

# Converting Colors

YUV(60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(60.2710, -7.5286,  
34.8423)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	642B2D
RGB	100, 43, 45
RGB Percent	39%, 17%, 18%
CMY	0.6078, 0.8314, 0.8235
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 0.55, 0.61
HSL	358°, 40%, 28%
HSV	358°, 57%, 39%
XYZ	6.5931, 4.6265, 3.0281
YIQ	60.2710, 33.3300, 12.7060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

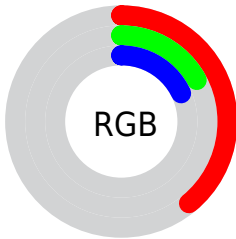
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	100, 43, 45
Decimal	6564653
CIE Lab	25.64, 25.94, 11.20
CIE LCh	26, 28.260, 23.356
Yxy	4.6265, 0.4627, 0.3247
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284754733 (0xFF642B2D)
YUV	60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423
Hunter-Lab	21.5094, 17.0724, 6.7096

# Details

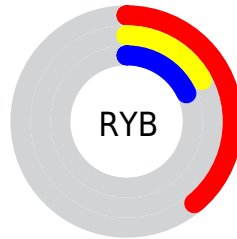
The YUV color **60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **82.7290, 7.5286, -34.8423**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.8370, -9.2866, 38.7310**, and **14.9500, -7.3703, 30.7388** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.2610, -9.0027, 40.9901**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.2810, -6.0545, 28.6946**.

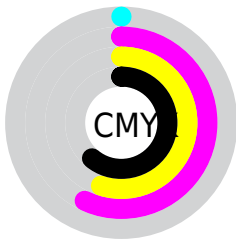
# Distribution



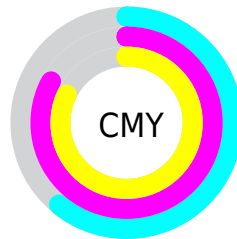
- Red (39%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423 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 60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.2710, -7.5286,  
34.8423

60.2710, -7.5286,  
34.8423

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

36.6020, -6.2128,  
32.7980

109.8370, -9.2866,  
38.7310

14.9500, -7.3703,  
30.7388

135.6200,  
-10.1657, 40.6753

5.0830, -2.5059,  
10.4512

162.2180,  
-10.4605, 41.9048

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

189.1150,  
-10.9027, 43.7491

213.4130, -9.5706,  
36.4718

233.0410, -5.4432,

19.2580

253.3700, -1.1684,  
1.4295

60.2710, -7.5286,  
34.8423

60.2710, -7.5286,  
34.8423

53.2610, -9.0027,  
40.9901

67.2810, -6.0545,  
28.6946

46.3650, -10.0399,  
47.0379

74.1770, -5.0173,  
22.6468

39.3550, -11.5140,  
53.1857

81.1870, -3.5432,  
16.4990

32.3450, -12.9881,  
59.3334

88.1970, -2.0691,  
10.3512

30.3560, -12.9935,  
61.0778

95.0930, -1.0318,  
4.3034

■ 102.1030, 0.4422,  
-1.8443

■ 109.1130, 1.9163,  
-7.9921

■ 116.0090, 2.9536,  
-14.0399

■ 123.0190, 4.4276,  
-20.1877

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.1810, 2.3758, 31.4133



60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423



59.9360, -16.2374, 28.1201

# Triad

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



60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423



53.3490, -9.5391, -20.4771



49.8970, 26.1798, -43.7597

# Complementary

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



60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423



82.7290, 7.5286, -34.8423

# 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.



51.3330, 21.5278, -45.0190



60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423



47.9470, 3.4771, -42.0495

# Square

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



60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423



57.0650, -18.7660, -0.9340



50.4550, 13.0867, -44.2490



61.0050, 19.2245, -6.1434



# Rectangle

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



60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423



59.1540, -20.2889, 20.9129



50.4550, 13.0867, -44.2490



50.3700, 25.4536, -44.1745

# Sweetspot

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



60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423



114.6920, -2.8062, 13.4251



65.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992



57.0010, -1.4795, 7.8921



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423



68.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004



75.3050, -15.9264, 21.6575



47.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



34.8410, -15.2046, 70.2994



73.3840, -31.7413, 147.8762



# Inverse Universe

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



60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423



68.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004



67.6950, 15.9264, -21.6575



47.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



34.8410, -15.2046, 70.2994

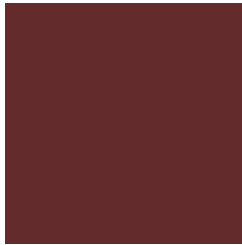


73.3840, -31.7413, 147.8762



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

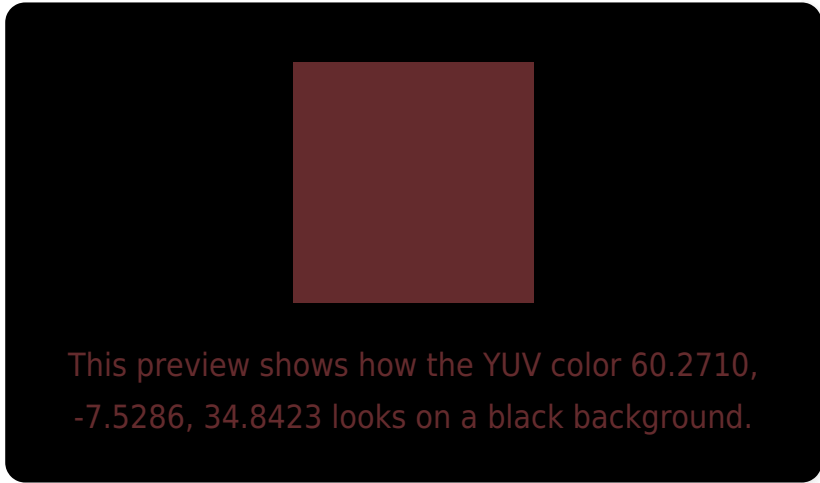
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

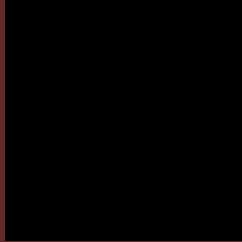
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423.



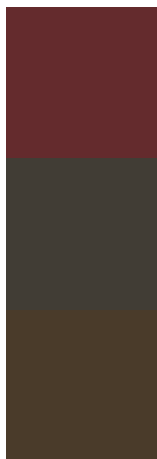
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.2710, -7.5286,



# 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

60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423

### Protanopia

61.2840, -4.0840, 3.2589

### Deuteranopia

61.5470, -9.6367, 10.9213



## Tritanopia

60.3850, -7.0918, 34.7424

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423

## Protanomaly

60.7200, -5.2850, 15.1546

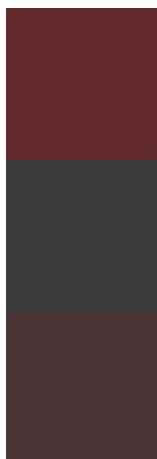
## Deuteranomaly

60.8300, -8.7902, 19.4431

## Tritanomaly

60.3850, -7.0918, 34.7424

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423 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(100, 43, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 43, 45)  
}
```

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(100, 43, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 43, 45) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423 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(100, 43, 45) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 43, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 43, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 43, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 43, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 43,  
45) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 43, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 43,  
45) }
```

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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