

# Converting Colors

YUV(60.6560, -21.5224,  
43.2747)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(60.6560, -21.5224,  
43.2747)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E2C11
RGB	110, 44, 17
RGB Percent	43%, 17%, 7%
CMY	0.5686, 0.8275, 0.9333
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.85, 0.57
HSL	17°, 73%, 25%
HSV	17°, 85%, 43%
XYZ	7.4323, 5.1568, 1.1340
YIQ	60.6560, 48.0030, 5.5950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

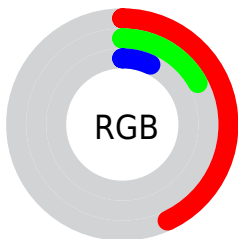
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	110, 55, 17
Decimal	7220241
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	27.18, 27.70, 30.77
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	27, 41.402, 47.999
Yxy	5.1568, 0.5416, 0.3758
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285410321 (0xFF6E2C11)
YUV	60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747
Hunter-Lab	22.7087, 18.6807, 12.9354

# Details

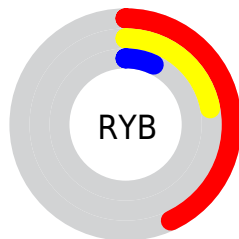
The YUV color **60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **66.3440, 21.5224, -43.2747**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.8910, -24.5963, 49.2076**, and **16.7440, -8.2548, 34.4275** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.7060, -24.0121, 48.4928**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.6060, -19.0328, 38.0565**.

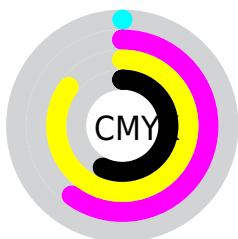
# Distribution



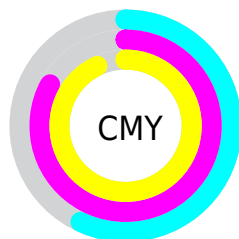
- Red (43%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (7%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (7%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747 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 60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.6560, -21.5224,  
43.2747

60.6560, -21.5224,  
43.2747

253.8600, -4.3680,  
0.9998

36.5570, -18.0226,  
40.7305

110.8910,  
-24.5963, 49.2076

16.7440, -8.2548,  
34.4275

136.9730,  
-25.6227, 51.7667

8.7850, -3.8380,  
17.7286

163.7560,  
-26.5017, 53.7110

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

191.4250,  
-27.8175, 55.7553

210.3520,  
-23.8375, 39.1563

230.4530,

-20.4363, 21.5277

■ 250.0810,  
-16.3089, 4.3140

■ 60.6560, -21.5224,  
43.2747

■ 60.6560, -21.5224,  
43.2747

■ 54.7060, -24.0121,  
48.4928

■ 66.6060, -19.0328,  
38.0565

■ 51.6740, -25.4753,  
51.1519

■ 72.5560, -16.5431,  
32.8384

■ 77.9190, -13.7641,  
28.1350

■ 83.8690, -11.2744,  
22.9169

■ 89.8190, -8.7848,  
17.6987

■ 95.7690, -6.2951,  
12.4806

■ 101.7190, -3.8055,  
7.2624

■ 107.0820, -1.0264,  
2.5591

■ 113.0320, 1.4632,  
-2.6591

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.4350, -6.1305, 53.1155



60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747



60.6570, -29.9039, 24.8568

# Triad

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



60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747



51.4860, -0.7326, -45.1532



59.6250, 32.2299, -24.2271

# Complementary

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



60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747



66.3440, 21.5224, -43.2747

# 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.



56.6280, 34.2004, -49.6628



60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747



55.8350, 13.3923, -48.9673

# Square

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



60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747



51.3450, -16.9321, -29.2436



57.8530, 26.2015, -50.7371



65.8110, 20.3062, 20.3368



# Rectangle

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



60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747



59.9710, -29.5657, 9.6724



57.8530, 26.2015, -50.7371



52.6330, 36.6629, -46.1591

# Sweetspot

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



60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747



123.6340, -8.2006, 16.9840



52.4450, 15.5566, 50.4757



59.8010, -4.8319, 9.8215



199.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747



66.8240, -32.9442, 66.8064



87.6580, -34.8344, 19.5939



52.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591



56.4250, -27.8175, 55.7553



116.1170, -57.2457, 114.7844



# Inverse Universe

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



66.3440, 21.5224, -43.2747



75.5890, 33.2336, -66.2916



39.3420, 34.8344, -19.5939



53.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591



63.5750, 27.8175, -55.7553



131.4700, 56.9563, -115.2992



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747 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 60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.6560, -21.5224,



# 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

60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747

### Protanopia

62.4900, -19.9616, 9.2173

### Deuteranopia

61.8240, -26.5352, 17.6944



## Tritanopia

62.2720, -9.0081, 42.7345

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747

## Protanomaly

61.4530, -20.4363, 21.5277

## Deuteranomaly

61.0470, -24.6732, 27.1458

## Tritanomaly

61.7190, -13.6655, 43.2194

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.0360, -7.9057, 15.7544

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747 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(110, 44, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 44, 17)  
}
```

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(110, 44, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 44, 17) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747 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(110, 44, 17) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 44, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(110, 44, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 44, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 44, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 44,  
17) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.6560, -21.5224, 43.2747 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 44, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 44,  
17) }
```

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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