

Converting Colors

YUV(59.8100, -21.5983,
67.6956)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(59.8100, -21.5983,
67.6956)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	891D10
RGB	137, 29, 16
RGB Percent	54%, 11%, 6%
CMY	0.4627, 0.8863, 0.9373
CMYK	0.00, 0.79, 0.88, 0.46
HSL	6°, 79%, 30%
HSV	6°, 88%, 54%
XYZ	10.8494, 6.2345, 1.1218
YIQ	59.8100, 68.5410, 18.8530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

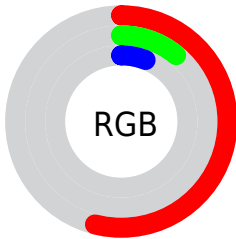
Format	Color
R_{YB}	137, 31, 16
Decimal	8985872
CIE _{Lab}	30.00, 44.28, 35.79
CIE _{LCh}	30, 56.936, 38.941
Yxy	6.2345, 0.5959, 0.3424
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287175952 (0xFF891D10)
YUV	59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956
Hunter-Lab	24.9690, 33.8653, 14.8146

Details

The YUV color **59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **93.1900, 21.5983, -67.6956**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.4640, -26.8508, 72.3841**, and **23.3220, -11.4977, 47.9526** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.1700, -24.2408, 75.2729**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.4500, -18.9559, 60.1183**.

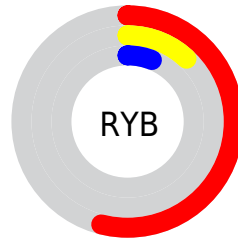
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (11%)

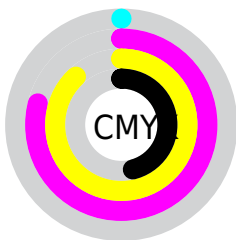
Blue (6%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (12%)

Blue (6%)

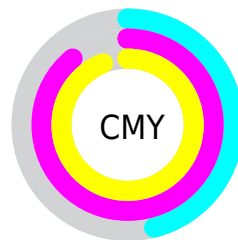


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (88%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (89%)

Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956 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 59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.8100, -21.5983,
67.6956

■ 59.8100, -21.5983,
67.6956

■ 253.7460, -4.8048,
1.0998

■ 32.2920, -15.9200,
66.3959

■ 114.4640,
-26.8508, 72.3841

■ 23.3220, -11.4977,
47.9526

■ 141.7310,
-28.4614, 75.6579

■ 16.0750, -6.9390,
32.3832

■ 168.5030,
-29.3350, 75.8579

■ 0.8970, -0.4422,
1.8443

■ 187.2020,
-26.2286, 59.4588

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.7160,
-22.5380, 42.3451

■ 226.8170,

-19.1368, 24.7165

■ 247.0320,
-15.2988, 6.9879

■ 59.8100, -21.5983,
67.6956

■ 59.8100, -21.5983,
67.6956

■ 51.1700, -24.2408,
75.2729

■ 68.4500, -18.9559,
60.1183

■ 49.7680, -24.5356,
76.5025

■ 76.9760, -16.7502,
52.6410

■ 86.2030, -14.3971,
44.5490

■ 94.8430, -11.7546,
36.9717

■ 103.3690, -9.5489,
29.4944

■ 112.0090, -6.9064,
21.9171

■ 121.2360, -4.5533,
13.8250

■ 129.8760, -1.9109,
6.2477

■ 138.4020, 0.2948,
-1.2296

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.4940, 4.6865, 83.7588



59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956



66.3600, -32.7155, 40.0263

Triad

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



59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956



55.1730, -9.4523, -48.3867



60.5040, 49.0515, -53.0620

Complementary

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



59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956



93.1900, 21.5983, -67.6956

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.



66.8640, 42.9580, -58.6397



59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956



61.7050, 10.4984, -54.1153

Square

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



59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956



55.0000, -27.1150, -29.8180



66.0200, 29.5701, -57.8995



71.6110, 33.7158, 12.6192

Rectangle

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



59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956



66.5270, -32.7978, 19.7088



66.0200, 29.5701, -57.8995



63.5530, 48.0414, -55.7360

Sweetspot

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



59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956



148.9880, -8.3751, 26.3205



64.6050, 29.7747, 63.4904



71.8340, -4.8482, 15.0546



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956



64.6740, -31.8843, 100.2639



95.0300, -38.9618, 36.8077



64.6800, -1.3212, 3.7886



47.9850, -23.6566, 74.5582



2.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591

Inverse Universe

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



93.1900, 21.5983, -67.6956



113.7390, 32.1737, -99.7491



57.9700, 38.9618, -36.8077



66.3200, 1.3212, -3.7886



84.4280, 23.9460, -74.0434



3.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

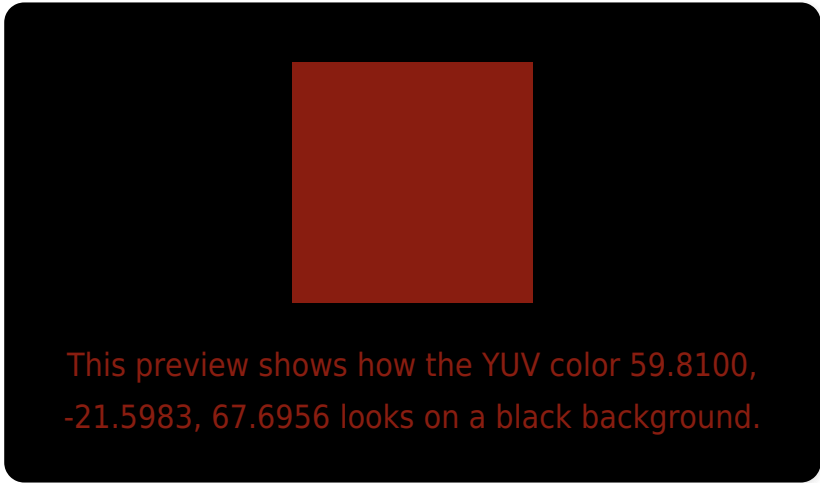
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.8100, -21.5983,

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

59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956

Protanopia

70.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172

Deuteranopia

67.7120, -33.3820, 20.4236



Tritanopia

60.5910, -16.0674, 67.0107

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956

Protanomaly

66.1660, -21.7738, 30.5494

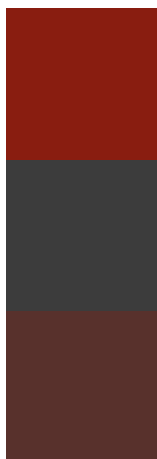
Deuteranomaly

64.6740, -28.9263, 37.9969

Tritanomaly

60.1350, -17.8146, 67.4106

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956

Achromatopsia

60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.0910, -7.9329, 24.4762

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956 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(137, 29, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 29, 16)  
}
```

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(137, 29, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 29, 16) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956 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(137, 29, 16) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 29, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(137, 29, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 29, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 29, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 29,  
16) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 59.8100, -21.5983, 67.6956 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 29, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137, 29,  
16) }
```

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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