

# Converting Colors

YUV(60.7450, -13.1853,  
29.1646)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(60.7450, -13.1853,  
29.1646)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5E3122
RGB	94, 49, 34
RGB Percent	37%, 19%, 13%
CMY	0.6314, 0.8078, 0.8667
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.64, 0.63
HSL	15°, 47%, 25%
HSV	15°, 64%, 37%
XYZ	6.0031, 4.6918, 2.1026
YIQ	60.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

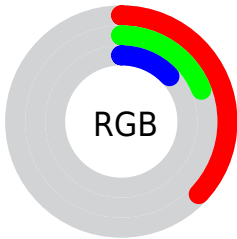
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	94, 54, 34
Decimal	6172962
CIELab	25.84, 18.78, 18.48
CIELCh	26, 26.349, 44.528
Yxy	4.6918, 0.4691, 0.3666
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284363042 (0xFF5E3122)
YUV	60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646
Hunter-Lab	21.6606, 11.5646, 9.4071

# Details

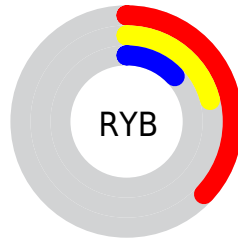
The YUV color **60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **67.2550, 13.1853, -29.1646**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533**, and **16.0910, -7.9329, 24.4762** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.6100, -15.0907, 33.6680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.8800, -11.2798, 24.6612**.

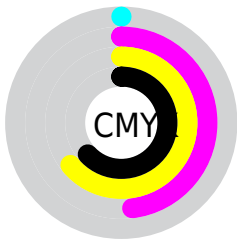
# Distribution



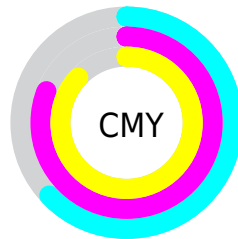
- Red (37%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646 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 60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 60.7450, -13.1853,  
29.1646

■ 60.7450, -13.1853,  
29.1646

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 37.9620, -12.3063,  
27.2203

■ 109.3110,  
-14.9433, 33.0533

■ 16.0910, -7.9329,  
24.4762

■ 135.0940,  
-15.8223, 34.9976

■ 0.5980, -0.2948,  
1.2296

■ 161.5780,  
-16.5540, 36.3271

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 189.0620,  
-17.2856, 37.6566

■ 214.8660,  
-16.6959, 35.1975

■ 234.3800,

-13.0053, 18.0837

252.9480, -7.8624,  
1.7996

60.7450, -13.1853,  
29.1646

60.7450, -13.1853,  
29.1646

55.6100, -15.0907,  
33.6680

65.8800, -11.2798,  
24.6612

50.3610, -17.4330,  
38.2714

71.1290, -8.9376,  
20.0579

45.2260, -19.3384,  
42.7748

76.2640, -7.0322,  
15.5545

42.1940, -20.8016,  
45.4339

81.5130, -4.6899,  
10.9511

86.6480, -2.7845,  
6.4477

■ 91.7830, -0.8790,  
1.9443

■ 97.0320, 1.4632,  
-2.6591

■ 102.1670, 3.3687,  
-7.1625

■ 107.4160, 5.7109,  
-11.7658

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.3570, -4.6130, 33.0129



60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646



59.5990, -18.5363, 18.7687

# Triad

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



60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646



48.2740, 0.8509, -39.7053



59.7760, 19.8304, -13.8356

# Complementary

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



60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646



67.2550, 13.1853, -29.1646

# 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.



50.0280, 24.1432, -43.8746



60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646



49.7710, 10.4659, -43.6492

# Square

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



60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646



55.7090, -12.1815, -12.8998



51.2360, 18.6177, -44.9340



63.2090, 13.2080, 10.3407



# Rectangle

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



60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646



58.9030, -19.6722, 9.7321



51.2360, 18.6177, -44.9340



56.8780, 21.7521, -23.5720

# Sweetspot

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



60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646



109.3990, -5.1267, 11.0511



57.0700, 10.8115, 32.3876



53.5340, -3.2213, 6.5477



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646



70.1940, -20.8016, 45.4339



78.3550, -21.8670, 13.7207



43.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591



48.7390, -24.0283, 53.7259



105.4960, -52.0095, 115.3290



# Inverse Universe

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



67.2550, 13.1853, -29.1646



80.3930, 20.5123, -45.9487



49.6450, 21.8670, -13.7207



43.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591



60.6740, 24.3177, -53.2111



131.5040, 52.0095, -115.3290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

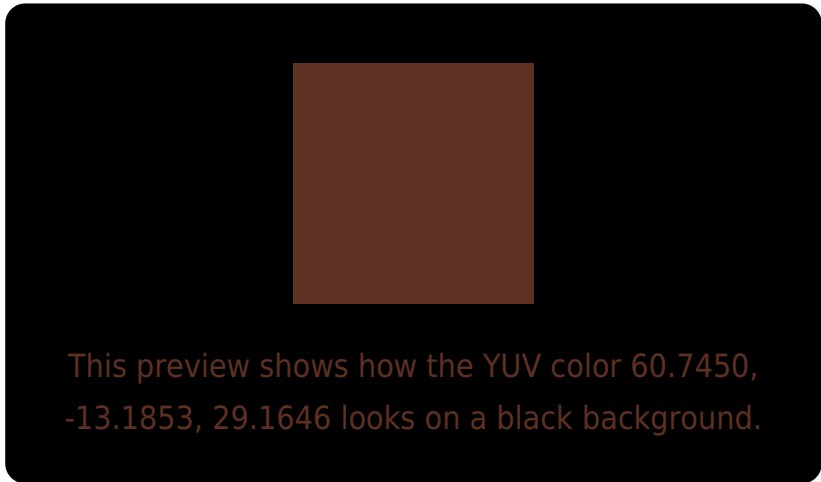
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646.



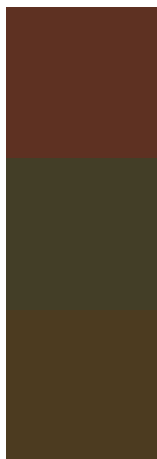
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.7450, -13.1853,



# 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

60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646

### Protanopia

60.8730, -10.7834, 5.3734

### Deuteranopia

61.0050, -14.2995, 13.1506



## Tritanopia

61.6940, -5.7651, 29.2094

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646

## Protanomaly

60.7000, -11.6841, 14.2951

## Deuteranomaly

60.8640, -13.7370, 19.4133

## Tritanomaly

61.5970, -8.6753, 29.2944

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.1000, -4.9793, 10.4363

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646 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(94, 49, 34)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 49, 34)  
}
```

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(94, 49, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 49, 34) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646 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(94, 49, 34) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 49, 34) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(94, 49, 34)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 49, 34); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 49, 34);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 49, 34)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 49, 34) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 49,  
34) }
```

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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