

# Converting Colors

YUV(60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837)  
contains.

<b>YUV(60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(60.3550, 1.7970,  
30.3837)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5F2A40
RGB	95, 42, 64
RGB Percent	37%, 16%, 25%
CMY	0.6275, 0.8353, 0.7490
CMYK	0.00, 0.56, 0.33, 0.63
HSL	335°, 39%, 27%
HSV	335°, 56%, 37%
XYZ	6.4727, 4.4590, 5.3700
YIQ	60.3550, 24.5260, 18.0780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

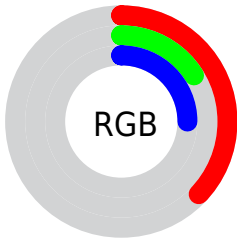
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	95, 42, 64
Decimal	6236736
CIE Lab	25.13, 26.88, -2.42
CIE LCh	25, 26.989, 354.848
Yxy	4.4590, 0.3971, 0.2735
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284426816 (0xFF5F2A40)
YUV	60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837
Hunter-Lab	21.1163, 17.7613, -0.2964




# Details

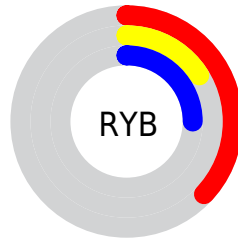
The YUV color **60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **76.6450, -1.7970, -30.3837**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.5510, 1.2074, 32.8428**, and **16.2620, 2.8288, 26.0802** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.3880, 1.7807, 35.6167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.3220, 1.8133, 25.1506**.

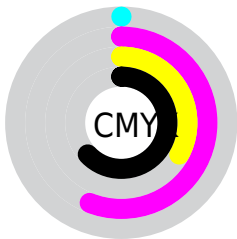
# Distribution







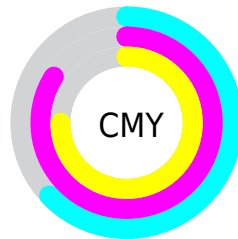
-  Red (37%)
-  Green (16%)
-  Blue (25%)






-  Red (37%)
-  Yellow (16%)
-  Blue (25%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (56%)
-  Yellow (33%)
-  Black (63%)



-  Cyan (63%)
-  Magenta (84%)
-  Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837 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 60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.3550, 1.7970,  
30.3837

60.3550, 1.7970,  
30.3837

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

36.8710, 2.5286,  
29.0541

109.5510, 1.2074,  
32.8428

16.2620, 2.8288,  
26.0802

135.4480, 0.7651,  
34.6871

4.4850, -2.2111,  
9.2217

162.0460, 0.4703,  
35.9167

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

188.7580, 0.6123,  
37.0462

215.5620, 1.2019,  
34.5871

235.3040, 5.7661,

17.2734

253.2390, 0.8682,  
1.5444

60.3550, 1.7970,  
30.3837

60.3550, 1.7970,  
30.3837

54.3880, 1.7807,  
35.6167

66.3220, 1.8133,  
25.1506

47.9480, 2.4906,  
41.2646

72.7620, 1.1033,  
19.5027

41.3940, 2.7638,  
47.0125

78.7290, 1.1196,  
14.2697

35.5410, 3.1843,  
52.1455

85.1690, 0.4097,  
8.6218

32.8510, 3.0315,  
54.5047

91.7230, 0.1366,  
2.8739

■ 97.5760, -0.2840,  
-2.2592

■ 104.1300, -0.5571,  
-8.0070

■ 109.9830, -0.9776,  
-13.1401

■ 116.5370, -1.2507,  
-18.8879

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.2700, 10.7129, 17.3032



60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837



59.2600, -7.5232, 33.0980

# Triad

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



60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837



55.9940, -17.7450, -1.7487



50.5180, 20.9436, -44.3043

# Complementary

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



60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837



76.6450, -1.7970, -30.3837

# 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.



49.7540, 12.9393, -43.6343



60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837



52.5770, -8.6655, -20.6770

# Square

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



60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837



57.5230, -19.9778, 14.4503



47.3600, 3.7665, -41.5347



48.3810, 25.4482, -42.4301



# Rectangle

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



60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837



59.0440, -13.3327, 29.7794



47.3600, 3.7665, -41.5347



49.9480, 18.7596, -43.8044

# Sweetspot

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



60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837



108.8920, 0.5462, 11.4957



57.3110, 18.5807, 13.7593



53.1580, 0.4151, 6.8774



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837



68.3940, 2.7638, 47.0125



60.1950, -8.9701, 30.5240



45.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



38.8460, 4.0199, 64.1561



83.0460, 7.8653, 137.6487



# Inverse Universe

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



60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837



68.3940, 2.7638, 47.0125



76.8050, 8.9701, -30.5240



45.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



38.8460, 4.0199, 64.1561

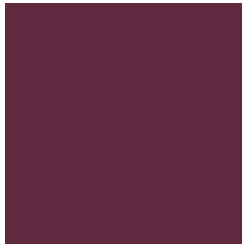


83.0460, 7.8653, 137.6487



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

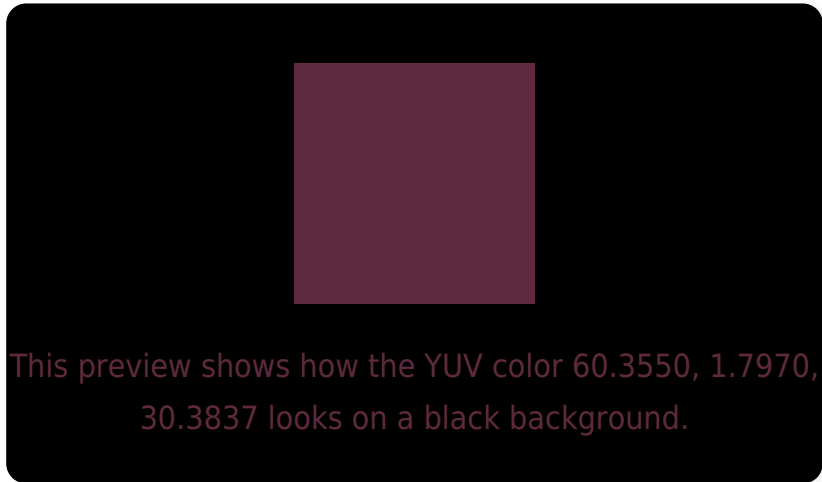
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

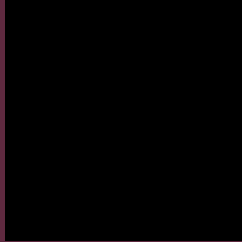
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.3550, 1.7970,



# 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

60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837

### Protanopia

60.8130, 6.9942, -3.3440

### Deuteranopia

61.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



## Tritanopia

59.9930, -5.9125, 29.8241

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837

## Protanomaly

60.4340, 5.2090, 9.2664

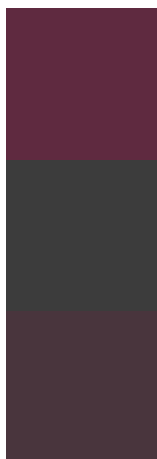
## Deuteranomaly

61.2020, 0.3934, 13.8548

## Tritanomaly

60.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.8920, 0.5462, 11.4957

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837 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(95, 42, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 42, 64)  
}
```

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(95, 42, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 42, 64) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837 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(95, 42, 64) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 42, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 42, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 42, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 42, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 42, 64)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.3550, 1.7970, 30.3837 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 42, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 42,  
64) }
```

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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