

Converting Colors

YUV(60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(60.8620, -0.9180,
-32.3280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	18503B
RGB	24, 80, 59
RGB Percent	9%, 31%, 23%
CMY	0.9059, 0.6863, 0.7686
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.26, 0.69
HSL	158°, 54%, 20%
HSV	158°, 70%, 31%
XYZ	4.0348, 6.2473, 5.1309
YIQ	60.8620, -26.6350, -18.4030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

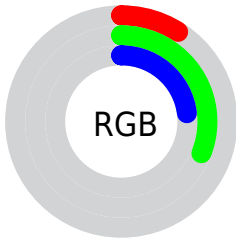
Format	Color
R_{YB}	24, 58, 80
Decimal	1593403
CIE _{Lab}	30.03, -23.98, 7.12
CIE _{LCh}	30, 25.011, 163.462
Yxy	6.2473, 0.2618, 0.4053
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279783483 (0xFF18503B)
YUV	60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280
Hunter-Lab	24.9946, -14.9260, 5.3252

Details

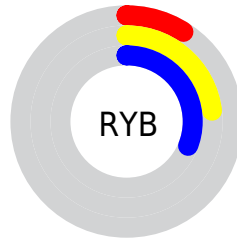
The YUV color **60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **43.1380, 0.9180, 32.3280**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.8190, -2.3758, -31.4133**, and **22.4830, -2.7031, -19.7176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.1280, -1.0491, -36.9463**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.5960, -0.7868, -27.7097**.

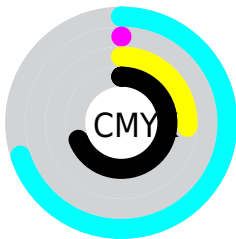
Distribution



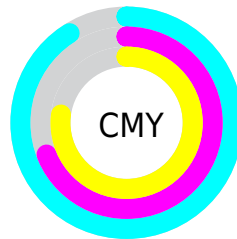
- Red (9%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280 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 60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.8620, -0.9180,
-32.3280

60.8620, -0.9180,
-32.3280

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

37.6770, -0.3338,
-33.0427

110.8190, -2.3758,
-31.4133

22.4830, -2.7031,
-19.7176

136.4060, -2.6652,
-31.9281

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

162.9930, -2.9545,
-32.4429

190.5800, -3.2439,
-32.9577

218.2810, -3.0965,
-33.5724

239.5360, 0.2288,

-26.7801

■ 249.6180, 2.6533,
-11.0660

■ 60.8620, -0.9180,
-32.3280

■ 60.8620, -0.9180,
-32.3280

■ 58.1280, -1.0491,
-36.9463

■ 63.5960, -0.7868,
-27.7097

■ 55.3940, -1.1802,
-41.5645

■ 66.3300, -0.6557,
-23.0914

■ 52.6600, -1.3114,
-46.1828

■ 69.0640, -0.5246,
-18.4731

■ 71.7980, -0.3934,
-13.8548

■ 74.5320, -0.2623,
-9.2366

■ 77.2660, -0.1311,
-4.6183

■ 80.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 82.7340, 0.1311,
4.6183

■ 85.4680, 0.2623,
9.2366

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.8340, -11.7502, -11.2554



60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280



56.5530, 11.0664, -49.5970

Triad

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



60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280



69.8470, 18.8094, -13.0208



70.8590, -12.7485, 29.0647

Complementary

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



60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280



43.1380, 0.9180, 32.3280

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.



71.7590, -4.3182, 31.7834



60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280



72.7960, 12.9186, 9.8259

Square

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



60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280



58.4190, 24.4434, -46.8485



72.4190, 4.7234, 25.0655



70.0120, -18.2469, 19.2835

Rectangle

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



60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280



57.4480, 17.0341, -50.3819



72.4190, 4.7234, 25.0655



70.8530, -10.2805, 30.8239

Sweetspot

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



60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280



97.3960, -0.6882, -12.6253



63.1510, -19.3014, -15.9184



49.2440, -0.1203, -8.1070



181.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280



74.9260, -1.4425, -50.8011



59.1470, 10.2805, -30.8239



39.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



69.0450, -1.9942, -60.5525



152.7140, -3.8030, -133.9302

Inverse Universe

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



43.1380, 0.9180, 32.3280



47.0740, 1.4425, 50.8011



44.8530, -10.2805, 30.8239



38.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



35.8410, 1.5574, 60.6524



79.2860, 3.8030, 133.9302

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

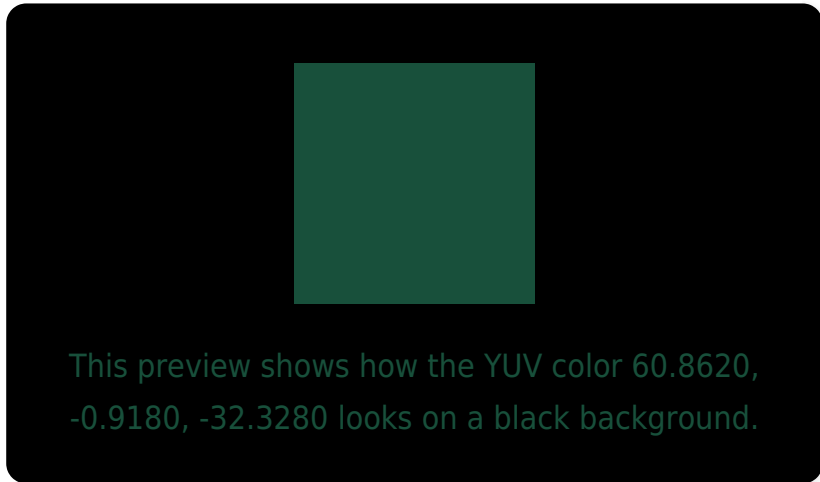
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

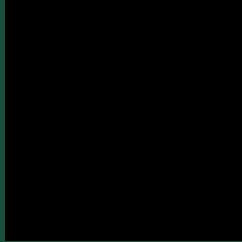
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.8620, -0.9180,

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

60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280

Protanopia

69.6710, -7.7258, 4.6735

Deuteranopia

71.2030, -4.5371, 8.5920



Tritanopia

64.8270, 8.9593, -27.0353

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280

Protanomaly

66.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664

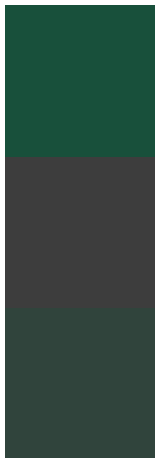
Deuteranomaly

67.1580, -3.0359, -6.2776

Tritanomaly

63.1920, 5.3283, -29.1094

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.1080, -0.5462, -11.4957

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280 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(24, 80, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 80, 59)  
}
```

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(24, 80, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 80, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280 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(24, 80, 59) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 80, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(24, 80, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 80, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 80, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 80, 59)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.8620, -0.9180, -32.3280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 80, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 80,  
59) }
```

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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