

Converting Colors

YUV(59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(59.4040, 7.1958,
-21.4023)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	23454A
RGB	35, 69, 74
RGB Percent	14%, 27%, 29%
CMY	0.8627, 0.7294, 0.7098
CMYK	0.53, 0.07, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	188°, 36%, 21%
HSV	188°, 53%, 29%
XYZ	4.0573, 5.1080, 7.2507
YIQ	59.4040, -21.8690, -5.6530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

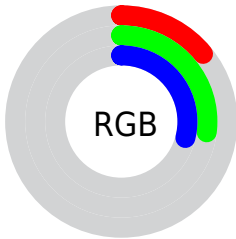
Format	Color
R_{YB}	35, 53, 74
Decimal	2311498
CIE Lab	27.04, -10.77, -6.86
CIE LCh	27, 12.772, 212.479
Yxy	5.1080, 0.2472, 0.3112
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280501578 (0xFF23454A)
YUV	59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023
Hunter-Lab	22.6008, -7.5073, -3.2005

Details

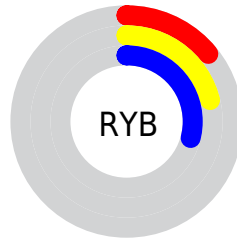
The YUV color **59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **49.5960, -7.1958, 21.4023**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.5180, 7.6326, -21.5023**, and **18.6820, 5.5798, -16.3841** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.7240, 8.5171, -25.1909**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.0840, 5.8746, -17.6137**.

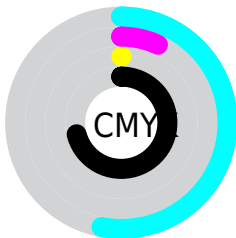
Distribution



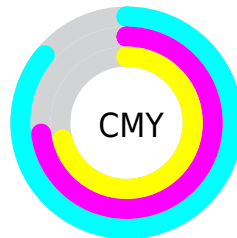
- Red (14%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023 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 59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.4040, 7.1958,
-21.4023

■ 59.4040, 7.1958,
-21.4023

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 36.3930, 7.2013,
-23.1467

■ 107.5180, 7.6326,
-21.5023

■ 18.6820, 5.5798,
-16.3841

■ 133.1050, 7.3432,
-22.0171

■ 0.4560, 1.7472,
-0.3999

■ 159.2190, 7.7800,
-22.1171

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 186.5070, 7.6380,
-23.2466

■ 214.6210, 8.0748,
-23.3466

■ 242.1650, 6.3277,

-22.9467

252.0100, 1.4741,
-6.1478

59.4040, 7.1958,
-21.4023

59.4040, 7.1958,
-21.4023

56.7240, 8.5171,
-25.1909

62.0840, 5.8746,
-17.6137

53.7450, 9.9857,
-29.5944

65.0630, 4.4059,
-13.2103

51.0650, 11.3070,
-33.3830

67.7430, 3.0847,
-9.4216

48.0860, 12.7756,
-37.7864

70.7220, 1.6161,
-5.0182

46.5910, 13.5126,
-40.8603

73.4020, 0.2948,
-1.2296

■ 76.0820, -1.0264,
2.5591

■ 79.0610, -2.4951,
6.9625

■ 81.7410, -3.8163,
10.7511

■ 84.7200, -5.2850,
15.1546

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.4600, 2.2382, -17.9434



59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023



60.8220, 9.9478, -17.3839

Triad

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



59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023



65.3910, 3.7512, 10.1811



63.5140, -9.6204, 5.6882

Complementary

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



59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023



49.5960, -7.1958, 21.4023

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.



64.1990, -8.4791, 12.9805



59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023



65.4580, -1.2118, 15.3843

Square

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



59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023



64.6610, 7.5621, 1.1743



65.0190, -5.4324, 15.7693



62.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891

Rectangle

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



59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023



62.5560, 10.0789, -12.7656



65.0190, -5.4324, 15.7693



63.3510, -9.0470, 8.4622

Sweetspot

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



59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023



91.0420, 2.9373, -8.8068



58.4630, -9.1023, -20.5771



44.7220, 1.6161, -5.0182



176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023



74.0650, 11.3070, -33.3830



48.2510, 12.6943, -11.6211



36.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



63.8710, 18.7976, -56.0149



143.6200, 42.5853, -125.9547

Inverse Universe

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



50.5370, 9.1023, 20.5771



60.2810, 14.1585, 32.2026



60.7490, -12.6943, 11.6211



35.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



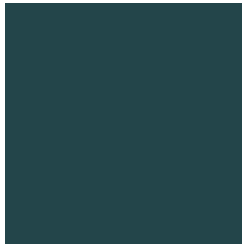
40.6440, 23.8395, 53.8092



91.5700, 53.4560, 121.4031

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023 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 59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023 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

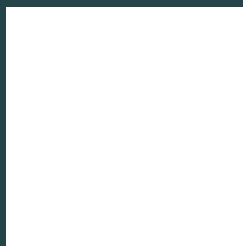
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023.

-21.4023.

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

59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023

Protanopia

63.7980, 3.0576, -0.6998

Deuteranopia

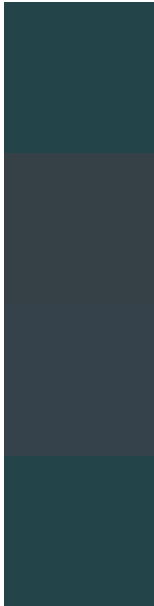
64.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702



Tritanopia

59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023

Protanomaly

62.0960, 4.3897, -7.9772

Deuteranomaly

62.5520, 6.1369, -8.3771

Tritanomaly

59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.2270, 2.3531, -8.0921

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023 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(35, 69, 74)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 69, 74)  
}
```

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(35, 69, 74) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 69, 74) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023 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(35, 69, 74) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 69, 74) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 69, 74)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 69, 74); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 69, 74);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 69, 74)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 59.4040, 7.1958, -21.4023 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 69, 74) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 69,  
74) }
```

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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