

# Converting Colors

YUV(60.4250, -17.9575,  
19.7983)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(60.4250, -17.9575,  
19.7983)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	533818
RGB	83, 56, 24
RGB Percent	33%, 22%, 9%
CMY	0.6745, 0.7804, 0.9059
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.71, 0.67
HSL	33°, 55%, 21%
HSV	33°, 71%, 33%
XYZ	5.1463, 4.7333, 1.5065
YIQ	60.4250, 26.3640, -4.2280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

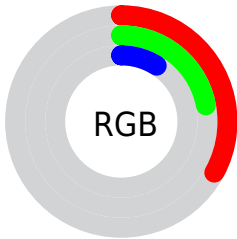
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	74, 83, 24
Decimal	5453848
CIE Lab	25.96, 8.29, 24.33
CIE LCh	26, 25.706, 71.184
Yxy	4.7333, 0.4520, 0.4157
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283643928 (0xFF533818)
YUV	60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983
Hunter-Lab	21.7561, 4.1502, 11.1237

# Details

The YUV color **60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **46.5750, 17.9575, -19.7983**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.5780, -20.0050, 23.1721**, and **18.6830, -9.2107, 14.3100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.1650, -20.2943, 22.6573**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.6850, -15.6207, 16.9393**.

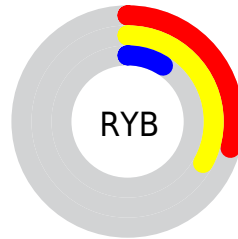
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (22%)

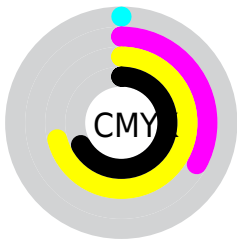
Blue (9%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (9%)

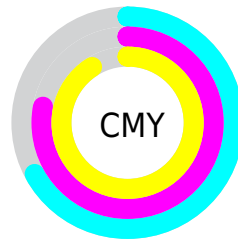


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (71%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983 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 60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 60.4250, -17.9575,  
19.7983

■ 60.4250, -17.9575,  
19.7983

■ 254.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

■ 37.5990, -18.5363,  
18.7687

■ 108.5780,  
-20.0050, 23.1721

■ 18.6830, -9.2107,  
14.3100

■ 134.0620,  
-20.7366, 24.5016

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 160.5460,  
-21.4682, 25.8312

■ 187.7310,  
-22.0524, 26.5459

■ 215.3290,  
-22.3472, 27.7755

■ 237.2350,

-19.8359, 15.5799

■ 251.5800,  
-13.1039, 2.9993

■ 60.4250, -17.9575,  
19.7983

■ 60.4250, -17.9575,  
19.7983

■ 57.1650, -20.2943,  
22.6573

■ 63.6850, -15.6207,  
16.9393

■ 53.7910, -23.0680,  
25.6163

■ 67.0590, -12.8471,  
13.9803

■ 51.2320, -25.2574,  
27.8605

■ 69.7320, -10.2209,  
11.6360

■ 72.9920, -7.8841,  
8.7770

■ 76.3660, -5.1104,  
5.8180

■ 79.6260, -2.7736,  
2.9590

■ 82.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

■ 85.5590, 2.1894,  
-2.2442

■ 88.9330, 4.9630,  
-5.2032

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.3860, -12.0223, 29.4795



60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983



59.1090, -18.7877, 6.0434

# Triad

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



60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983



49.4290, 9.1555, -43.3492



63.0130, 13.7976, 7.8816

# Complementary

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



60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983



46.5750, 17.9575, -19.7983

# 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.



59.4660, 19.9833, -16.1947



60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983



51.0080, 17.7441, -44.7340

# Square

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



60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983



50.4490, -1.2074, -32.8428



50.5010, 23.4170, -44.2894



63.3480, 5.7444, 24.2508



# Rectangle

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



60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983



57.3680, -14.9714, -4.7077



50.5010, 23.4170, -44.2894



62.8380, 15.8559, 1.0191

# Sweetspot

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



60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983



98.6220, -6.7156, 7.3475



44.8330, 3.5333, 33.4725



48.2950, -4.0894, 5.0033



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.



60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983



71.9720, -27.5942, 30.7196



75.6760, -25.4763, 4.6691



39.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295



64.8540, -31.9730, 35.2080



143.3300, -70.6617, 77.7636



# Inverse Universe

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



46.5750, 17.9575, -19.7983



51.0280, 27.5942, -30.7196



31.3240, 25.4763, -4.6691



38.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295



40.1460, 31.9730, -35.2080



88.6700, 70.6617, -77.7636



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

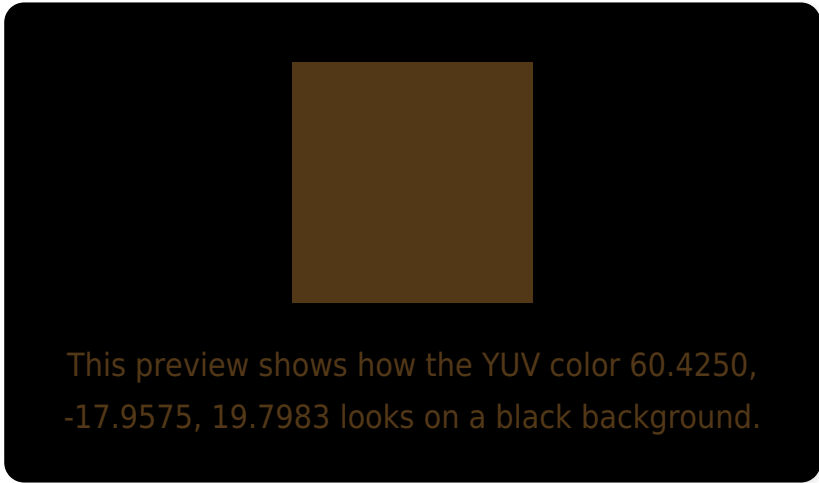
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

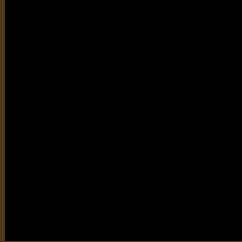
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.4250, -17.9575,



# 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

60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983

### Protanopia

59.9890, -16.7566, 7.9026

### Deuteranopia

60.2780, -18.3781, 14.6652



## Tritanopia

63.0240, -2.9698, 19.2730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983

## Protanomaly

60.1960, -17.3516, 12.1061

## Deuteranomaly

60.2890, -18.3835, 16.4095

## Tritanomaly

61.9440, -8.3534, 19.3431

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.3230, -6.5682, 6.7327

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983 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(83, 56, 24)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 56, 24)  
}
```

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(83, 56, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 56, 24) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983 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(83, 56, 24) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 56, 24) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 56, 24)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 56, 24); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 56, 24);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 56, 24)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.4250, -17.9575, 19.7983 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 56, 24) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 56,  
24) }
```

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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