

# Converting Colors

YUV(61.1800, -12.9067,  
33.1681)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681)  
contains.

<b>YUV(61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(61.1800, -12.9067,  
33.1681)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	632F23
RGB	99, 47, 35
RGB Percent	39%, 18%, 14%
CMY	0.6118, 0.8157, 0.8627
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.65, 0.61
HSL	11°, 48%, 26%
HSV	11°, 65%, 39%
XYZ	6.4655, 4.8070, 2.1772
YIQ	61.1800, 34.8440, 7.2920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

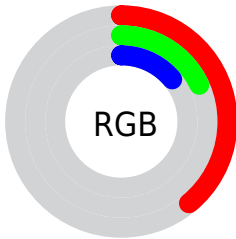
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	99, 50, 35
Decimal	6500131
CIELab	26.18, 22.31, 18.44
CIELCh	26, 28.939, 39.574
Yxy	4.8070, 0.4807, 0.3574
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284690211 (0xFF632F23)
YUV	61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681
Hunter-Lab	21.9249, 14.2695, 9.4598

# Details

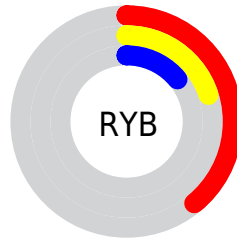
The YUV color **61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **72.8200, 12.9067, -33.1681**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.0450, -14.8122, 37.6715**, and **15.5260, -7.6543, 28.4797** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.3440, -14.9596, 38.2863**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.0160, -10.8539, 28.0500**.

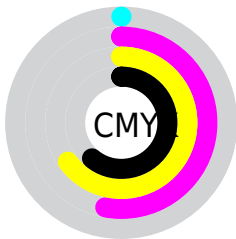
# Distribution



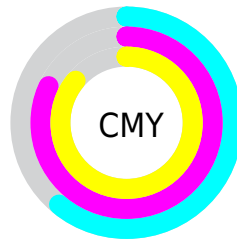
- Red (39%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681 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 61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61.1800, -12.9067,  
33.1681

■ 61.1800, -12.9067,  
33.1681

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 38.0980, -11.8803,  
30.6091

■ 110.0450,  
-14.8122, 37.6715

■ 15.5260, -7.6543,  
28.4797

■ 135.8280,  
-15.6912, 39.6158

■ 4.4850, -2.2111,  
9.2217

■ 162.6110,  
-16.5702, 41.5602

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 190.0950,  
-17.3018, 42.8897

■ 213.8060,  
-15.6804, 36.1271

■ 233.9070,

-12.2792, 18.4986

253.0620, -7.4256,  
1.6996

61.1800, -12.9067,  
33.1681

61.1800, -12.9067,  
33.1681

55.3440, -14.9596,  
38.2863

67.0160, -10.8539,  
28.0500

49.5080, -17.0124,  
43.4045

72.8520, -8.8010,  
22.9318

43.6720, -19.0653,  
48.5227

78.6880, -6.7482,  
17.8136

40.7540, -20.0917,  
51.0817

84.5240, -4.6953,  
12.6955

90.3600, -2.6425,  
7.5773

■ 96.0820, -1.0264,  
2.5591

■ 101.9180, 1.0264,  
-2.5591

■ 107.7540, 3.0793,  
-7.6773

■ 113.5900, 5.1321,  
-12.7954

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.5360, -2.7292, 35.4869



61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681



60.2790, -19.8575, 22.5573

# Triad

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



61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681



48.1060, -1.0383, -40.4350



58.5300, 22.9097, -21.5128

# Complementary

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



61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681



72.8200, 12.9067, -33.1681

# 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.



51.6580, 25.3116, -45.3041



61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681



50.7170, 9.0135, -44.4788

# Square

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



61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681



56.6230, -15.0971, -11.0704



52.4100, 18.0389, -45.9636



63.5830, 15.9816, 7.3817



# Rectangle

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



61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681



59.6430, -22.0090, 12.5911



52.4100, 18.0389, -45.9636



52.0440, 26.6003, -38.6266

# Sweetspot

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



61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681



113.4100, -5.1321, 12.7954



60.0640, 13.2794, 34.1469



55.2460, -3.0793, 7.6773



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681



69.0530, -20.2391, 51.6965



79.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946



45.7830, -0.8790, 1.9443



45.8150, -22.5868, 58.0442



98.1750, -48.4003, 124.3805



# Inverse Universe

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



72.8200, 12.9067, -33.1681



86.9470, 20.2391, -51.6965



54.0360, 22.1673, -16.6946



46.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



66.1850, 22.5868, -58.0442



141.8250, 48.4003, -124.3805



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

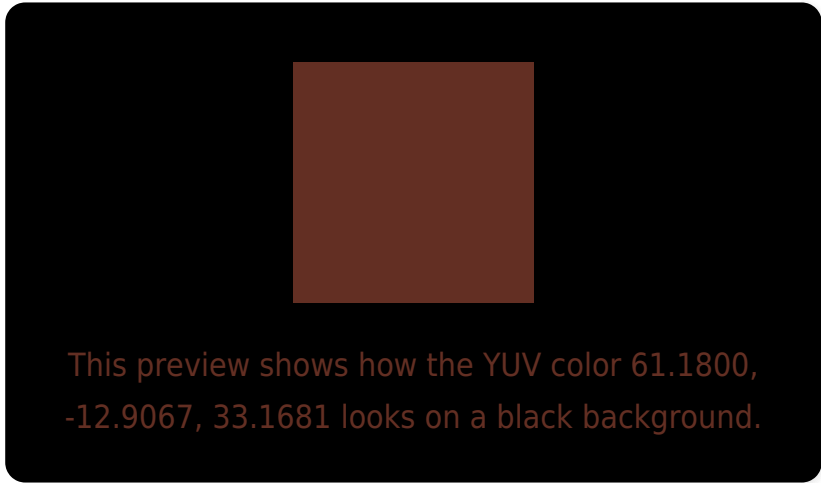
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681.



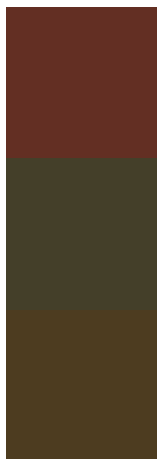
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.1800, -12.9067,



# 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

61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681

### Protanopia

61.9870, -10.3466, 5.2734

### Deuteranopia

61.8910, -14.7363, 13.2506



## Tritanopia

61.7870, -6.7970, 33.5128

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681

## Protanomaly

61.5260, -11.1053, 15.3247

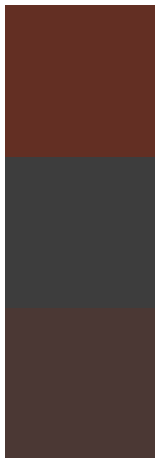
## Deuteranomaly

61.4620, -14.0318, 20.6428

## Tritanomaly

61.8040, -9.2704, 33.4979

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.2250, -4.5479, 12.0807

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681 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(99, 47, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 47, 35)  
}
```

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(99, 47, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 47, 35) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681 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(99, 47, 35) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 47, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 47, 35)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 47, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 47, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 47, 35)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 61.1800, -12.9067, 33.1681 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 47, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 47,  
35) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor