

# Converting Colors

YUV(59.5040, -17.5035,  
60.9480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(59.5040, -17.5035,  
60.9480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	811F18
RGB	129, 31, 24
RGB Percent	51%, 12%, 9%
CMY	0.4941, 0.8784, 0.9059
CMYK	0.00, 0.76, 0.81, 0.49
HSL	4°, 69%, 30%
HSV	4°, 81%, 51%
XYZ	9.7081, 5.7130, 1.4552
YIQ	59.5040, 60.6550, 18.5990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

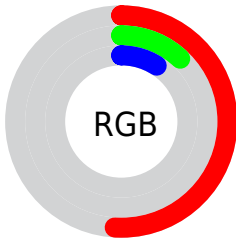
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	129, 32, 24
Decimal	8462104
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	28.68, 41.15, 29.57
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	29, 50.672, 35.696
Yxy	5.7130, 0.5752, 0.3385
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286652184 (0xFF811F18)
YUV	59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480
Hunter-Lab	23.9020, 30.6717, 13.1217

# Details

The YUV color **59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **93.4960, 17.5035, -60.9480**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.6850, -22.0297, 66.0513**, and **21.5280, -10.6133, 44.2639** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.9780, -19.7092, 68.4253**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.0300, -15.2978, 53.4707**.

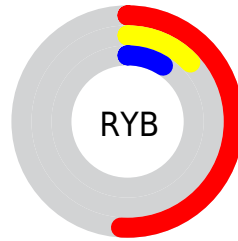
# Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (12%)

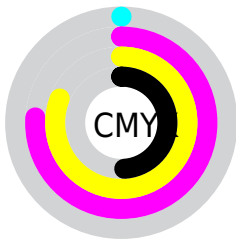
Blue (9%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (9%)

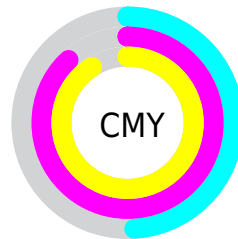


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (81%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (49%)

Magenta (88%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480 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 59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 59.5040, -17.5035,  
60.9480

■ 59.5040, -17.5035,  
60.9480

254.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

■ 29.9000, -14.7407,  
61.4777

■ 112.6850,  
-22.0297, 66.0513

■ 21.5280, -10.6133,  
44.2639

■ 139.6530,  
-23.4929, 68.7103

■ 14.2810, -6.0545,  
28.6946

■ 167.5070,  
-25.3930, 71.4694

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 188.1140,  
-22.7342, 58.6590


■ 207.6280,  
-19.0436, 41.5452


■ 227.1420,


-15.3530, 24.4315


 247.3570,  
-11.5150, 6.7029


 59.5040, -17.5035,  
60.9480


 59.5040, -17.5035,  
60.9480


 50.9780, -19.7092,  
68.4253


 68.0300, -15.2978,  
53.4707

 43.8540, -21.6200,  
74.6730

 76.5560, -13.0921,  
45.9934

 85.0820, -10.8864,  
38.5161

 93.6080, -8.6807,  
31.0388

 102.1340, -6.4751,  
23.5615

■ 110.5460, -4.7062,  
16.1842

■ 119.0720, -2.5005,  
8.7069

■ 127.5980, -0.2948,  
1.2296

■ 136.1240, 1.9109,  
-6.2477

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.4770, 3.7088, 70.6187



59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480



63.4030, -31.2577, 39.1116

# Triad

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



59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480



51.8960, -9.3157, -45.5128



57.7340, 43.5151, -50.6327

# Complementary

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



59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480



93.4960, 17.5035, -60.9480

# 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.



62.8060, 37.5636, -55.0809



59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480



57.7440, 8.0142, -50.6415

# Square

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



59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480



55.9520, -27.5843, -19.2519



62.1900, 25.0493, -54.5406



68.5840, 31.2641, 5.6268



# Rectangle

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



59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480



64.1790, -31.6402, 21.7680



62.1900, 25.0493, -54.5406



60.1960, 42.7944, -52.7919

# Sweetspot

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



59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480



141.7210, -6.7645, 23.0467



66.5670, 27.3285, 54.7537



67.7630, -3.8272, 14.2398



212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480



58.7920, -27.5055, 95.7754



90.6150, -32.8412, 33.6636



59.6800, -1.3212, 3.7886



42.9680, -21.1832, 74.5731



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



93.4960, 17.5035, -60.9480



112.2080, 27.5055, -95.7754



62.9720, 32.5518, -34.1784



61.3200, 1.3212, -3.7886



84.4450, 21.4726, -74.0583



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

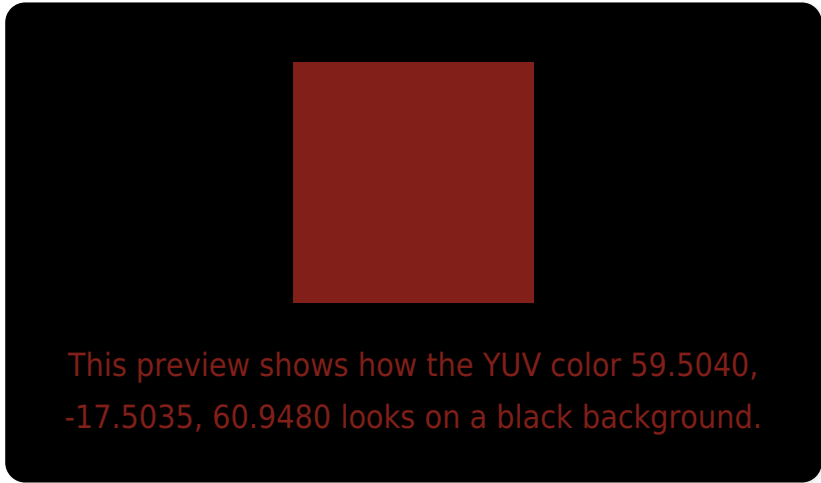
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

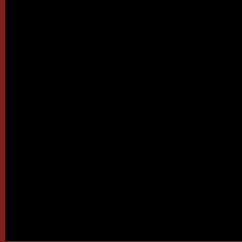
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.5040, -17.5035,

60.9480.

# 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

59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480

### Protanopia

67.4020, -16.4672, 8.4174

### Deuteranopia

66.3510, -25.8090, 18.1092



## Tritanopia

59.7150, -14.1565, 60.7629

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480

## Protanomaly

64.4090, -16.9636, 27.7053

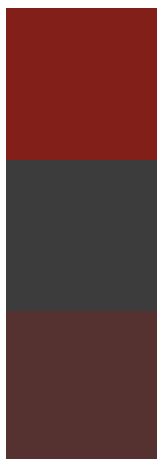
## Deuteranomaly

63.6610, -22.5109, 33.6233

## Tritanomaly

59.3730, -15.4669, 61.0629

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.5360, -6.1802, 22.3319

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480 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(129, 31, 24)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 31, 24)  
}
```

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(129, 31, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 31, 24) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480 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(129, 31, 24) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 31, 24) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(129, 31, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 31, 24); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 31, 24);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 31,  
24) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 59.5040, -17.5035, 60.9480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 31, 24) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129, 31,  
24) }
```

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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