

Converting Colors

YUV(59.7450, -13.1853,
29.1646)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(59.7450, -13.1853,
29.1646)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5D3021
RGB	93, 48, 33
RGB Percent	36%, 19%, 13%
CMY	0.6353, 0.8118, 0.8706
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.65, 0.64
HSL	15°, 48%, 25%
HSV	15°, 65%, 36%
XYZ	5.8457, 4.5509, 2.0091
YIQ	59.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

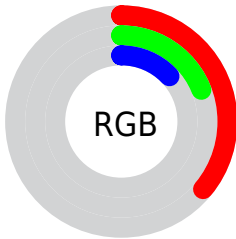
Format	Color
R_{YB}	93, 53, 33
Decimal	6107169
CIE _{Lab}	25.41, 18.85, 18.55
CIE _{LCh}	25, 26.451, 44.544
Yxy	4.5509, 0.4712, 0.3668
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284297249 (0xFF5D3021)
YUV	59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646
Hunter-Lab	21.3328, 11.5808, 9.3489

Details

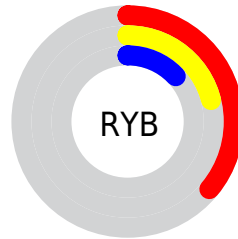
The YUV color **59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **66.2550, 13.1853, -29.1646**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533**, and **15.2050, -7.4961, 24.3762** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.6100, -15.0907, 33.6680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.8800, -11.2798, 24.6612**.

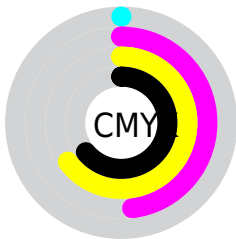
Distribution



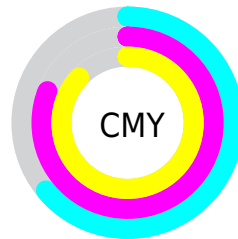
- Red (36%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646 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 59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.7450, -13.1853,
29.1646

■ 59.7450, -13.1853,
29.1646

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 36.8480, -12.7431,
27.3203

■ 108.3110,
-14.9433, 33.0533

■ 15.2050, -7.4961,
24.3762

■ 134.0940,
-15.8223, 34.9976

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 160.5780,
-16.5540, 36.3271

■ 187.4750,
-16.9962, 38.1714

■ 214.0510,
-17.2801, 35.9123

■ 233.6790,

-13.1527, 18.6985

■ 252.7200, -8.7360,
1.9996

■ 59.7450, -13.1853,
29.1646

■ 59.7450, -13.1853,
29.1646

■ 54.6100, -15.0907,
33.6680

■ 64.8800, -11.2798,
24.6612

■ 49.3610, -17.4330,
38.2714

■ 70.1290, -8.9376,
20.0579

■ 44.2260, -19.3384,
42.7748

■ 75.2640, -7.0322,
15.5545

■ 41.3080, -20.3648,
45.3339

■ 80.3990, -5.1267,
11.0511

■ 85.6480, -2.7845,
6.4477

■ 90.7830, -0.8790,
1.9443

■ 95.9180, 1.0264,
-2.5591

■ 101.0530, 2.9319,
-7.0625

■ 106.3020, 5.2741,
-11.6659

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.3570, -4.6130, 33.0129



59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646



58.5990, -18.5363, 18.7687

Triad

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



59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646



46.9750, 0.9983, -40.3201



58.7760, 19.8304, -13.8356

Complementary

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



59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646



66.2550, 13.1853, -29.1646

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.



49.4410, 24.4326, -43.3598



59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646



49.0700, 10.3185, -43.0344

Square

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



59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646



54.7090, -12.1815, -12.8998



50.5350, 18.4702, -44.3192



62.2090, 13.2080, 10.3407

Rectangle

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



59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646



57.9030, -19.6722, 9.7321



50.5350, 18.4702, -44.3192



55.5790, 21.8996, -24.1868

Sweetspot

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



59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646



107.3990, -5.1267, 11.0511



56.0700, 10.8115, 32.3876



53.5340, -3.2213, 6.5477



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646



69.0090, -20.2174, 44.7191



77.3550, -21.8670, 13.7207



43.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591



48.7390, -24.0283, 53.7259



105.4960, -52.0095, 115.3290

Inverse Universe

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



66.2550, 13.1853, -29.1646



78.9910, 20.2174, -44.7191



48.6450, 21.8670, -13.7207



43.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591



60.6740, 24.3177, -53.2111



131.5040, 52.0095, -115.3290

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

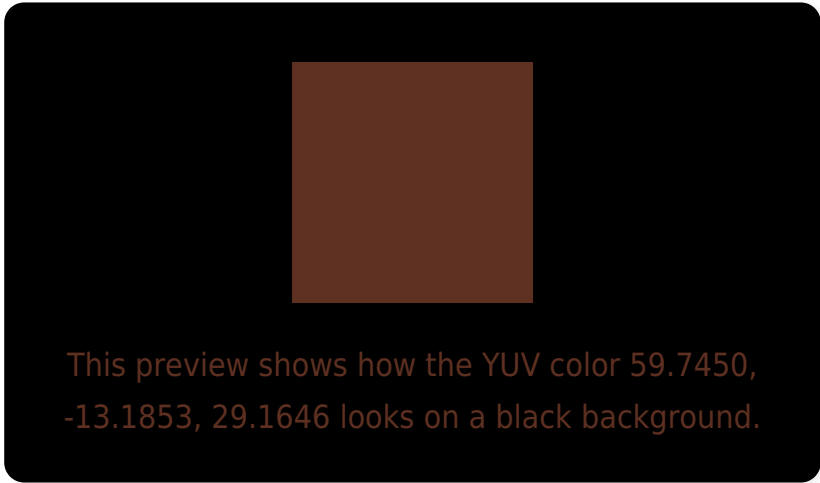
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646.

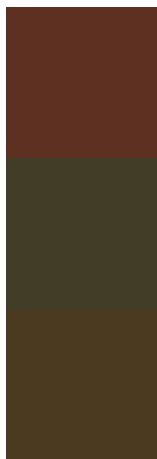


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.7450, -13.1853,

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

59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646

Protanopia

59.8730, -10.7834, 5.3734

Deuteranopia

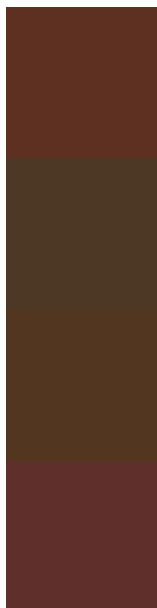
60.0050, -14.2995, 13.1506



Tritanopia

60.6940, -5.7651, 29.2094

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646

Protanomaly

59.7000, -11.6841, 14.2951

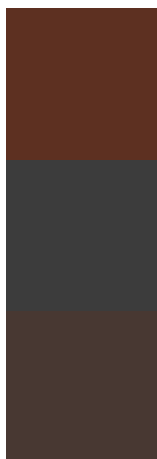
Deuteranomaly

59.8640, -13.7370, 19.4133

Tritanomaly

60.5970, -8.6753, 29.2944

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646

Achromatopsia

60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.1000, -4.9793, 10.4363

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646 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(93, 48, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 48, 33)  
}
```

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(93, 48, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 48, 33) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646 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(93, 48, 33) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 48, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 48, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 48, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 48, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 48, 33)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 59.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 48, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 48,  
33) }
```

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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