

Converting Colors

YUV(60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(60.5060, 6.1595,
31.1282)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | 602849 |
| RGB | 96, 40, 73 |
| RGB Percent | 38%, 16%, 29% |
| CMY | 0.6235, 0.8431, 0.7137 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.58, 0.24, 0.62 |
| HSL | 325°, 41%, 27% |
| HSV | 325°, 58%, 38% |
| XYZ | 6.7853, 4.4854, 6.8115 |
| YIQ | 60.5060, 22.7830, 22.1350 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

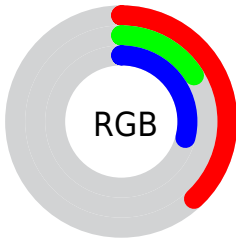
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| RYB | 96, 40, 73 |
| Decimal | 6301769 |
| CIELab | 25.22, 29.77, -8.33 |
| CIELCh | 25, 30.910, 344.359 |
| Yxy | 4.4854, 0.3752, 0.2481 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4284491849 (0xFF602849) |
| YUV | 60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282 |
| Hunter-Lab | 21.1788, 20.1249, -4.2435 |

Details

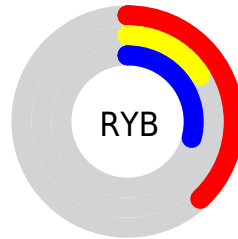
The YUV color **60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **75.4940, -6.1595, -31.1282**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.8160, 6.0067, 33.4874**, and **17.3590, 5.7390, 25.9952** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.1800, 7.3063, 36.6761**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.8320, 5.0128, 25.5803**.

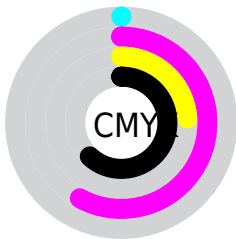
Distribution



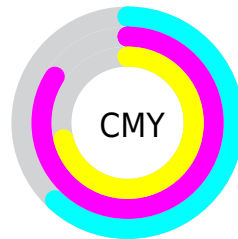
- Red (38%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282 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 60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.5060, 6.1595,
31.1282

60.5060, 6.1595,
31.1282

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

36.3210, 6.7437,
30.4135

109.8160, 6.0067,
33.4874

17.3590, 5.7390,
25.9952

135.7130, 5.5645,
35.3317

6.0940, -2.5113,
12.1956

162.4250, 5.7065,
36.4613

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

189.7240, 5.5591,
37.0761

215.6420, 6.5855,
34.5170

235.0420, 9.8393,

17.5032

252.0650, 1.4470,
2.5740

60.5060, 6.1595,
31.1282

60.5060, 6.1595,
31.1282

54.1800, 7.3063,
36.6761

66.8320, 5.0128,
25.5803

48.4410, 8.1636,
41.7092

72.5710, 4.1555,
20.5472

42.1150, 9.3103,
47.2571

78.8970, 3.0088,
14.9993

36.3760, 10.1676,
52.2902

84.6360, 2.1515,
9.9662

35.2020, 10.7464,
53.3198

90.9620, 1.0047,
4.4183

■ 97.2880, -0.1420,
-1.1296

■ 103.0270, -0.9993,
-6.1627

■ 109.3530, -2.1460,
-11.7106

■ 114.9780, -3.4402,
-16.6437

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.7900, 15.3865, 11.5852



60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282



58.3900, -4.6293, 38.2460

Triad

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



60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282



55.7730, -22.5661, 4.5841



51.5780, 19.9280, -45.2339

Complementary

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



60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282



75.4940, -6.1595, -31.1282

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.



49.7710, 10.4659, -43.6492



60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282



52.5300, -14.0653, -15.3738

Square

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



60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282



57.5840, -22.4729, 21.4128



46.3340, -0.1647, -40.6349



50.7120, 26.7640, -44.4744

Rectangle

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



60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282



58.5440, -11.6072, 36.3569



46.3340, -0.1647, -40.6349



50.8940, 17.3073, -44.6340

Sweetspot

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



60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282



110.4730, 2.7248, 12.7402



52.9620, 21.2177, 7.9263



55.0980, 1.4307, 7.8071



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282



69.2400, 9.7417, 48.9015



57.4280, -5.6340, 33.8276



45.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



41.0120, 12.3191, 62.2565



87.8340, 26.2108, 133.4496

Inverse Universe

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



60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282



69.2400, 9.7417, 48.9015



78.5720, 5.6340, -33.8276



45.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



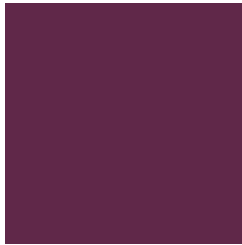
41.0120, 12.3191, 62.2565



87.8340, 26.2108, 133.4496

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

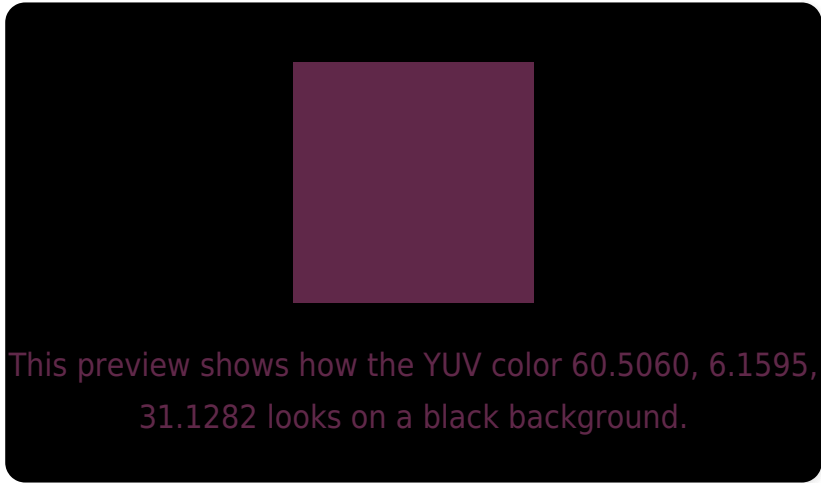
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

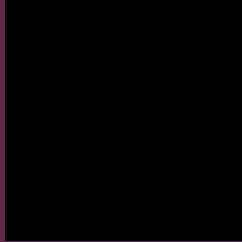
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.5060, 6.1595,

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

60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282

Protanopia

60.6860, 12.9728, -7.6176

Deuteranopia

61.1510, 4.3626, 0.7446



Tritanopia

60.6940, -5.7651, 29.2094

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282

Protanomaly

60.7910, 10.4560, 6.3223

Deuteranomaly

60.7440, 5.0562, 11.6255

Tritanomaly

60.8450, -1.4026, 29.9539

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.6470, 2.1460, 11.7106

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282 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(96, 40, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 40, 73)  
}
```

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(96, 40, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 40, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282 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(96, 40, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 40, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 40, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 40, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 40, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 40, 73)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.5060, 6.1595, 31.1282 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 40, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 40,  
73) }
```

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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