

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



59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168



58.7010, 13.4584, -23.4168

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.



53.0900, 20.1686, -29.0199



59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168



48.2380, 12.2077, -42.3047

Square

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



59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168



53.5390, -7.6607, -16.2587



48.6600, 18.9016, -42.6748



61.7920, 8.9765, 14.2144

Rectangle

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



59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168



57.1950, -15.8721, 4.2140



48.6600, 18.9016, -42.6748



58.6900, 16.9148, -12.0061

Sweetspot

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



59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168



101.3880, -5.1213, 9.3067



52.1360, 7.3280, 29.6987



49.8220, -3.3632, 5.4181



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168



70.7260, -21.0639, 36.1973



75.1480, -21.2720, 9.5172



41.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295



54.2990, -26.7694, 46.2188



118.9860, -58.6601, 101.7443

Inverse Universe

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



58.7010, 13.4584, -23.4168



69.8610, 20.7745, -36.7121



42.8520, 21.2720, -9.5172



41.2170, 0.8790, -1.9443



52.7010, 26.7694, -46.2188



116.0140, 58.6601, -101.7443

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

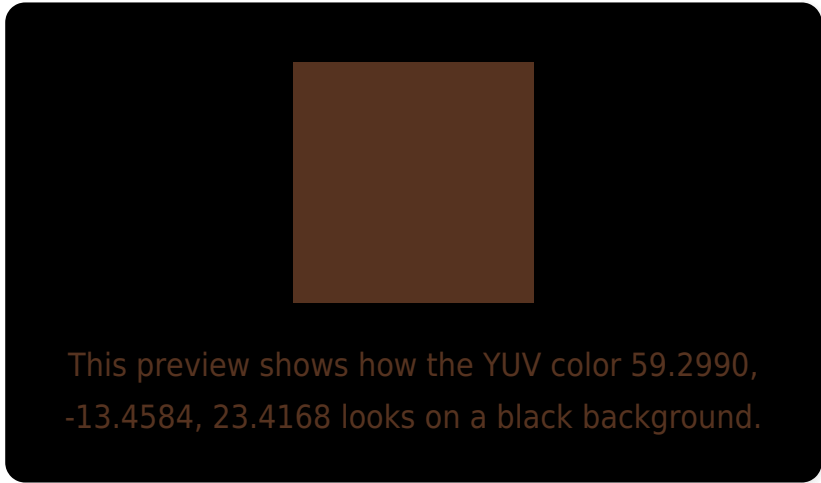
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

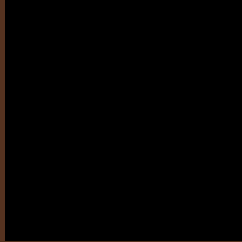
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168.

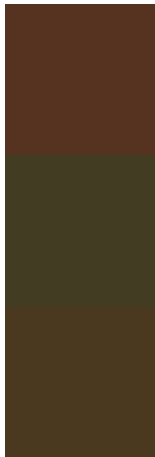


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.2990, -13.4584,

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

59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168

Protanopia

58.9440, -11.8044, 6.1881

Deuteranopia

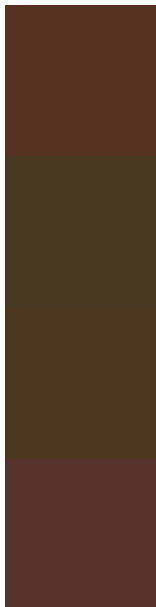
59.1190, -13.8627, 13.0506



Tritanopia

60.7040, -4.2911, 23.0616

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168

Protanomaly

59.1620, -12.4049, 12.1359

Deuteranomaly

59.1410, -13.8735, 16.5393

Tritanomaly

60.4930, -7.6380, 23.2466

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.0890, -4.9739, 8.6919

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168 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(86, 51, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 51, 32)  
}
```

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(86, 51, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 51, 32) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168 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(86, 51, 32) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 51, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 51, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 51, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 51, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 51, 32)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 59.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 51, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 51,  
32) }
```

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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