

# Converting Colors

YUV(60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(60.7080, -3.3070,  
80.9401)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	990F36
RGB	153, 15, 54
RGB Percent	60%, 6%, 21%
CMY	0.4000, 0.9412, 0.7882
CMYK	0.00, 0.90, 0.65, 0.40
HSL	343°, 82%, 33%
HSV	343°, 90%, 60%
XYZ	13.9735, 7.3803, 4.1781
YIQ	60.7080, 69.7290, 41.3850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

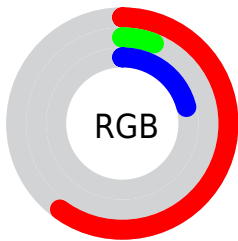
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	153, 15, 54
Decimal	10030902
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	32.66, 54.16, 16.43
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	33, 56.600, 16.879
Yxy	7.3803, 0.5473, 0.2891
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288220982 (0xFF990F36)
YUV	60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401
Hunter-Lab	27.1667, 44.2721, 9.8982

# Details

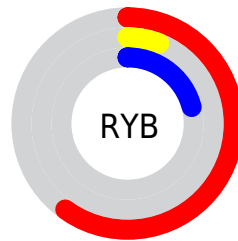
The YUV color **60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **107.2920, 3.3070, -80.9401**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.4600, -10.5798, 80.2806**, and **29.3600, -9.0515, 56.6893** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.6490, -3.7710, 89.7618**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.7670, -2.8431, 72.1183**.

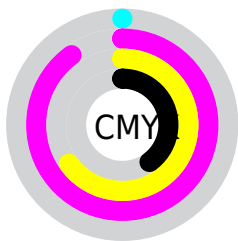
# Distribution



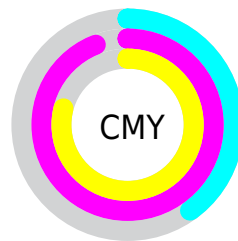
- Red (60%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (40%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (79%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401 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 60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.7080, -3.3070,  
80.9401


 60.7080, -3.3070,  
80.9401


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 40.5390, -3.7167,  
72.3183


 121.4600,  
-10.5798, 80.2806


 29.3600, -9.0515,  
56.6893

 150.0150,  
-12.3324, 82.4248

 20.1470, -9.4395,  
41.0901

 172.1170,  
-10.4107, 72.6884

 10.8780, -4.8699,  
22.0320

 191.6310, -6.7201,  
55.5746

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 211.7320, -3.3189,  
37.9460

 231.9470, 0.5191,

20.2175

251.4780, 1.7363,  
3.0888

60.7080, -3.3070,  
80.9401

60.7080, -3.3070,  
80.9401

50.6490, -3.7710,  
89.7618

70.7670, -2.8431,  
72.1183

81.4130, -2.6686,  
62.7818

91.4720, -2.2047,  
53.9601

101.5310, -1.7408,  
45.1383

111.5900, -1.2769,  
36.3166

■ 122.2360, -1.1023,  
26.9800

■ 132.2950, -0.6384,  
18.1583

■ 142.3540, -0.1745,  
9.3365

■ 153.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.6800, 15.9338, 69.5636



60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401



68.8880, -30.0178, 61.4882

# Triad

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



60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401



53.5310, -25.8978, -46.9467



70.4660, 46.6053, -61.7987

# Complementary

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



60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401



107.2920, 3.3070, -80.9401

# 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.



71.3660, 34.8226, -62.5880



60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401



62.0350, -3.4683, -54.4047

# Square

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



60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401



69.3630, -34.1960, 1.4356



67.9800, 16.7719, -59.6185



62.0200, 49.7831, -54.3915



# Rectangle

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



60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401



71.9860, -35.4891, 42.9853



67.9800, 16.7719, -59.6185



71.6570, 43.5531, -62.8432

# Sweetspot

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



60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401



162.8560, -1.4080, 31.6983



60.3330, 45.6848, 47.0660



78.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583



227.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401



65.8850, -4.8733, 116.7419



73.8720, -29.0239, 69.3953



71.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



46.4200, -3.1651, 82.0697



4.3430, -0.1691, 7.5922



# Inverse Universe

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



60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401



65.8850, -4.8733, 116.7419



94.1280, 29.0239, -69.3953



71.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



46.4200, -3.1651, 82.0697

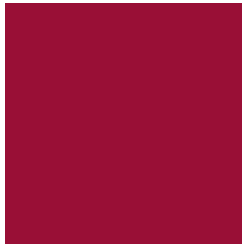


4.3430, -0.1691, 7.5922



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

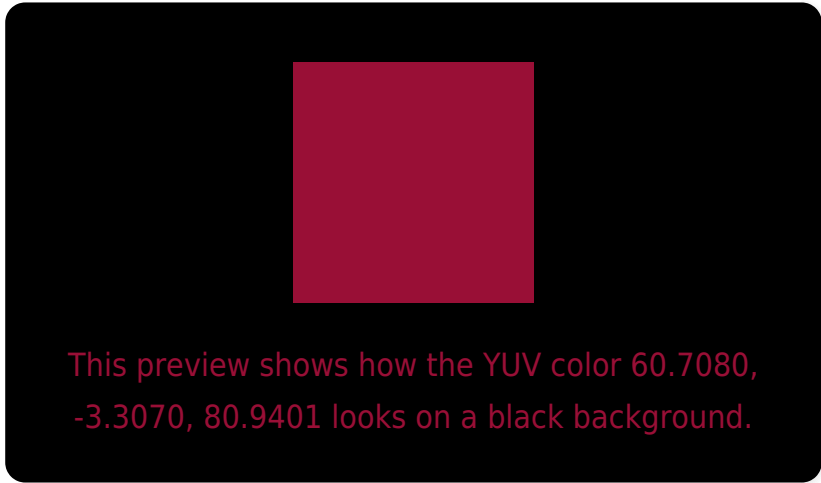
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

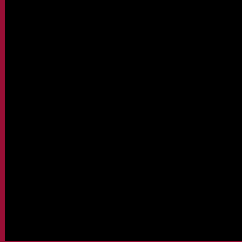
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.7080, -3.3070,



# 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

60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401

### Protanopia

79.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148

### Deuteranopia

78.0870, -15.3259, 15.7097



## Tritanopia

62.8590, -19.1575, 78.1767

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401

## Protanomaly

72.7310, -1.8394, 30.0539

## Deuteranomaly

71.7940, -10.7444, 39.6457

## Tritanomaly

61.7650, -13.1951, 79.1361

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.5460, -1.2552, 29.3392

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401 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(153, 15, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 15, 54)  
}
```

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(153, 15, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 15, 54) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401 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(153, 15, 54) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 15, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 15, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 15, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 15, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 15,  
54) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.7080, -3.3070, 80.9401 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 15, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 15,  
54) }
```

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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