

Converting Colors

YUV(59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870)
contains.

YUV(59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(59.8940, 0.5453,
-34.9870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	14503D
RGB	20, 80, 61
RGB Percent	8%, 31%, 24%
CMY	0.9216, 0.6863, 0.7608
CMYK	0.75, 0.00, 0.24, 0.69
HSL	161°, 60%, 20%
HSV	161°, 75%, 31%
XYZ	3.9995, 6.2230, 5.4052
YIQ	59.8940, -29.6610, -18.6290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

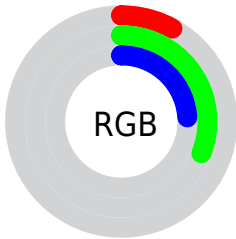
Format	Color
R_{YB}	20, 56, 80
Decimal	1331261
CIE _{Lab}	29.97, -24.23, 5.75
CIE _{LCh}	30, 24.902, 166.648
Yxy	6.2230, 0.2559, 0.3982
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279521341 (0xFF14503D)
YUV	59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870
Hunter-Lab	24.9459, -15.0372, 4.6152

Details

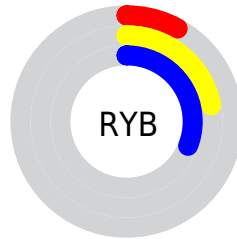
The YUV color **59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **40.1060, -0.5453, 34.9870**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.1500, -1.0599, -33.4575**, and **22.7110, -1.8295, -19.9175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.1600, 0.4141, -39.6053**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.6280, 0.6764, -30.3688**.

Distribution



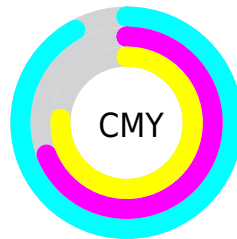
- Red (8%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870 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 59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.8940, 0.5453,
-34.9870

■ 59.8940, 0.5453,
-34.9870

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 37.9050, 0.5398,
-33.2427

■ 110.1500, -1.0599,
-33.4575

■ 22.7110, -1.8295,
-19.9175

■ 136.1500, -1.0600,
-33.4576

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 162.7370, -1.3493,
-33.9723

■ 190.3240, -1.6387,
-34.4871

■ 217.9110, -1.9281,
-35.0019

■ 238.9810, 1.9814,

-28.9243

249.0200, 2.9481,
-12.2955

59.8940, 0.5453,
-34.9870

59.8940, 0.5453,
-34.9870

57.1600, 0.4141,
-39.6053

62.6280, 0.6764,
-30.3688

54.5400, 0.7198,
-44.3236

65.2480, 0.3707,
-25.6505

53.2300, 0.8726,
-46.6827

67.9820, 0.5019,
-21.0322

70.6020, 0.1962,
-16.3140

73.3360, 0.3274,
-11.6957

■ 75.9560, 0.0217,
-6.9774

■ 78.6900, 0.1528,
-2.3591

■ 81.3100, -0.1528,
2.3591

■ 84.0440, -0.0217,
6.9774

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.0510, -10.8711, -13.1997



59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870



56.7810, 11.9400, -49.7969

Triad

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



59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870



70.4560, 18.5092, -10.0469



70.9190, -13.7641, 28.1350

Complementary

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



59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870



40.1060, -0.5453, 34.9870

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.



71.1180, -5.4812, 31.4685



59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870



72.5790, 12.0396, 11.7702

Square

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



59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870



60.8220, 23.2588, -40.1859



72.4900, 3.7024, 25.8803



69.4140, -17.9521, 18.0539

Rectangle

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



59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870



57.5620, 17.4709, -50.4819



72.4900, 3.7024, 25.8803



70.9130, -11.2961, 29.8943

Sweetspot

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



59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870



96.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548



60.9010, -20.1642, -19.2072



48.9450, 0.0271, -8.7218



181.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870



73.1750, 0.8997, -55.4045



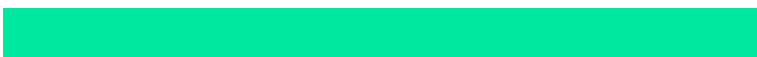
55.6030, 12.0277, -31.2238



39.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



69.7290, 0.6266, -61.1523



154.3100, 2.3122, -135.3299

Inverse Universe

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



40.1060, -0.5453, 34.9870



41.8250, -0.8997, 55.4045



44.3970, -12.0277, 31.2238



38.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



35.1570, -1.0634, 61.2523



77.6900, -2.3122, 135.3299

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

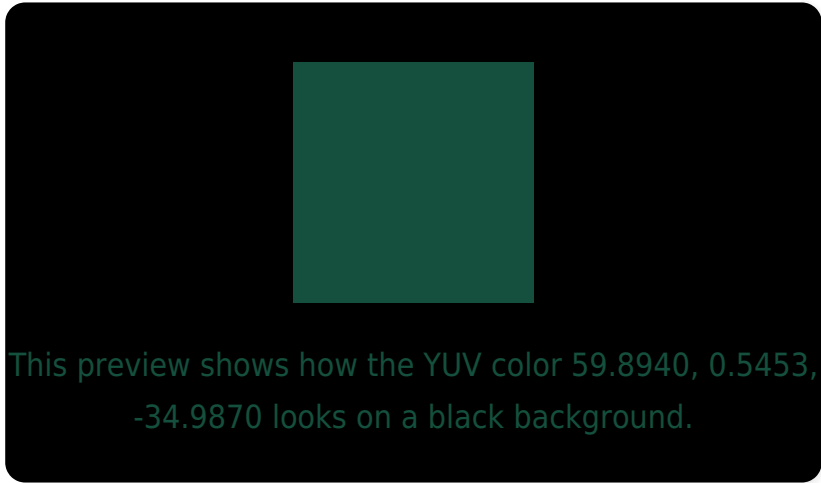
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

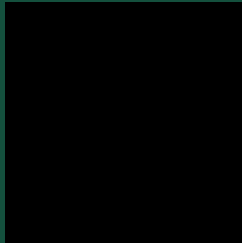
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870.

-34.9870.

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

59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870

Protanopia

69.8990, -6.8522, 4.4736

Deuteranopia

71.1320, -3.5161, 7.7772



Tritanopia

63.9300, 9.4015, -28.8796

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870

Protanomaly

66.4950, -4.1880, -10.0811

Deuteranomaly

66.7880, -1.8675, -7.7071

Tritanomaly

62.4090, 6.2074, -31.0537

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870

Achromatopsia

60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.6240, 0.1854, -12.8252

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870 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(20, 80, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 80, 61)  
}
```

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(20, 80, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 80, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870 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(20, 80, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 80, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(20, 80, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 80, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 80, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 80, 61)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 59.8940, 0.5453, -34.9870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 80, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 80,  
61) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor