

# Converting Colors

YUV(60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(60.1520, -0.0749,  
70.9037)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D133C
RGB	141, 19, 60
RGB Percent	55%, 7%, 24%
CMY	0.4471, 0.9255, 0.7647
CMYK	0.00, 0.87, 0.57, 0.45
HSL	340°, 76%, 31%
HSV	340°, 87%, 55%
XYZ	12.0330, 6.4547, 4.8866
YIQ	60.1520, 59.5510, 38.6150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

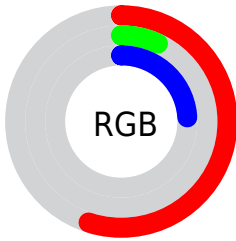
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	141, 19, 60
Decimal	9245500
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	30.53, 50.49, 9.15
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 51.317, 10.274
Yxy	6.4547, 0.5148, 0.2761
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287435580 (0xFF8D133C)
YUV	60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037
Hunter-Lab	25.4061, 40.0815, 6.3804

# Details

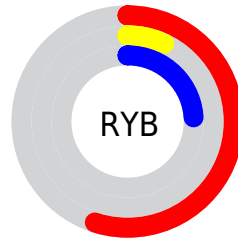
The YUV color **60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **99.8480, 0.0749, -70.9037**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.3710, -5.6059, 71.5886**, and **27.1680, -4.5198, 49.8417** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.9080, 0.0454, 79.0107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.3960, -0.1952, 62.7967**.

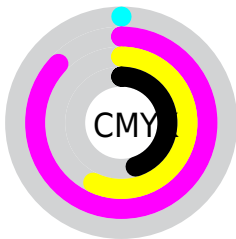
# Distribution



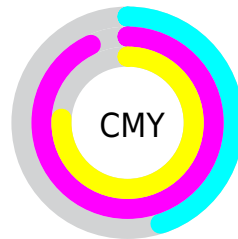
- Red (55%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037 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 60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.1520, -0.0749,  
70.9037

60.1520, -0.0749,  
70.9037

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

37.9340, 0.5255,  
64.9559

118.3710, -5.6059,  
71.5886

27.1680, -4.5198,  
49.8417

146.0400, -6.9217,  
73.6329

17.8690, -7.8234,  
36.0719

172.3280, -7.0637,  
72.5033

6.2790, -3.0955,  
12.9103

191.8420, -3.3731,  
55.3896

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

211.4700, 0.7543,  
38.1758

231.0980, 4.8817,

20.9621

250.3040, 2.3151,  
4.1184

60.1520, -0.0749,  
70.9037

60.1520, -0.0749,  
70.9037

50.9080, 0.0454,  
79.0107

69.3960, -0.1952,  
62.7967

47.5170, -0.2549,  
81.9846

78.7540, 0.1213,  
54.5897

87.9980, 0.0010,  
46.4828

97.2420, -0.1193,  
38.3758

106.6000, 0.1972,  
30.1688

■ 116.4310, -0.2125,  
21.5470

■ 125.7890, 0.1040,  
13.3400

■ 135.0330, -0.0163,  
5.2331

■ 144.2770, -0.1366,  
-2.8739

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.2820, 16.1300, 53.2497



60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037



65.0540, -21.7186, 59.5886

# Triad

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



60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037



57.0930, -28.1468, -25.5146



66.1800, 40.3373, -58.0399

# Complementary

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



60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037



99.8480, 0.0749, -70.9037

# 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.



65.6780, 28.2597, -57.5996



60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037



56.5580, -6.6841, -49.6014

# Square

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



60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037



66.7490, -32.9073, 8.1131



61.9330, 11.3720, -54.3152



60.1790, 45.2678, -52.7770



# Rectangle

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



60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037



66.9800, -33.0211, 44.7445



61.9330, 11.3720, -54.3152



66.6700, 37.1377, -58.4696

# Sweetspot

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



60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037



152.1760, -0.0868, 27.9096



56.5290, 41.6442, 36.3701



72.8110, 0.0932, 16.8288



219.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037



62.0840, -0.0414, 106.9203



66.0440, -23.1927, 65.7364



66.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



45.4950, -0.2440, 78.4959



2.7340, 0.1311, 4.6183



# Inverse Universe

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



60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037



62.0840, -0.0414, 106.9203



93.9560, 23.1927, -65.7364



66.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



45.4950, -0.2440, 78.4959

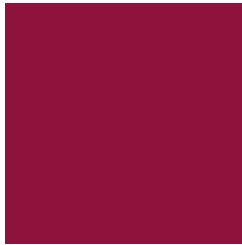


2.7340, 0.1311, 4.6183



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

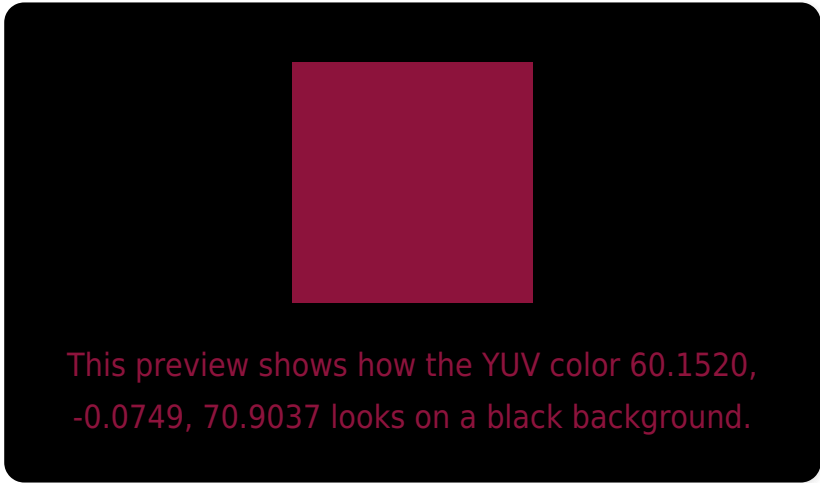
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

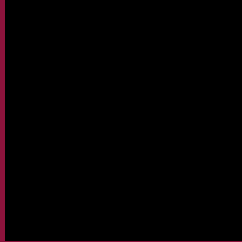
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.1520, -0.0749,



# 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

60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037

### Protanopia

74.0690, 5.3890, -1.8145

### Deuteranopia

73.8460, -9.7841, 11.5361



## Tritanopia

62.1890, -16.3622, 68.2402

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037

## Protanomaly

68.7780, 3.5604, 24.7507

## Deuteranomaly

68.9010, -6.3602, 33.4128

## Tritanomaly

61.0950, -10.3998, 69.1997

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.8660, 0.0661, 25.5505

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037 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(141, 19, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 19, 60)  
}
```

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(141, 19, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 19, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037 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(141, 19, 60) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 19, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(141, 19, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 19, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 19, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 19,  
60) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.1520, -0.0749, 70.9037 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 19, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141, 19,  
60) }
```

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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