

# Converting Colors

YUV(60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(60.7030, -26.4756,  
-1.4935)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3B4807
RGB	59, 72, 7
RGB Percent	23%, 28%, 3%
CMY	0.7686, 0.7176, 0.9725
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.90, 0.72
HSL	72°, 82%, 15%
HSV	72°, 90%, 28%
XYZ	4.1593, 5.5799, 1.0588
YIQ	60.7030, 13.1170, -22.9710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

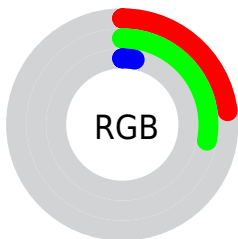
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	7, 72, 20
Decimal	3885063
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	28.33, -14.87, 33.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	28, 36.867, 113.782
Yxy	5.5799, 0.3852, 0.5167
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282075143 (0xFF3B4807)
YUV	60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935
Hunter-Lab	23.6218, -9.9076, 13.8776

# Details

The YUV color **60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **18.2970, 26.4756, 1.4935**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.4150, -26.3336, -0.3640**, and **19.4150, -9.5716, -10.0110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.6060, -29.3858, -1.4085**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.8000, -23.5654, -1.5786**.

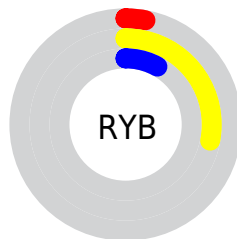
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (28%)

Blue (3%)



Red (3%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (8%)

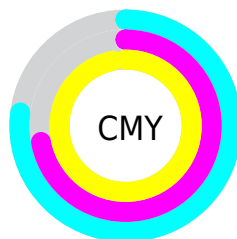


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (72%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (72%)


Yellow (97%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935 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 60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 60.7030, -26.4756,  
-1.4935


 60.7030, -26.4756,  
-1.4935

 253.2900, -6.5520,  
1.4997


 39.8260, -19.6342,  
-2.4784

 109.4150,  
-26.3336, -0.3640


 19.4150, -9.5716,  
-10.0110

 135.1870,  
-27.2072, -0.1640

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 161.8450,  
-28.5176, 0.1359

 188.7310,  
-28.9544, 0.2359

 216.6170,  
-29.3912, 0.3359

 244.2150,

-29.6860, 1.5654

■ 250.0980,  
-18.7823, 4.2991

■ 60.7030, -26.4756,  
-1.4935

■ 60.7030, -26.4756,  
-1.4935

■ 59.6060, -29.3858,  
-1.4085

■ 61.8000, -23.5654,  
-1.5786

■ 63.1960, -20.8026,  
-1.0489

■ 64.4070, -17.4557,  
-1.2339

■ 65.8030, -14.6929,  
-0.7042

■ 66.9000, -11.7827,  
-0.7893

■ 68.2960, -9.0199,  
-0.2596

■ 69.3930, -6.1097,  
-0.3447

■ 70.9030, -2.9102,  
0.0851

■ 72.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.0370, -29.5982, 20.1386



60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935



54.4140, -11.5431, -31.0581

# Triad

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



60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935



58.5540, 26.3489, -51.3519



65.7140, 4.0850, 43.2238

# Complementary

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



60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935



18.2970, 26.4756, 1.4935

# 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.



68.6820, 15.9328, 23.0809



60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935



56.2860, 32.8900, -49.3628

# Square

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



60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935



57.1060, 15.7237, -50.0820



66.4050, 25.9293, -10.0022



64.2940, -9.0189, 46.2232



# Rectangle

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



60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935



52.0730, -1.0220, -45.6680



66.4050, 25.9293, -10.0022



67.0060, 7.8850, 37.7057

# Sweetspot

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



60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935



89.6550, -10.1829, -0.5744



34.0660, -13.3435, 33.2681



45.3930, -6.1097, -0.3447



176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935



77.6030, -38.2583, -2.2828



51.1350, -21.7586, -21.1664



35.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149



82.0330, -40.4423, -1.7829



187.6670, -92.5198, -4.9700



# Inverse Universe

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



18.2970, 26.4756, 1.4935



16.3970, 38.2583, 2.2828



28.1640, 21.6111, 21.7812



32.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



17.2660, 40.2949, 2.3977

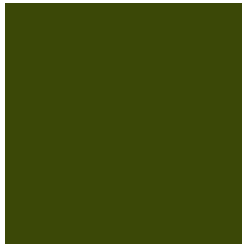


39.3330, 92.5198, 4.9700



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935 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 60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

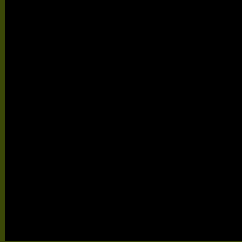
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.7030, -26.4756,

-1.4935.

# 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

60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935

### Protanopia

62.3240, -28.2607, 11.1169

### Deuteranopia

63.6930, -24.4986, 17.8092



## Tritanopia

66.9720, 2.4788, -1.7294

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935

## Protanomaly

61.8180, -27.5183, 6.2986

## Deuteranomaly

62.4210, -25.3506, 11.0318

## Tritanomaly

64.8120, -8.2883, -1.5891

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.7690, -9.7461, -0.6744

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935 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(59, 72, 7)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 72, 7)  
}
```

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(59, 72, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 72, 7) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935 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(59, 72, 7) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 72, 7) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 72, 7)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 72, 7); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 72, 7); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 72, 7) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.7030, -26.4756, -1.4935 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 72, 7) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 72,  
7) }
```

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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