

# Converting Colors

YUV(60.4200, -27.3221,  
-10.0153)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(60.4200, -27.3221,  
-10.0153)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	314D05
RGB	49, 77, 5
RGB Percent	19%, 30%, 2%
CMY	0.8078, 0.6980, 0.9804
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.94, 0.70
HSL	83°, 88%, 16%
HSV	83°, 94%, 30%
XYZ	3.9479, 5.9717, 1.0882
YIQ	60.4200, 6.4240, -28.3280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

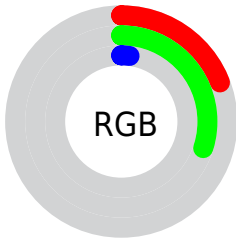
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	5, 77, 33
Decimal	3230981
CIELab	29.34, -22.28, 35.09
CIElCh	29, 41.567, 122.405
Yxy	5.9717, 0.3586, 0.5425
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281421061 (0xFF314D05)
YUV	60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153
Hunter-Lab	24.4370, -13.9274, 14.4658

# Details

The YUV color **60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **21.5800, 27.3221, 10.0153**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.8330, -27.0327, -9.5005**, and **19.3710, -9.5499, -16.9884** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.2520, -29.2112, -10.7450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.2290, -24.2699, -8.9708**.

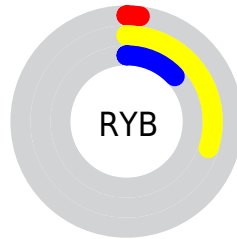
# Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (30%)

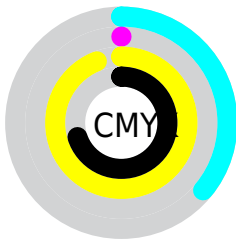
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (30%)

Blue (13%)

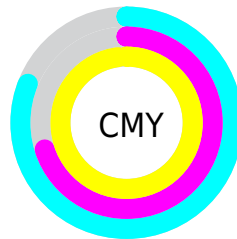


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (70%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (70%)


Yellow (98%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153 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 60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.4200, -27.3221,  
-10.0153


 60.4200, -27.3221,  
-10.0153

 253.2900, -6.5520,  
1.4997

 39.7710, -19.6071,  
-11.2002


 109.8330,  
-27.0327, -9.5005


 19.3710, -9.5499,  
-16.9884

 135.3060,  
-27.7589, -9.9154

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 162.0780,  
-28.6325, -9.7154

 189.5510,  
-29.3586, -10.1302


 217.3230,  
-30.2322, -9.9303


 240.9260,


-28.0645, -5.1971


 249.9840,  
-19.2191, 4.3990


 60.4200, -27.3221,  
-10.0153


 60.4200, -27.3221,  
-10.0153


 59.2520, -29.2112,  
-10.7450

 62.2290, -24.2699,  
-8.9708

 63.9240, -21.6545,  
-7.8263

 65.7330, -18.6024,  
-6.7818

 67.5420, -15.5502,  
-5.7373

 69.2370, -12.9348,  
-4.5928

■ 71.0460, -9.8827,  
-3.5483

■ 72.8550, -6.8305,  
-2.5038

■ 74.6640, -3.7784,  
-1.4593

■ 76.3590, -1.1630,  
-0.3148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.0210, -32.0554, 14.8906



60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153



52.3520, -7.5685, -45.9127

# Triad

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



60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153



61.3240, 31.8853, -53.7811



65.6720, 1.1477, 52.0307

# Complementary

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



60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153



21.5800, 27.3221, 10.0153

# 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.



69.8190, 14.8792, 34.3617



60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153



57.5400, 37.6948, -50.4626

# Square

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



60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153



60.4630, 20.9707, -53.0261



69.9980, 26.6230, 0.8788



65.6490, -14.1240, 50.2968



# Rectangle

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



60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153



55.5610, 2.1884, -48.7270



69.9980, 26.6230, 0.8788



66.6160, 6.1053, 48.5718

# Sweetspot

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



60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153



92.9320, -10.3195, -3.4484



42.9640, -18.7163, 29.8496



46.9690, -6.3937, -2.6038



179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153



76.3520, -37.6415, -13.4637



49.6560, -22.0154, -32.1473



37.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149



78.4120, -38.6571, -14.3933



176.8700, -87.1969, -32.3350



# Inverse Universe

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



21.5800, 27.3221, 10.0153



22.9470, 37.4941, 14.0785



32.3440, 22.0154, 32.1473



35.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296



23.5880, 38.6571, 14.3933

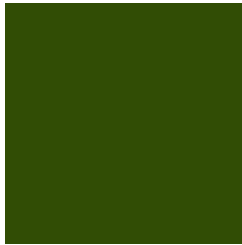


52.8310, 87.3443, 31.7202



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

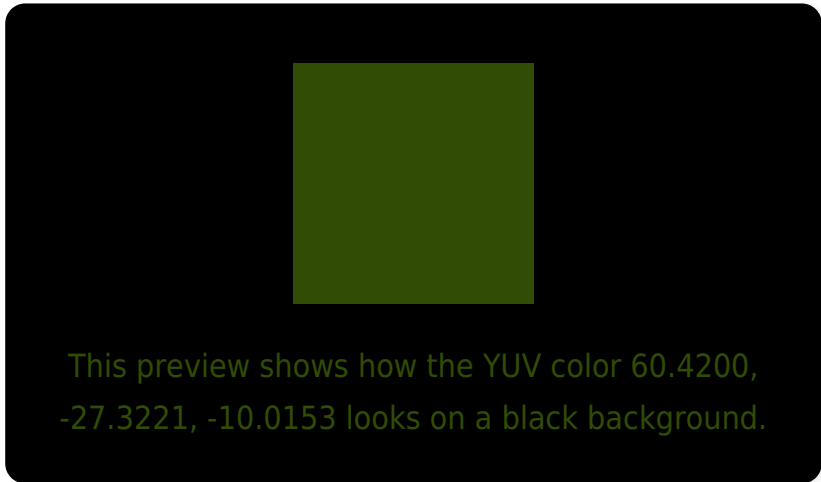
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.4200, -27.3221,

-10.0153.

# 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

60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153

### Protanopia

63.8250, -31.4657, 12.4315

### Deuteranopia

66.5790, -24.9354, 17.9092



## Tritanopia

68.0850, 4.3951, -9.7215

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153

## Protanomaly

62.5250, -29.8388, 3.9246

## Deuteranomaly

64.2850, -25.7765, 7.6431

## Tritanomaly

65.3980, -7.0982, -9.9960

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.0460, -9.8827, -3.5483

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153 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(49, 77, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 77, 5)  
}
```

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(49, 77, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 77, 5) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153 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(49, 77, 5) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 77, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 77, 5)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 77, 5); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 77, 5); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 77, 5) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 77, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 77,  
5) }
```

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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