

# Converting Colors

YUV(60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(60.7170, -4.2975,  
-21.6768)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	244B34
RGB	36, 75, 52
RGB Percent	14%, 29%, 20%
CMY	0.8588, 0.7059, 0.7961
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.31, 0.71
HSL	145°, 35%, 22%
HSV	145°, 52%, 29%
XYZ	3.8635, 5.6552, 4.1367
YIQ	60.7170, -15.8610, -15.4210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

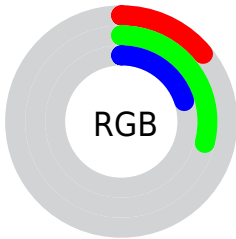
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	36, 64, 75
Decimal	2378548
CIE Lab	28.53, -20.00, 9.53
CIE LCh	29, 22.158, 154.520
Yxy	5.6552, 0.2829, 0.4141
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280568628 (0xFF244B34)
YUV	60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768
Hunter-Lab	23.7806, -12.6163, 6.3326

# Details

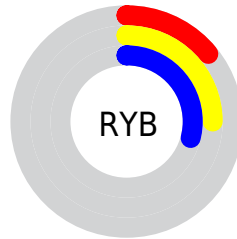
The YUV color **60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **50.2830, 4.2975, 21.6768**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.1900, -5.0237, -22.0916**, and **18.9950, -5.9135, -16.6586** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.1680, -5.0128, -25.5803**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.5650, -3.7295, -17.1585**.

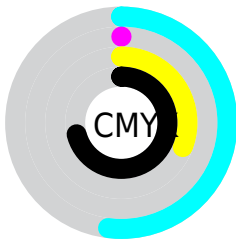
# Distribution



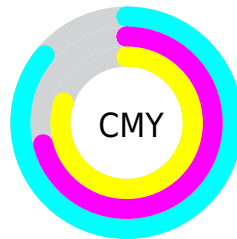
- Red (14%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768 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 60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 60.7170, -4.2975,  
-21.6768

■ 60.7170, -4.2975,  
-21.6768

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 37.6460, -3.2765,  
-22.4915

■ 109.1900, -5.0237,  
-22.0916

■ 18.9950, -5.9135,  
-16.6586

■ 134.6630, -5.7499,  
-22.5065

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 160.9510, -5.8918,  
-23.6360

■ 187.9510, -5.8918,  
-23.6360

■ 216.1250, -6.4706,  
-24.6656

■ 240.7170, -4.2975,

-21.6768

252.0100, 1.4741,  
-6.1478

60.7170, -4.2975,  
-21.6768

60.7170, -4.2975,  
-21.6768

58.1680, -5.0128,  
-25.5803

63.5650, -3.7295,  
-17.1585

55.2060, -6.0176,  
-29.9987

66.2280, -2.5774,  
-13.3550

52.6570, -6.7329,  
-33.9022

69.0760, -2.0095,  
-8.8367

49.6950, -7.7376,  
-38.3205

71.7390, -0.8573,  
-5.0331

47.5590, -8.1636,  
-41.7092

74.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 77.2500, 0.8628,  
3.2887

■ 80.0980, 1.4307,  
7.8071

■ 82.6470, 2.1460,  
11.7106

■ 85.6090, 3.1508,  
16.1289

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.9380, -12.7874, -5.2076



60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768



53.3750, 7.7031, -44.1789

# Triad

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



60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768



64.8850, 17.8047, -17.4391



68.0590, -9.3961, 27.1353

# Complementary

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



60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768



50.2830, 4.2975, 21.6768

# 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.



68.7090, -1.8285, 26.5652



60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768



68.7520, 12.9403, 2.8485

# Square

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



60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768



55.2190, 21.0910, -44.9191



69.4290, 6.1975, 18.9178



66.9350, -14.7580, 20.2280



# Rectangle

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



60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768



53.8460, 13.3869, -47.2229



69.4290, 6.1975, 18.9178



68.3410, -7.0701, 27.7649

# Sweetspot

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



60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768



91.1900, -1.5727, -8.9366



65.7700, -14.6766, -5.9373



44.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331



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.



60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768



74.9560, -6.8803, -33.2874



62.8830, 4.0017, -23.5764



36.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



64.6620, -11.1724, -56.7086



145.7260, -25.5009, -127.8017



# Inverse Universe

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



50.2830, 4.2975, 21.6768



58.9300, 6.4435, 33.3874



48.1170, -4.0017, 23.5764



35.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



37.3380, 11.1724, 56.7086

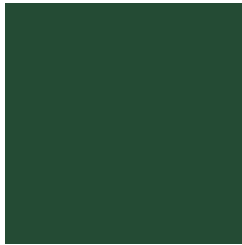


84.1600, 25.0641, 127.9017



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

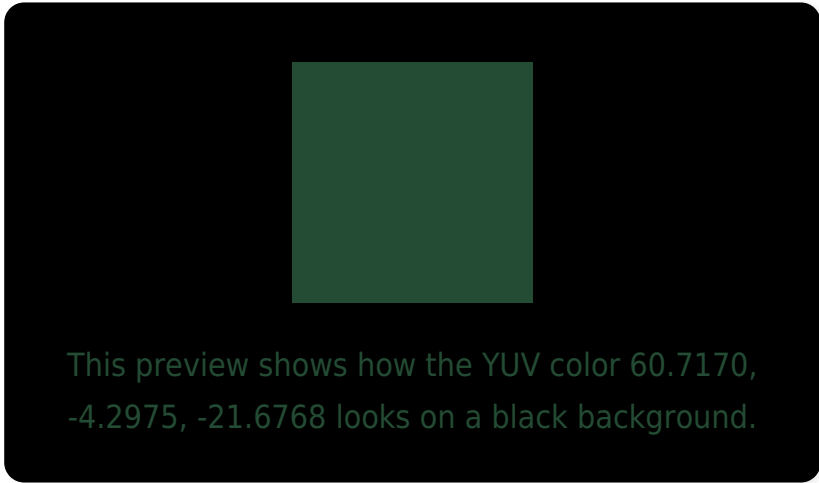
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

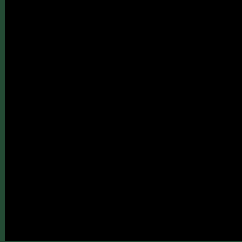
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768.

-21.6768.

# 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

60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768

### Protanopia

66.3290, -9.0362, 4.9735

### Deuteranopia

67.0460, -6.4317, 9.6067



## Tritanopia

64.0130, 6.8956, -18.4284

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768

## Protanomaly

64.3170, -7.5513, -4.6630

## Deuteranomaly

64.7950, -5.8149, -1.5742

## Tritanomaly

62.6770, 3.1172, -19.8877

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.9020, -1.4307, -7.8071

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768 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(36, 75, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 75, 52)  
}
```

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(36, 75, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 75, 52) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768 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(36, 75, 52) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 75, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(36, 75, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 75, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 75, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 75, 52)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.7170, -4.2975, -21.6768 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 75, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 75,  
52) }
```

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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