

# Converting Colors

YUV(60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(60.2160, 9.2605,  
16.4736)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4F2F4F
RGB	79, 47, 79
RGB Percent	31%, 18%, 31%
CMY	0.6902, 0.8157, 0.6902
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	300°, 25%, 25%
HSV	300°, 41%, 31%
XYZ	5.6522, 4.2598, 7.9215
YIQ	60.2160, 8.8000, 16.7360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

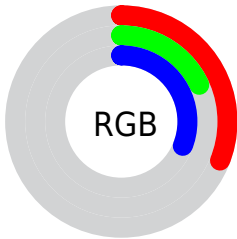
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	79, 47, 79
Decimal	5189455
CIELab	24.51, 20.54, -13.64
CIElCh	25, 24.659, 326.408
Yxy	4.2598, 0.3169, 0.2389
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283379535 (0xFF4F2F4F)
YUV	60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736
Hunter-Lab	20.6393, 12.7650, -8.3082

# Details

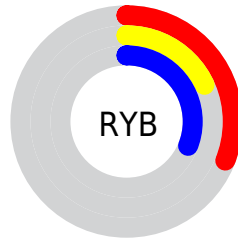
The YUV color **60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **65.7840, -9.2605, -16.4736**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.3410, 9.6919, 18.1179**, and **15.3300, 9.6973, 16.3736** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.5200, 11.5756, 20.5920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.9120, 6.9454, 12.3552**.

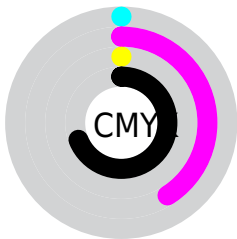
# Distribution



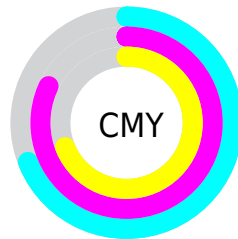
- Red (31%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736 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 60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.2160, 9.2605,  
16.4736

60.2160, 9.2605,  
16.4736

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

37.8030, 8.9711,  
15.9588

108.3410, 9.6919,  
18.1179

15.3300, 9.6973,  
16.3736

133.7540, 9.9813,  
18.6327

1.1400, 4.3680,  
-0.9998

160.1670, 10.2707,  
19.1475

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

186.9930, 10.8495,  
20.1771

215.2920, 10.7020,  
20.7919

238.5640, 8.1029,

14.4144

■ 60.2160, 9.2605,  
16.4736

■ 60.2160, 9.2605,  
16.4736

■ 55.5200, 11.5756,  
20.5920

■ 64.9120, 6.9454,  
12.3552

■ 50.8240, 13.8908,  
24.7104

■ 69.6080, 4.6303,  
8.2368

■ 46.1280, 16.2059,  
28.8287

■ 74.3040, 2.3151,  
4.1184

■ 41.4320, 18.5210,  
32.9471

■ 79.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 36.7360, 20.8362,  
37.0655

■ 83.6960, -2.3151,  
-4.1184

■ 32.6270, 22.8619,  
40.6691

■ 87.8050, -4.3409,  
-7.7220

■ 92.5010, -6.6560,  
-11.8404

■ 97.1970, -8.9711,  
-15.9588

■ 101.8930,  
-11.2862, -20.0772

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.8160, 15.8667, -2.4696



60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736



59.4040, 0.7868, 27.7097

# Triad

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



60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736



56.3810, -17.9358, 12.8209



47.7650, 12.9339, -41.8899

# Complementary

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



60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736



65.7840, -9.2605, -16.4736

# 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.



45.5990, 4.6347, -39.9903



60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736



54.8630, -15.7085, -1.6339

# Square

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



60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736



57.9570, -14.7688, 23.7167



51.6310, -7.2131, -19.8474



48.3010, 20.0646, -42.3600



# Rectangle

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



60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736



58.6340, -4.7496, 30.1390



51.6310, -7.2131, -19.8474



47.6680, 10.0237, -41.8048

# Sweetspot

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



60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736



94.9560, 3.4727, 6.1776



50.6480, 13.9775, -3.1993



46.8910, 2.0257, 3.6036



179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736



72.6500, 14.4696, 25.7400



58.3920, 2.2717, 18.0732



35.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



42.1260, 29.5179, 52.5095



94.9900, 66.5599, 118.4038



# Inverse Universe

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



60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736



72.6500, 14.4696, 25.7400



67.6080, -2.2717, -18.0732



35.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



42.1260, 29.5179, 52.5095



94.9900, 66.5599, 118.4038



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736 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

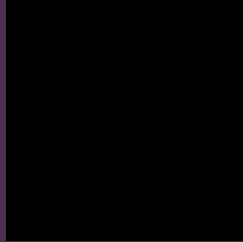
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.2160, 9.2605,



# 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

60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736

### Protanopia

58.6150, 13.9938, -8.4324

### Deuteranopia

58.9700, 8.8888, -4.3587



## Tritanopia

59.6320, -1.7906, 14.3547

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736

## Protanomaly

59.2140, 12.2195, 0.6893

## Deuteranomaly

59.4270, 9.1565, 3.1335

## Tritanomaly

59.6690, 2.1352, 15.1993

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.9560, 3.4727, 6.1776

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736 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(79, 47, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 47, 79)  
}
```

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(79, 47, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 47, 79) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736 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(79, 47, 79) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 47, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 47, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 47, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 47, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 47, 79)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.2160, 9.2605, 16.4736 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 47, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 47,  
79) }
```

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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