

# Converting Colors

YUV(60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(60.9420, -4.9014,  
78.9809)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	971133
RGB	151, 17, 51
RGB Percent	59%, 7%, 20%
CMY	0.4078, 0.9333, 0.8000
CMYK	0.00, 0.89, 0.66, 0.41
HSL	345°, 80%, 33%
HSV	345°, 89%, 59%
XYZ	13.5605, 7.2192, 3.8107
YIQ	60.9420, 68.9500, 38.9820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

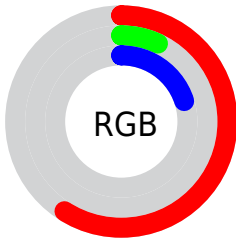
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	151, 17, 51
Decimal	9900339
CIE Lab	32.30, 53.07, 17.86
CIE LCh	32, 55.996, 18.596
Yxy	7.2192, 0.5515, 0.2936
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288090419 (0xFF971133)
YUV	60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809
Hunter-Lab	26.8686, 43.0682, 10.3991

# Details

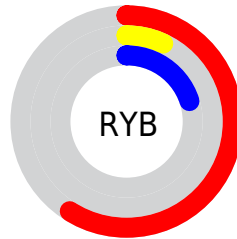
The YUV color **60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **107.0580, 4.9014, -78.9809**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.1070, -11.8848, 78.8362**, and **28.4910, -11.0881, 56.5744** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.8830, -5.3653, 87.8026**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.0010, -4.4375, 70.1591**.

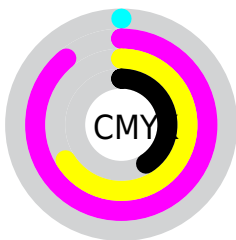
# Distribution



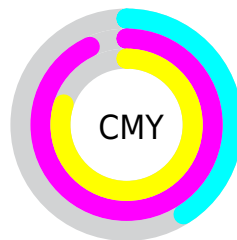
- Red (59%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809 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 60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.9420, -4.9014,  
78.9809

60.9420, -4.9014,  
78.9809

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

39.8980, -4.8797,  
72.0035

121.1070,  
-11.8848, 78.8362

28.4910, -11.0881,  
56.5744

149.0750,  
-13.3480, 81.4952

19.5490, -9.1447,  
39.8605

171.6610,  
-12.1579, 73.0883

10.2800, -4.5750,  
20.8024

191.1750, -8.4673,  
55.9745

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

211.2760, -5.0661,  
38.3459

230.9040, -0.9387,

21.1322

251.4780, 1.7363,  
3.0888

60.9420, -4.9014,  
78.9809

60.9420, -4.9014,  
78.9809

50.8830, -5.3653,  
87.8026

71.0010, -4.4375,  
70.1591

49.4810, -5.6601,  
89.0322

81.1740, -3.5368,  
61.2374

91.2330, -3.0729,  
52.4157

101.2920, -2.6090,  
43.5939

111.9380, -2.4344,  
34.2574

■ 122.1110, -1.5337,  
25.3357

■ 132.1700, -1.0698,  
16.5139

■ 142.2290, -0.6059,  
7.6922

■ 152.2880, -0.1420,  
-1.1296

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.4520, 15.0602, 69.7636



60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809



68.2360, -31.1753, 59.4290

# Triad

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



60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809



53.4000, -23.8612, -46.8318



69.0640, 46.3104, -60.5691

# Complementary

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



60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809



107.0580, 4.9014, -78.9809

# 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.



70.7790, 35.1120, -62.0732



60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809



61.6760, -2.3053, -54.0899

# Square

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



60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809



68.4660, -33.7537, -0.4087



67.5070, 17.4980, -59.2036



62.1130, 48.7513, -50.0881



# Rectangle

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



60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809



71.6760, -35.3363, 40.6261



67.5070, 17.4980, -59.2036



70.3690, 43.6951, -61.7136

# Sweetspot

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



60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809



160.4430, -1.6974, 31.1835



61.5780, 44.0850, 46.8511



78.1810, -1.0752, 18.2583



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.



60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809



64.3040, -7.0519, 115.4974



75.2630, -28.7237, 66.4213



71.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



45.9640, -4.9123, 82.4696



4.2290, -0.6059, 7.6922



# Inverse Universe

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



60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809



64.3040, -7.0519, 115.4974



92.7370, 28.7237, -66.4213



71.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



45.9640, -4.9123, 82.4696

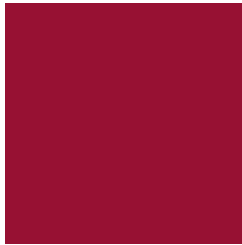


4.2290, -0.6059, 7.6922



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

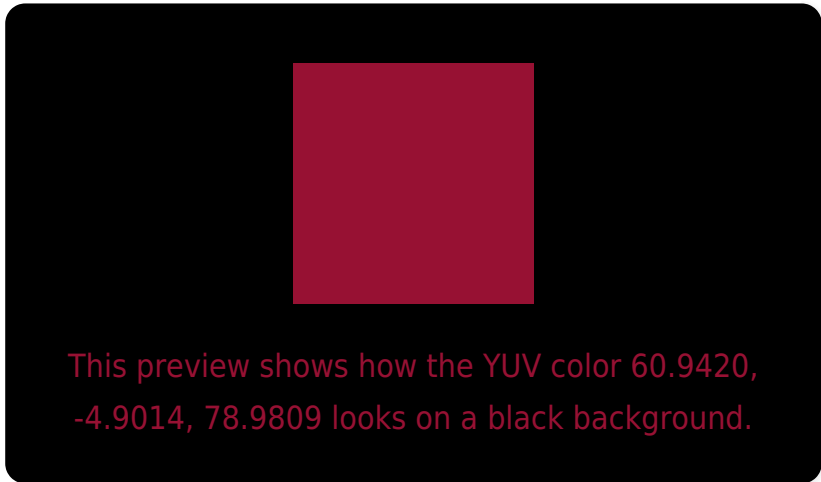
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

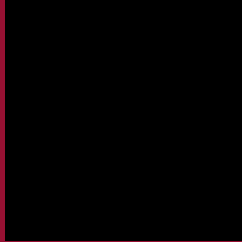
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.9420, -4.9014,



# 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

60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809

### Protanopia

78.1420, -2.0420, 1.6295

### Deuteranopia

76.8590, -16.1995, 15.9097



## Tritanopia

62.2610, -18.8627, 76.9471

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809

## Protanomaly

72.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391

## Deuteranomaly

70.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160

## Tritanomaly

61.6400, -13.6265, 77.4917

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.0190, -1.9814, 28.9243

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809 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(151, 17, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 17, 51)  
}
```

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(151, 17, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 17, 51) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809 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(151, 17, 51) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 17, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(151, 17, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 17, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 17, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 17,  
51) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.9420, -4.9014, 78.9809 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 17, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151, 17,  
51) }
```

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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