

Converting Colors

YUV(60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026)
contains.

YUV(60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(60.5330, -18.5038,
8.3026)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	463F17
RGB	70, 63, 23
RGB Percent	27%, 25%, 9%
CMY	0.7255, 0.7529, 0.9098
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.67, 0.73
HSL	51°, 51%, 18%
HSV	51°, 67%, 27%
XYZ	4.4579, 4.9190, 1.5251
YIQ	60.5330, 17.0120, -10.9560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

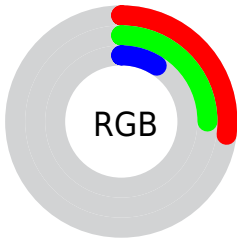
Format	Color
R_YB	31, 70, 23
Decimal	4603671
CIE Lab	26.50, -2.88, 25.07
CIE LCh	27, 25.235, 96.564
Yxy	4.9190, 0.4089, 0.4512
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282793751 (0xFF463F17)
YUV	60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026
Hunter-Lab	22.1787, -2.9341, 11.4481

Details

The YUV color **60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **32.4670, 18.5038, -8.3026**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.2020, -19.8196, 10.3468**, and **19.2040, -9.4676, 3.3291** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.1480, -21.2720, 9.5172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.9180, -15.7356, 7.0879**.

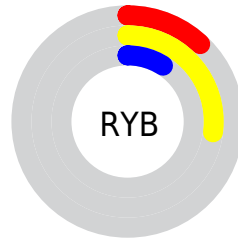
Distribution



 Red (27%)

 Green (25%)

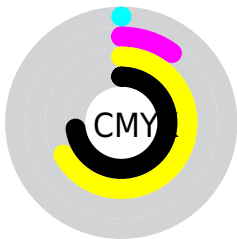
 Blue (9%)



 Red (12%)

 Yellow (27%)

 Blue (9%)

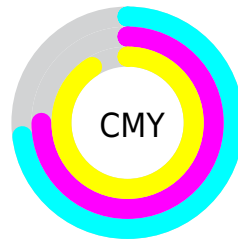


 Cyan (0%)


 Magenta (10%)

 Yellow (67%)

 Black (73%)



 Cyan (73%)

 Magenta (75%)

 Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026 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 60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.5330, -18.5038,
8.3026

60.5330, -18.5038,
8.3026

254.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

38.1200, -18.7932,
7.7878

108.2020,
-19.8196, 10.3468

19.2040, -9.4676,
3.3291

133.9740,
-20.6932, 10.5468

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

160.1590,
-21.2774, 11.2616

187.2300,
-22.2984, 12.0763

215.1160,
-22.7352, 12.1763

242.4040,

-22.8772, 11.0467

■ 251.4660,
-13.5407, 3.0993

■ 60.5330, -18.5038,
8.3026

■ 60.5330, -18.5038,
8.3026

■ 59.1480, -21.2720,
9.5172

■ 61.9180, -15.7356,
7.0879

■ 57.7630, -24.0402,
10.7318

■ 63.3030, -12.9674,
5.8733

■ 56.3780, -26.8084,
11.9465

■ 64.6880, -10.1992,
4.6586

■ 56.1500, -27.6820,
12.1465

■ 66.0730, -7.4310,
3.4440

■ 67.4580, -4.6628,
2.2293

■ 68.8430, -1.8946,
1.0147

■ 70.2280, 0.8736,
-0.2000

■ 71.6130, 3.6418,
-1.4146

■ 72.9980, 6.4100,
-2.6292

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.6640, -17.0894, 21.3427



60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026



58.4000, -13.5082, -7.3668

Triad

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



60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026



51.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637



64.5650, 6.6235, 22.3065

Complementary

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



60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026



32.4670, 18.5038, -8.3026

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.



64.5180, 14.5346, 4.8077



60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026



51.6750, 22.8382, -45.3190

Square

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



60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026



49.7880, 7.9925, -43.6641



59.5580, 20.4309, -19.7834



63.0300, -1.9868, 30.6687

Rectangle

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



60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026



55.6310, -7.2131, -19.8474



59.5580, 20.4309, -19.7834



64.6290, 9.5499, 16.9884

Sweetspot

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



60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026



88.0730, -7.4310, 3.4440



37.8510, -3.8705, 28.1947



43.5720, -4.2260, 2.1294



173.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026



76.9930, -29.5765, 13.1611



59.8580, -18.1710, -5.1375



34.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



79.4960, -39.1915, 17.1050



181.1640, -89.3139, 40.1982

Inverse Universe

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



32.4670, 18.5038, -8.3026



32.5940, 29.2872, -13.6759



33.1420, 18.1710, 5.1375



33.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147



20.0910, 38.9021, -17.6198



45.8360, 89.3139, -40.1982

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

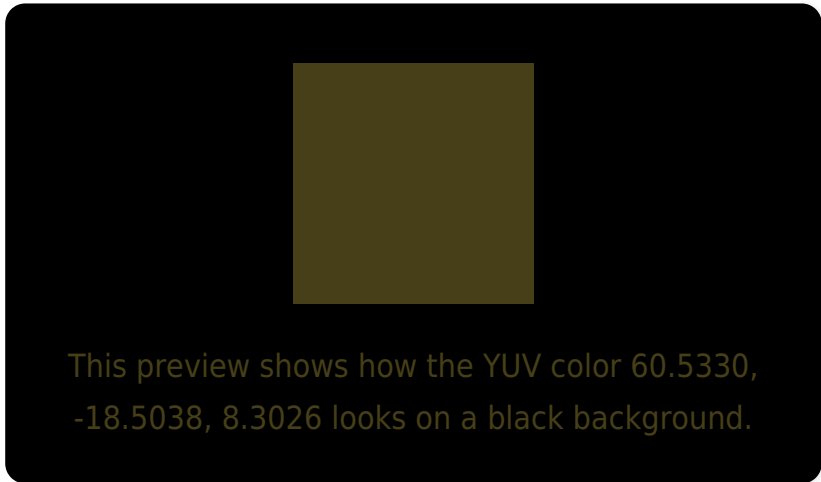
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

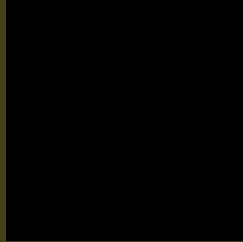
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.5330, -18.5038,

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

60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026

Protanopia

60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026

Deuteranopia

61.2780, -18.3781, 14.6652



Tritanopia

63.7560, 0.1203, 8.1070

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026

Protanomaly

60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026

Deuteranomaly

60.9680, -18.2252, 12.3061

Tritanomaly

62.3340, -6.5737, 8.4771

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.8880, -6.8468, 2.7292

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026 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(70, 63, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 63, 23)  
}
```

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(70, 63, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 63, 23) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026 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(70, 63, 23) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 63, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(70, 63, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 63, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 63, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 63, 23)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.5330, -18.5038, 8.3026 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 63, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 63,  
23) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor