

# Converting Colors

YUV(60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(60.2910, 29.4365,  
78.6748)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	960378
RGB	150, 3, 120
RGB Percent	59%, 1%, 47%
CMY	0.4118, 0.9882, 0.5294
CMYK	0.00, 0.98, 0.20, 0.41
HSL	312°, 96%, 30%
HSV	312°, 98%, 59%
XYZ	16.0004, 7.9052, 18.4518
YIQ	60.2910, 50.0550, 67.5510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

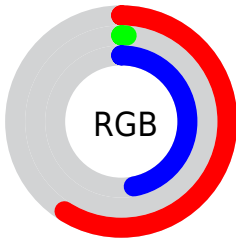
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	150, 3, 120
Decimal	9831288
CIELab	33.78, 61.49, -24.84
CIElCh	34, 66.318, 338.002
Yxy	7.9052, 0.3777, 0.1866
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288021368 (0xFF960378)
YUV	60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748
Hunter-Lab	28.1162, 52.3775, -19.2289

# Details

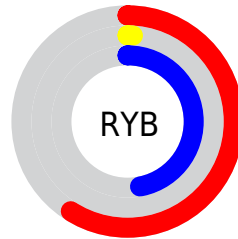
The YUV color **60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **92.7090, -29.4365, -78.6748**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.7000, 22.3329, 70.4231**, and **36.2000, 17.1564, 50.6906** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.4160, 29.8679, 80.3192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.4380, 26.4061, 70.6529**.

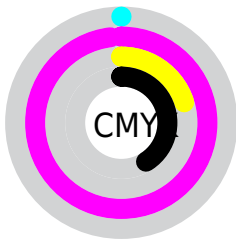
# Distribution



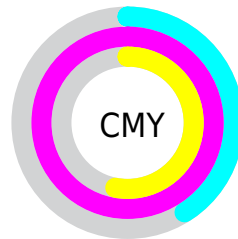
- Red (59%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (41%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (53%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748 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 60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 60.2910, 29.4365,  
78.6748


 60.2910, 29.4365,  
78.6748


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 47.3080, 23.5122,  
65.5049


 127.7000, 22.3329,  
70.4231


 36.2000, 17.1564,  
50.6906


 155.8850, 21.7487,  
71.1379


 25.8040, 10.9426,  
37.0059

 180.8950, 23.2228,  
64.9901

 15.3370, 5.7499,  
22.5065

 200.4090, 26.9134,  
47.8763

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 217.4320, 18.5210,  
32.9471

 234.4550, 10.1287,

18.0180

251.4780, 1.7363,  
3.0888

60.2910, 29.4365,  
78.6748

60.2910, 29.4365,  
78.6748

58.4160, 29.8679,  
80.3192

69.4380, 26.4061,  
70.6529

78.5850, 23.3756,  
62.6310

87.7320, 20.3451,  
54.6090

96.8790, 17.3147,  
46.5871

106.0260, 14.2842,  
38.5652

■ 115.1730, 11.2537,  
30.5433

■ 124.3200, 8.2232,  
22.5214

■ 133.4670, 5.1928,  
14.4994

■ 142.7280, 2.5991,  
6.3775

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.9620, 41.4307, 11.4343



60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748



57.9840, 4.9379, 96.4840

# Triad

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



60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748



73.5490, -36.2597, 10.0425



75.1160, 33.9598, -65.8767

# Complementary

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



60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748



92.7090, -29.4365, -78.6748

# 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.



69.8890, 11.3937, -61.2927



60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748



59.6740, -29.4193, -37.4251

# Square

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



60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748



74.0790, -36.5209, 47.2887



61.6300, -12.6356, -54.0495



76.6440, 49.9685, -67.2168



# Rectangle

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



60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748



52.9120, -9.3236, 97.4242



61.6300, -12.6356, -54.0495



73.8790, 26.6817, -64.7919

# Sweetspot

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



60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748



159.7600, 10.9643, 30.0285



28.4290, 59.9345, 3.1318



76.2440, 6.7817, 18.2030



224.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748



75.5620, 38.6699, 103.8701



51.9690, -2.4497, 85.9732



69.6630, 1.1521, 3.8035



53.8020, 27.7056, 73.8416



3.9020, 2.0203, 5.3479



# Inverse Universe

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



60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748



75.5620, 38.6699, 103.8701



101.0310, 2.4497, -85.9732



69.6630, 1.1521, 3.8035



53.8020, 27.7056, 73.8416



3.9020, 2.0203, 5.3479



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

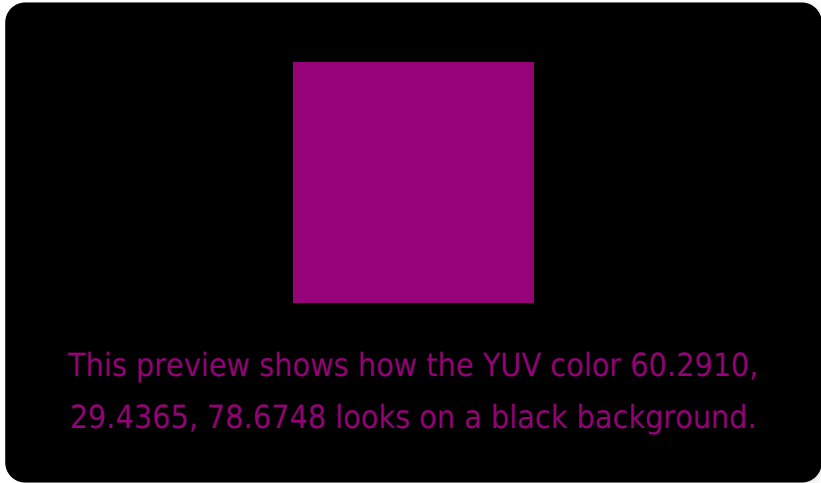
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

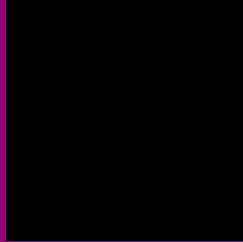
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.2910, 29.4365,



# 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

60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748

### Protanopia

65.6390, 50.9570, -57.5654

### Deuteranopia

82.1420, 14.7200, -8.0175



## Tritanopia

76.3450, -12.9881, 59.3334

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748

## Protanomaly

63.5960, 43.0902, -7.5387

## Deuteranomaly

74.4200, 20.0059, 23.3107

## Tritanomaly

70.4010, 2.2673, 66.3003

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.0480, 10.8223, 28.8989

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748 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(150, 3, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 3, 120)  
}
```

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(150, 3, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 3, 120) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748 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(150, 3, 120) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 3, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(150, 3, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 3, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 3, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 3,  
120) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.2910, 29.4365, 78.6748 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 3, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 3,  
120) }
```

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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