

# Converting Colors

YUV(60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(60.4510, 5.6937,  
-53.0155)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005948
RGB	0, 89, 72
RGB Percent	0%, 35%, 28%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6510, 0.7176
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.19, 0.65
HSL	169°, 100%, 17%
HSV	169°, 100%, 35%
XYZ	4.7421, 7.6126, 7.3503
YIQ	60.4510, -47.5870, -24.1550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

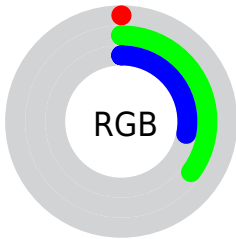
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 49, 89
Decimal	22856
CIELab	33.16, -27.84, 3.33
CIELCh	33, 28.038, 173.183
Yxy	7.6126, 0.2407, 0.3863
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278212936 (0xFF005948)
YUV	60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155
Hunter-Lab	27.5910, -17.6054, 3.5186

# Details

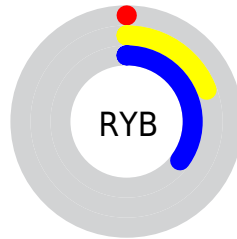
The YUV color **60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **28.5490, -5.6937, 53.0155**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.5940, 2.1722, -43.4939**, and **27.9600, 0.5127, -24.5209** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.3700, 5.2406, -47.6825**.

# Distribution



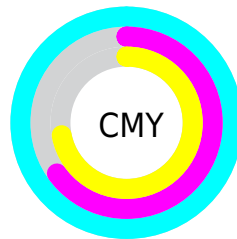
- Red (0%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155 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 60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.4510, 5.6937,  
-53.0155

60.4510, 5.6937,  
-53.0155

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

43.8550, 3.0295,  
-38.4608

115.5940, 2.1722,  
-43.4939

27.9600, 0.5127,  
-24.5209

141.8930, 2.0248,  
-42.8792

11.4950, -4.1880,  
-10.0811

169.4800, 1.7354,  
-43.3940

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

197.0670, 1.4460,  
-43.9088

225.0670, 1.4460,  
-43.9088

239.4520, 7.6652,

-31.9684

■ 248.1230, 3.3904,  
-14.1399

■ 60.4510, 5.6937,  
-53.0155

■ 63.3700, 5.2406,  
-47.6825

■ 66.1750, 4.3507,  
-42.2495

■ 69.0940, 3.8977,  
-36.9164

■ 72.0130, 3.4446,  
-31.5834

■ 74.9320, 2.9915,  
-26.2504

■ 77.4380, 2.2491,  
-21.4321

■ 80.3570, 1.7960,  
-16.0991

■ 83.2760, 1.3429,  
-10.7661

■ 86.0810, 0.4531,  
-5.3330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.2350, -9.9759, -20.3771



60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155



63.0730, 15.7400, -55.3150

# Triad

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



60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155



78.5320, 19.9507, -5.7286



77.7190, -17.1165, 30.0644

# Complementary

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



60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155



28.5490, -5.6937, 53.0155

# 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.



78.7550, -8.2602, 36.1719



60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155



80.9110, 11.8759, 17.6181

# Square

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



60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155



69.5170, 25.8741, -39.0414



79.4800, 2.2284, 32.0280



76.4910, -21.4411, 17.1094



# Rectangle

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



60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155



63.9680, 21.7078, -56.0999



79.4800, 2.2284, 32.0280



77.5390, -14.0697, 32.8533

# Sweetspot

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



60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155



103.7370, 2.1017, -20.8173



57.6250, -28.4091, -34.7511



52.2650, 1.3484, -12.5104



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155



78.1070, 7.3422, -68.4998



46.5400, 20.9328, -40.8156



41.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



72.7270, 7.0366, -63.7816



159.6050, 14.9847, -139.9736



# Inverse Universe

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



28.5490, -5.6937, 53.0155



36.8930, -7.3422, 68.4998



42.4600, -20.9328, 40.8156



40.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



34.2730, -7.0366, 63.7816



75.3950, -14.9847, 139.9736



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155 looks on a 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 60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155.



# 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

60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155

### Protanopia

77.8280, -5.8312, 3.6588

### Deuteranopia

79.1750, -2.0583, 6.8625



## Tritanopia

69.1570, 11.7546, -36.9717

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155

## Protanomaly

71.4340, -1.6930, -17.0436

## Deuteranomaly

72.4280, 0.7750, -15.2844

## Tritanomaly

65.8420, 9.4449, -42.8344

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.3350, 1.8068, -19.5878

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155 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(0, 89, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 89, 72)  
}
```

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(0, 89, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 89, 72) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155 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(0, 89, 72) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 89, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 89, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 89, 72); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 89, 72); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 89, 72) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.4510, 5.6937, -53.0155 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 89, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 89,  
72) }
```

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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