

Converting Colors

YUV(60.2700, -29.7131,
10.2872)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872)
contains.

YUV(60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(60.2700, -29.7131,
10.2872)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	484200
RGB	72, 66, 0
RGB Percent	28%, 26%, 0%
CMY	0.7176, 0.7412, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 1.00, 0.72
HSL	55°, 100%, 14%
HSV	55°, 100%, 28%
XYZ	4.6207, 5.2741, 0.7745
YIQ	60.2700, 24.7620, -19.2540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

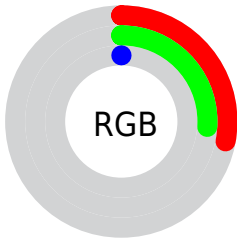
Format	Color
R_{YB}	7, 72, 0
Decimal	4735488
CIE Lab	27.50, -5.02, 36.34
CIE LCh	28, 36.685, 97.871
Yxy	5.2741, 0.4331, 0.4943
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282925568 (0xFF484200)
YUV	60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872
Hunter-Lab	22.9655, -4.2751, 14.0764

Details

The YUV color **60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **11.7300, 29.7131, -10.2872**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.2810, -29.7185, 12.0316**, and **20.9650, -10.3357, 1.7847** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.6550, -26.9449, 9.0726**.

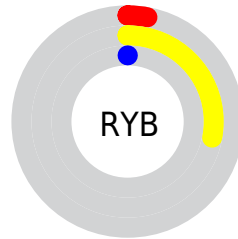
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (26%)

Blue (0%)



Red (3%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (0%)

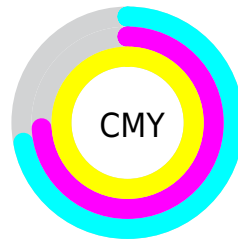


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (72%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872 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 60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.2700, -29.7131,
10.2872

60.2700, -29.7131,
10.2872

252.4920, -9.6096,
2.1995

40.1800, -19.8087,
6.8581

109.2810,
-29.7185, 12.0316

20.9650, -10.3357,
1.7847

134.7650,
-30.4501, 13.3611

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

161.2490,
-31.1818, 14.6906


188.4340,
-31.7660, 15.4054


216.5050,
-32.7870, 16.2201


242.5860,


-32.3339, 10.8871


 249.3000,
-21.8399, 4.9989


 60.2700, -29.7131,
10.2872

 61.6550, -26.9449,
9.0726

 62.4530, -23.8873,
8.3727

 63.9520, -20.6823,
7.0581

 64.7500, -17.6247,
6.3582

 66.1350, -14.8566,
5.1436

■ 67.5200, -12.0884,
3.9290

■ 68.3180, -9.0308,
3.2291

■ 69.8170, -5.8258,
1.9145

■ 70.6150, -2.7682,
1.2146

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.3030, -26.2784, 28.6753



60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872



57.2330, -20.3279, -13.3593

Triad

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



60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872



56.4850, 20.9599, -49.5373



65.6680, 10.5167, 33.6172

Complementary

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



60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872



11.7300, 29.7131, -10.2872

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.



66.6630, 21.3651, 7.3115



60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872



56.7760, 29.6904, -49.7926

Square

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



60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872



53.9940, 8.8770, -47.3527



53.7320, 33.1631, -43.6150



62.8300, -1.8882, 45.7531

Rectangle

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



60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872



50.1680, -8.4638, -38.7353



53.7320, 33.1631, -43.6150



66.2480, 14.1747, 26.9695

Sweetspot

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



60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872



89.6340, -11.6516, 3.8290



22.2120, -7.9925, 43.6641



45.4750, -7.1362, 2.2144



176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872



78.5880, -38.7439, 13.5163



54.8220, -27.0272, -11.2449



34.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



83.0180, -40.9279, 14.0162



189.9690, -93.6547, 32.4762

Inverse Universe

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



11.7300, 29.7131, -10.2872



15.4120, 38.7439, -13.5163



17.1780, 27.0272, 11.2449



32.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



15.9820, 40.9279, -14.0162



37.0310, 93.6547, -32.4762

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

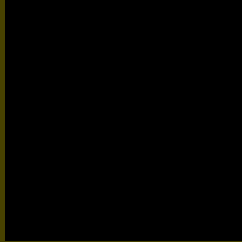
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872.

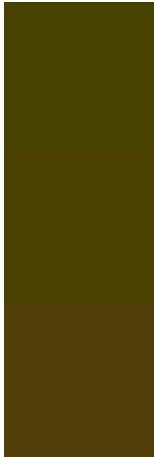


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.2700, -29.7131,

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

60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872

Protanopia

60.2810, -29.7185, 12.0316

Deuteranopia

61.9380, -26.0984, 17.5944



Tritanopia

66.0550, -0.0271, 8.7218

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872

Protanomaly

59.9820, -29.5711, 11.4168

Deuteranomaly

60.9870, -27.1086, 14.9204

Tritanomaly

64.1940, -10.9416, 9.4769

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872

Achromatopsia

60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.8620, -10.7780, 3.6290

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872 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(72, 66, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 66, 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(72, 66, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 66, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872 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(72, 66, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 66, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 66, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 66, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 66, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 66, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.2700, -29.7131, 10.2872 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 66, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 66,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor