

# Converting Colors

YUV(60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(60.0080, -8.3849,  
76.2920)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93132B
RGB	147, 19, 43
RGB Percent	58%, 7%, 17%
CMY	0.4235, 0.9255, 0.8314
CMYK	0.00, 0.87, 0.71, 0.42
HSL	349°, 77%, 33%
HSV	349°, 87%, 58%
XYZ	12.7015, 6.8432, 2.9369
YIQ	60.0080, 68.5840, 34.6000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

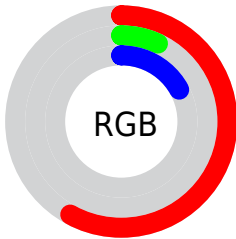
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	147, 19, 43
Decimal	9638699
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.45, 51.11, 21.83
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 55.579, 23.122
Yxy	6.8432, 0.5650, 0.3044
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287828779 (0xFF93132B)
YUV	60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920
Hunter-Lab	26.1595, 40.8900, 11.6552

# Details

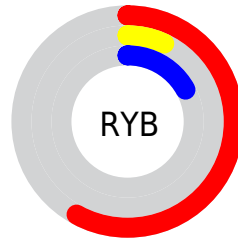
The YUV color **60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **105.9920, 8.3849, -76.2920**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.8850, -15.2263, 77.2769**, and **26.6110, -13.1192, 54.7152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.8350, -9.2857, 85.2137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.1810, -7.4842, 67.3703**.

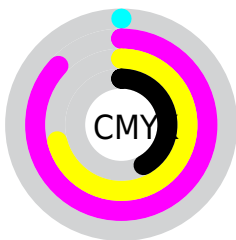
# Distribution



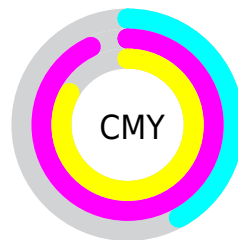
- Red (58%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920 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 60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.0080, -8.3849,  
76.2920

60.0080, -8.3849,  
76.2920

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

37.6050, -7.2003,  
69.6294

118.8850,  
-15.2263, 77.2769

26.6110, -13.1192,  
54.7152

146.8530,  
-16.6895, 79.9359

18.4670, -8.1182,  
37.3014

170.6350,  
-16.0891, 73.9881

8.1870, -3.5432,  
16.4990

190.0350,  
-12.8353, 56.9743

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

209.5490, -9.1447,  
39.8605

229.1770, -5.0173,

22.6468

250.0930, -1.0318,  
4.3034

60.0080, -8.3849,  
76.2920

60.0080, -8.3849,  
76.2920

49.8350, -9.2857,  
85.2137

70.1810, -7.4842,  
67.3703

47.1450, -9.4385,  
87.5728

79.7670, -6.2941,  
58.9633

89.9400, -5.3934,  
50.0416

100.1130, -4.4927,  
41.1199

109.6990, -3.3026,  
32.7130

■ 119.8720, -2.4019,  
23.7913

■ 130.0450, -1.5012,  
14.8695

■ 140.2180, -0.6005,  
5.9478

■ 149.6900, 0.1528,  
-2.3591

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.3170, 13.1547, 74.2670



60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920



67.0460, -33.0537, 55.2107

# Triad

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



60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920



53.7250, -20.0774, -47.1168



67.1890, 46.7418, -58.9248

# Complementary

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



60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920



105.9920, 8.3849, -76.2920

# 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.



69.2460, 36.8537, -60.7287



60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920



61.0720, 0.4575, -53.5601

# Square

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



60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920



65.7750, -32.4271, -5.9417



66.2020, 20.1134, -58.0592



68.9590, 42.4182, -25.3970



# Rectangle

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



60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920



70.1700, -34.5938, 35.8079



66.2020, 20.1134, -58.0592



68.4940, 44.1265, -60.0692

# Sweetspot

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



60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920



157.6770, -3.2918, 29.2243



64.0900, 40.8746, 49.9101



76.5400, -2.2382, 17.9434



224.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920



61.2130, -12.4300, 113.8232



79.5780, -29.8650, 59.1291



69.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



44.2260, -8.9854, 82.2398



3.2180, -0.6005, 5.9478



# Inverse Universe

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



60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920



61.2130, -12.4300, 113.8232



86.4220, 29.8650, -59.1291



69.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



44.2260, -8.9854, 82.2398

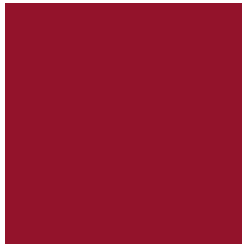


3.2180, -0.6005, 5.9478



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

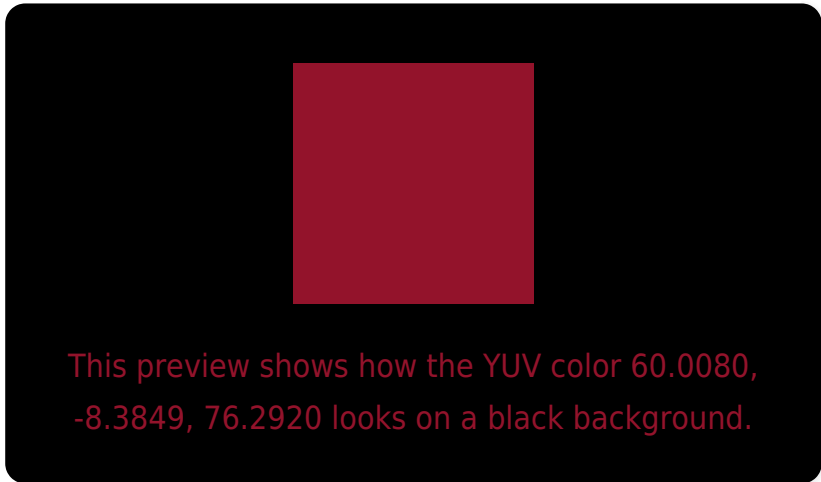
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

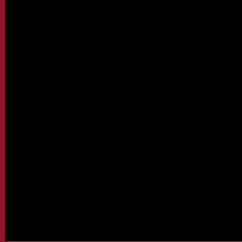
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.0080, -8.3849,



# 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

60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920

### Protanopia

75.6000, -6.7048, 3.8588

### Deuteranopia

74.4740, -18.9677, 17.1243



## Tritanopia

60.3640, -18.4205, 75.1028

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920

## Protanomaly

69.6510, -7.2229, 30.1241

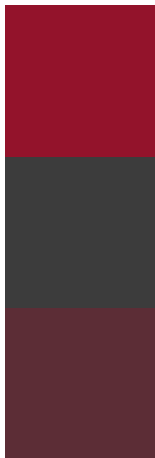
## Deuteranomaly

69.3440, -14.9596, 38.2863

## Tritanomaly

59.9880, -14.7841, 75.4325

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.0790, -2.9969, 27.9947

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920 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(147, 19, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 19, 43)  
}
```

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(147, 19, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 19, 43) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920 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(147, 19, 43) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 19, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 19, 43)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 19, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 19, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 19,  
43) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.0080, -8.3849, 76.2920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 19, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147, 19,  
43) }
```

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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