

# Converting Colors

YUV(60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(60.3490, 0.8139,  
18.9879)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	52313E
RGB	82, 49, 62
RGB Percent	32%, 19%, 24%
CMY	0.6784, 0.8078, 0.7569
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.24, 0.68
HSL	336°, 25%, 26%
HSV	336°, 40%, 32%
XYZ	5.4475, 4.3383, 5.1077
YIQ	60.3490, 15.4950, 11.0390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

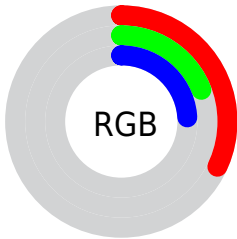
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	82, 49, 62
Decimal	5386558
CIELab	24.76, 17.09, -1.86
CIELCh	25, 17.190, 353.804
Yxy	4.3383, 0.3658, 0.2913
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283576638 (0xFF52313E)
YUV	60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879
Hunter-Lab	20.8285, 10.2350, 0.0405

# Details

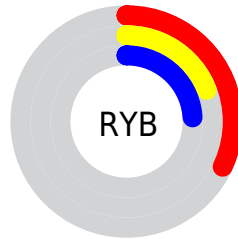
The YUV color **60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **70.6510, -0.8139, -18.9879**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.2460, 0.3717, 20.8323**, and **15.6910, 2.1243, 18.6880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.0830, 0.9451, 23.6062**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.6150, 0.6828, 14.3696**.

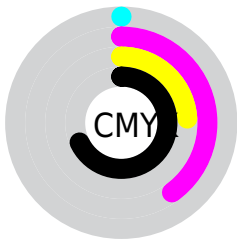
# Distribution



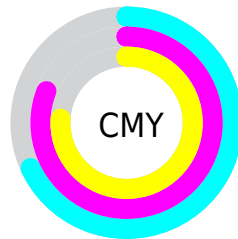
- Red (32%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879 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 60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.3490, 0.8139,  
18.9879

60.3490, 0.8139,  
18.9879

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

37.7510, 1.1088,  
17.7584

108.2460, 0.3717,  
20.8323

15.6910, 2.1243,  
18.6880

133.9580, 0.5137,  
21.9618

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

160.2570, 0.3663,  
22.5766

186.9690, 0.5083,  
23.7062

214.9690, 0.5083,  
23.7062

238.4840, 2.7194,

14.4845

■ 60.3490, 0.8139,  
18.9879

■ 60.3490, 0.8139,  
18.9879

■ 55.0830, 0.9451,  
23.6062

■ 65.6150, 0.6828,  
14.3696

■ 49.8170, 1.0762,  
28.2245

■ 70.8810, 0.5517,  
9.7514

■ 43.9640, 1.4967,  
33.3576

■ 76.7340, 0.1311,  
4.6183

■ 38.6980, 1.6279,  
37.9759

■ 82.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 33.4320, 1.7590,  
42.5941

■ 87.2660, -0.1311,  
-4.6183

■ 28.1660, 1.8902,  
47.2124

■ 92.5320, -0.2623,  
-9.2366

■ 97.7980, -0.3934,  
-13.8548

■ 103.6510, -0.8139,  
-18.9879

■ 108.9170, -0.9451,  
-23.6062

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.7870, 6.5140, 10.7108



60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879



59.4650, -5.1592, 21.5172

# Triad

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



60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879



56.8400, -10.7671, 0.1403



51.0590, 13.7749, -31.6237

# Complementary

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



60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879



70.6510, -0.8139, -18.9879

# 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.



49.5980, 9.5652, -34.7274



60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879



55.0280, -5.9298, -11.4256

# Square

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



60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879



58.1510, -12.3994, 10.3916



52.6010, 1.6757, -24.2061



56.1470, 13.7315, -17.6689



# Rectangle

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



60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879



59.1290, -8.9376, 20.0579



52.6010, 1.6757, -24.2061



49.8090, 12.9122, -34.9125

# Sweetspot

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



60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879



98.4570, 0.2677, 7.4922



58.7420, 11.4662, 8.9963



48.7340, 0.1311, 4.6183



181.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879



73.5290, 1.2182, 29.3541



60.6280, -5.7326, 18.7432



38.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



36.0690, 2.4310, 60.4525



79.7420, 5.5502, 133.5303



# Inverse Universe

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



60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879



73.5290, 1.2182, 29.3541



70.3720, 5.7326, -18.7432



38.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



36.0690, 2.4310, 60.4525



79.7420, 5.5502, 133.5303



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

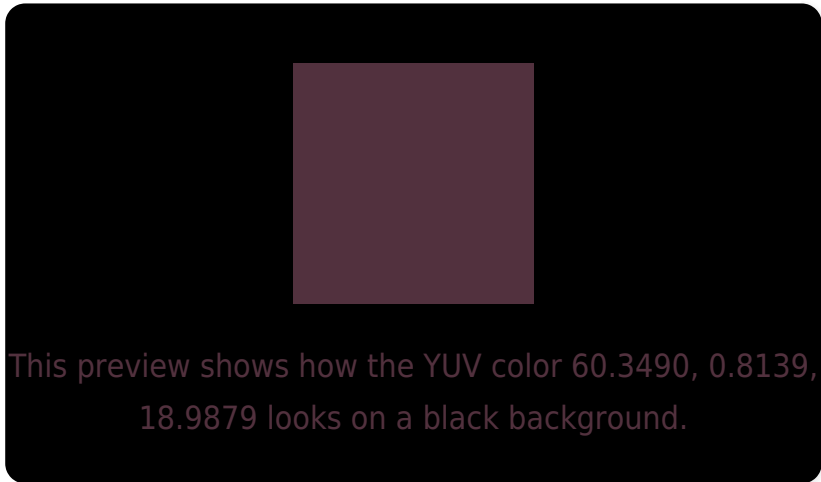
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

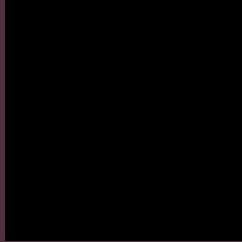
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.3490, 0.8139,



# 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

60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879

### Protanopia

59.7270, 4.0786, -1.5146

### Deuteranopia

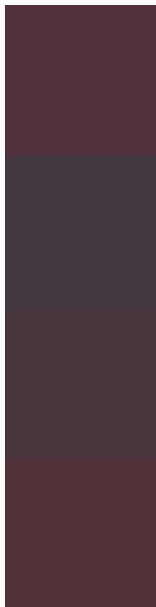
59.5490, 0.7153, 3.9035



## Tritanopia

59.7250, -2.8224, 18.6582

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879

## Protanomaly

59.8420, 3.0359, 6.2776

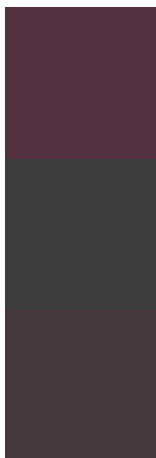
## Deuteranomaly

59.8810, 0.5517, 9.7514

## Tritanomaly

60.0670, -1.5120, 18.3582

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.1580, 0.4151, 6.8774

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879 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(82, 49, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 49, 62)  
}
```

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(82, 49, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 49, 62) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879 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(82, 49, 62) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 49, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 49, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 49, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 49, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 49, 62)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.3490, 0.8139, 18.9879 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 49, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 49,  
62) }
```

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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