

# Converting Colors

YUV(60.0130, -29.5864,  
63.1326)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(60.0130, -29.5864,  
63.1326)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	842300
RGB	132, 35, 0
RGB Percent	52%, 14%, 0%
CMY	0.4824, 0.8627, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 1.00, 0.48
HSL	16°, 100%, 26%
HSV	16°, 100%, 52%
XYZ	10.1168, 6.1076, 0.6457
YIQ	60.0130, 69.0470, 9.6790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

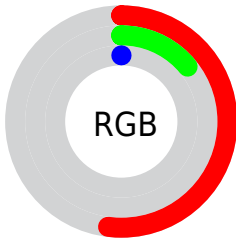
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	132, 48, 0
Decimal	8659712
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	29.68, 40.05, 41.94
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	30, 57.993, 46.320
Yxy	6.1076, 0.5997, 0.3620
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286849792 (0xFF842300)
YUV	60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326
Hunter-Lab	24.7136, 29.8221, 15.7505

# Details

The YUV color **60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **71.9870, 29.5864, -63.1326**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.3620, -32.2235, 68.9655**, and **22.1260, -10.9081, 45.4935** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.3650, -26.8019, 56.6849**.

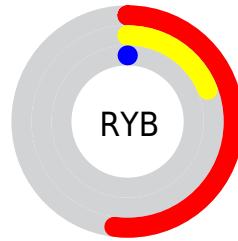
# Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (14%)

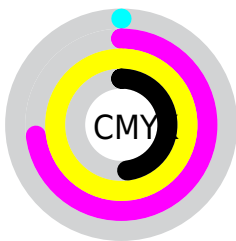
Blue (0%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (19%)

Blue (0%)

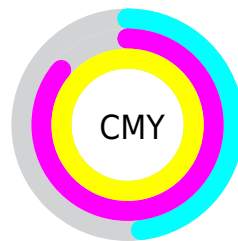


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (86%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326 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 60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.0130, -29.5864,  
63.1326

 60.0130, -29.5864,  
63.1326


 252.1500,  
-10.9200, 2.4994

 32.5580, -16.0511,  
61.7776

 113.3620,  
-32.2235, 68.9655


 22.1260, -10.9081,  
45.4935

 140.6290,  
-33.8341, 72.2394

 14.8790, -6.3493,  
29.9241

 168.4830,  
-35.7341, 74.9984


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 187.4810,  
-32.7751, 59.2142


 206.9950,  
-29.0845, 42.1004


 226.5090,


-25.3939, 24.9866


 246.6100,  
-21.9927, 7.3580


 60.0130, -29.5864,  
63.1326

 67.3650, -26.8019,  
56.6849

 74.1300, -23.7281,  
50.7520

 81.5960, -20.5068,  
44.2043

 88.9480, -17.7224,  
37.7566

 96.3000, -14.9379,  
31.3089

■ 103.0650,  
-11.8640, 25.3760

■ 110.4170, -9.0796,  
18.9283

■ 117.8830, -5.8583,  
12.3806

■ 124.6480, -2.7845,  
6.4477

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.1260, -0.5551, 84.9585



60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326



66.0170, -32.5464, 32.4341

# Triad

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



60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326



56.4270, -4.6475, -49.4865



57.3410, 49.6249, -50.2881

# Complementary

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



60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326



71.9870, 29.5864, -63.1326

# 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.



65.6730, 46.0102, -57.5952



60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326



62.3720, 15.5926, -54.7002

# Square

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



60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326



48.7210, -24.0195, -42.7283



66.4590, 33.7907, -58.2845



70.3030, 30.9096, 26.0443



# Rectangle

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



60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326



64.9990, -32.0445, 11.4019



66.4590, 33.7907, -58.2845



61.2050, 49.1989, -53.6768

# Sweetspot

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



60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326



142.8800, -11.2798, 24.6612



50.7540, 23.7853, 71.2527



69.8510, -7.3215, 15.0397



214.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326



77.5440, -38.2292, 81.9609



97.5810, -48.1074, 30.1855



62.3810, -1.1738, 3.1739



58.8280, -29.0022, 62.4178



1.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295



# Inverse Universe

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



71.9870, 29.5864, -63.1326



93.4560, 38.2292, -81.9609



34.4190, 48.1074, -30.1855



63.6190, 1.1738, -3.1739



71.1720, 29.0022, -62.4178

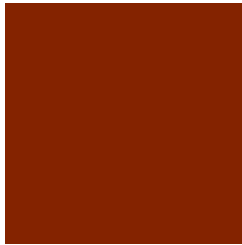


1.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

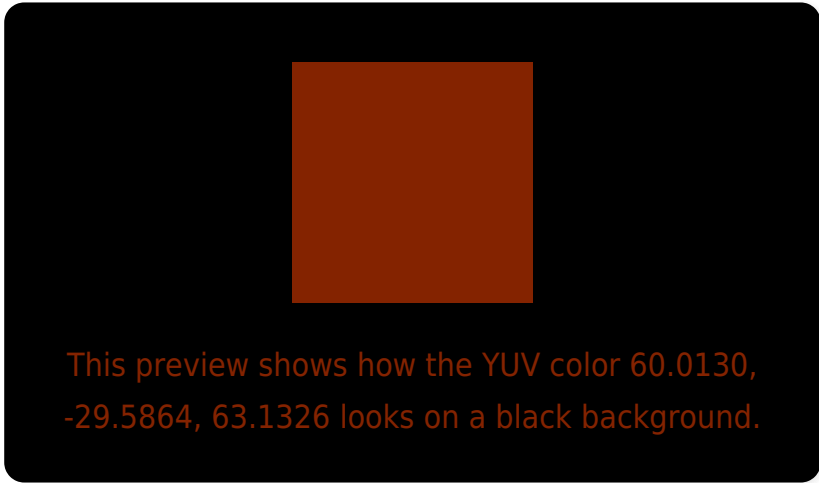
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

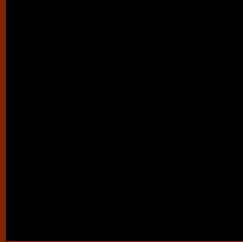
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.0130, -29.5864,



# 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

60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326

### Protanopia

68.1930, -26.2241, 11.2317

### Deuteranopia

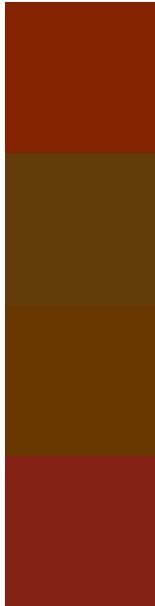
66.8260, -32.9452, 20.3236



## Tritanopia

62.7150, -14.1565, 60.7629

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326

## Protanomaly

65.6730, -27.4468, 30.1048

## Deuteranomaly

64.2670, -31.6836, 35.7228

## Tritanomaly

61.9340, -19.6875, 61.4479

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.9830, -10.8376, 22.8169

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326 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(132, 35, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 35, 0)  
}
```

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(132, 35, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 35, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326 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(132, 35, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 35, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 35, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 35, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 35, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 35, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.0130, -29.5864, 63.1326 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 35, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132, 35,  
0) }
```

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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