

# Converting Colors

YUV(60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(60.3820, -26.3173,  
-5.5970)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	364A07
RGB	54, 74, 7
RGB Percent	21%, 29%, 3%
CMY	0.7882, 0.7098, 0.9725
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.91, 0.71
HSL	78°, 83%, 16%
HSV	78°, 91%, 29%
XYZ	4.0085, 5.6972, 1.0894
YIQ	60.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

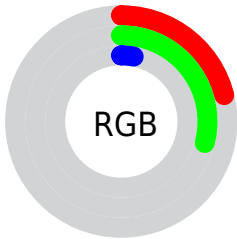
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	7, 74, 27
Decimal	3557895
CIE Lab	28.64, -18.35, 33.86
CIE LCh	29, 38.515, 118.458
Yxy	5.6972, 0.3713, 0.5278
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281747975 (0xFF364A07)
YUV	60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970
Hunter-Lab	23.8687, -11.7935, 14.0020

# Details

The YUV color **60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **20.6180, 26.3173, 5.5970**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970**, and **18.4960, -9.1185, -15.3440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.9860, -29.0801, -6.1267**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.7780, -23.5546, -5.0673**.

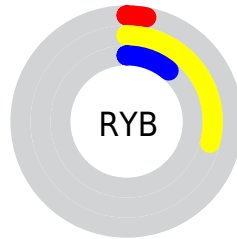
# Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (29%)

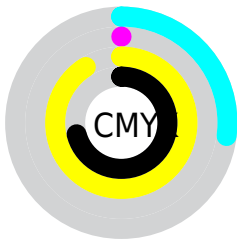
Blue (3%)



Red (3%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (11%)

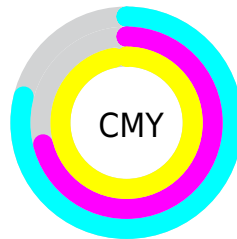


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (97%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970 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 60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.3820, -26.3173,  
-5.5970

60.3820, -26.3173,  
-5.5970

253.4040, -6.1152,  
1.3997

39.5050, -19.4760,  
-6.5819

109.3820,  
-26.3173, -5.5970

18.4960, -9.1185,  
-15.3440

135.1540,  
-27.1909, -5.3971

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

161.3390,  
-27.7751, -4.6823


188.8120,  
-28.5013, -5.0971


216.5840,  
-29.3749, -4.8972


242.4210,


-28.8016, -2.1232


 250.0980,  
-18.7823, 4.2991


 60.3820, -26.3173,  
-5.5970


 60.3820, -26.3173,  
-5.5970


 58.9860, -29.0801,  
-6.1267

 61.7780, -23.5546,  
-5.0673

 63.2880, -20.3550,  
-4.6376

 64.9830, -17.7396,  
-3.4931

 66.4930, -14.5400,  
-3.0634

 67.8890, -11.7773,  
-2.5337

■ 69.2850, -9.0145,  
-2.0039

■ 70.7950, -5.8149,  
-1.5742

■ 72.4900, -3.1996,  
-0.4297

■ 74.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.5590, -31.3346, 17.0498



60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970



50.3630, -7.5740, -44.1684

# Triad

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



60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970



59.2380, 28.9697, -51.9517



65.2800, 2.3270, 47.1124

# Complementary

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



60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970



20.6180, 26.3173, 5.5970

# 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.



69.3730, 14.6061, 28.6139



60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970



56.7420, 34.6372, -49.7627

# Square

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



60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970



58.3770, 18.0551, -51.1966



68.0360, 25.6183, -3.5396



64.9090, -11.7871, 47.4378



# Rectangle

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



60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970



53.8170, 0.5832, -47.1975



68.0360, 25.6183, -3.5396



66.3980, 6.7058, 42.6240

# Sweetspot

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



60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970



91.6440, -10.1775, -2.3188



38.1860, -15.3747, 31.4089



45.0940, -5.9623, -0.9594



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.



60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970



77.2710, -38.0946, -8.1307



50.8140, -21.6003, -25.2699



37.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149



81.4020, -40.1312, -8.2456



183.1490, -90.2925, -19.4247



# Inverse Universe

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



20.6180, 26.3173, 5.5970



19.7290, 38.0946, 8.1307



30.1860, 21.6003, 25.2699



35.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296



20.5980, 40.1312, 8.2456



46.8510, 90.2925, 19.4247



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

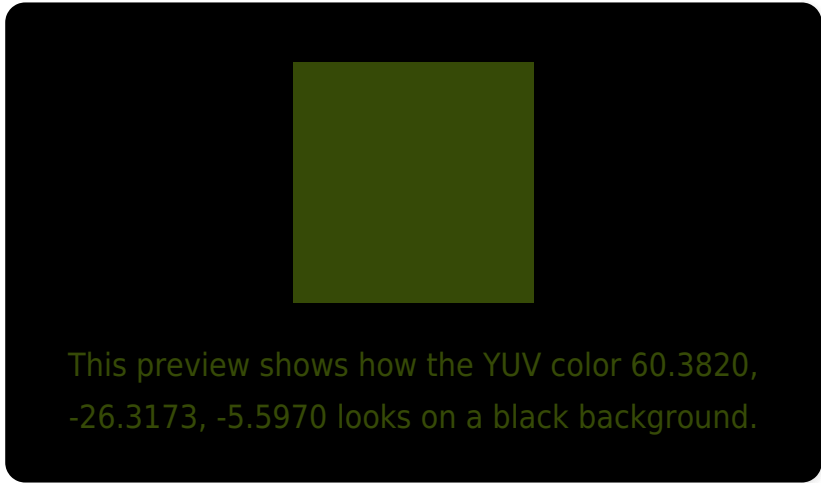
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.3820, -26.3173,

-5.5970.

# 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

60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970

### Protanopia

63.0960, -29.1343, 11.3168

### Deuteranopia

64.6930, -24.4986, 17.8092



## Tritanopia

67.1780, 3.3632, -5.4181

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970

## Protanomaly

61.9920, -28.0971, 5.2690

## Deuteranomaly

63.4100, -25.3451, 9.2874

## Tritanomaly

64.7190, -7.2565, -5.8926

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.1710, -9.4513, -1.9040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970 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(54, 74, 7)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 74, 7)  
}
```

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(54, 74, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 74, 7) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970 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(54, 74, 7) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 74, 7) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 74, 7)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 74, 7); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 74, 7); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 74, 7) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.3820, -26.3173, -5.5970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 74, 7) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 74,  
7) }
```

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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