

# Converting Colors

YUV(59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(59.9450, 10.3801,  
30.7432)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5F2651
RGB	95, 38, 81
RGB Percent	37%, 15%, 32%
CMY	0.6275, 0.8510, 0.6824
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.15, 0.63
HSL	315°, 43%, 26%
HSV	315°, 60%, 37%
XYZ	6.8976, 4.4132, 8.2729
YIQ	59.9450, 20.1690, 25.4570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

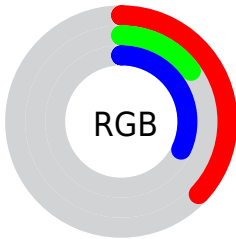
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	95, 38, 81
Decimal	6235729
CIE Lab	24.99, 31.86, -14.03
CIE LCh	25, 34.815, 336.233
Yxy	4.4132, 0.3522, 0.2254
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284425809 (0xFF5F2651)
YUV	59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432
Hunter-Lab	21.0076, 21.8452, -8.6433

# Details

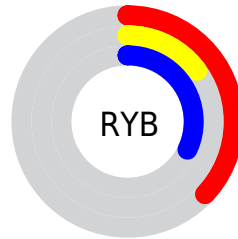
The YUV color **59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **73.0550, -10.3801, -30.7432**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.2550, 10.2273, 33.1024**, and **18.1570, 8.7966, 25.2953** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.4340, 12.1110, 35.5764**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.0430, 8.3598, 25.3953**.

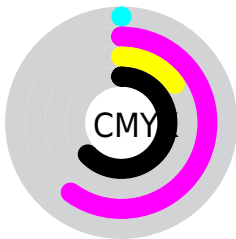
# Distribution



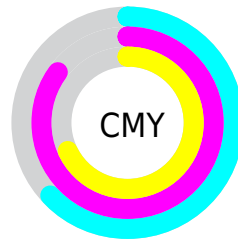
- Red (37%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432 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 59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 59.9450, 10.3801,  
30.7432

■ 59.9450, 10.3801,  
30.7432

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 35.1730, 11.2537,  
30.5433

■ 109.2550, 10.2273,  
33.1024

■ 18.1570, 8.7966,  
25.2953

■ 135.0810, 10.8061,  
34.1320

■ 6.8640, 3.0250,  
9.7663

■ 161.6790, 10.5113,  
35.3615

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 189.3910, 10.6532,  
36.4911

■ 216.1950, 11.2429,  
34.0320

■ 234.4550, 10.1287,

18.0180

250.8910, 2.0257,  
3.6036

59.9450, 10.3801,  
30.7432

59.9450, 10.3801,  
30.7432

54.4340, 12.1110,  
35.5764

66.0430, 8.3598,  
25.3953

48.2220, 13.6946,  
41.0243

71.6680, 7.0657,  
20.4622

42.1240, 15.7149,  
46.3723

77.7660, 5.0454,  
15.1142

36.6130, 17.4458,  
51.2054

83.2770, 3.3144,  
10.2811

89.4890, 1.7309,  
4.8331

■ 95.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 101.0980, -2.0203,  
-5.3479

■ 106.7230, -3.3144,  
-10.2811

■ 112.8210, -5.3348,  
-15.6290

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.0110, 20.2076, 5.2524



59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432



57.3350, -1.1512, 42.6792

# Triad

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



59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432



55.2530, -27.2397, 10.3021



51.9370, 18.7651, -45.5487

# Complementary

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



59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432



73.0550, -10.3801, -30.7432

# 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.



49.5600, 7.1189, -43.4641



59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432



51.7710, -19.6071, -11.2002

# Square

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



59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432



56.7590, -24.5312, 28.2754



45.3080, -4.0958, -39.7351



52.1140, 27.0588, -45.7040



# Rectangle

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



59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432



56.8590, -9.2975, 42.2197



45.3080, -4.0958, -39.7351



51.0250, 15.2707, -44.7489

# Sweetspot

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



59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432



108.5160, 4.1826, 11.8255



48.3850, 22.9812, 2.2934



53.0270, 2.4517, 6.9923



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.



59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432



67.9500, 16.2936, 47.4018



56.7530, -1.8502, 33.5426



45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



43.1780, 20.6182, 60.3569



92.3940, 43.6828, 129.4505



# Inverse Universe

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



59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432



67.9500, 16.2936, 47.4018



76.2470, 1.8502, -33.5426



45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



43.1780, 20.6182, 60.3569

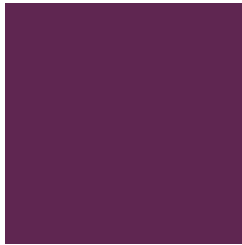


92.3940, 43.6828, 129.4505



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

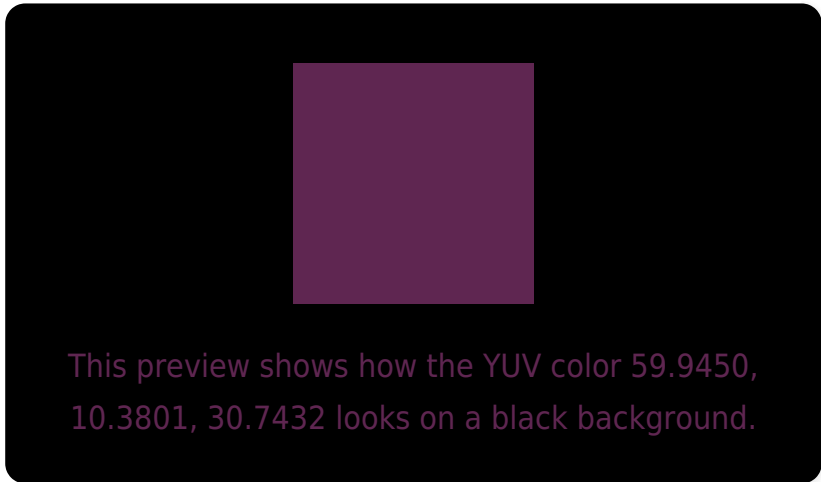
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

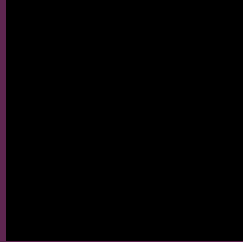
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 59.9450, 10.3801,



# 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

59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432

### Protanopia

59.2600, 19.0988, -12.5060

### Deuteranopia

60.5680, 8.5940, -3.1291



## Tritanopia

60.0960, -5.4703, 27.9798

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432

## Protanomaly

59.2620, 16.1398, 3.2782

## Deuteranomaly

60.1720, 9.2822, 9.4962

## Tritanomaly

60.0020, 0.4920, 28.9392

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.1030, 3.8932, 11.3107

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432 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(95, 38, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 38, 81)  
}
```

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(95, 38, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 38, 81) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432 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(95, 38, 81) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 38, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 38, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 38, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 38, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 38, 81)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 59.9450, 10.3801, 30.7432 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 38, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 38,  
81) }
```

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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