

# Converting Colors

YUV(61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(61.2100, -5.0335,  
27.8798)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5D2F33
RGB	93, 47, 51
RGB Percent	36%, 18%, 20%
CMY	0.6353, 0.8157, 0.8000
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.45, 0.64
HSL	355°, 33%, 27%
HSV	355°, 49%, 36%
XYZ	6.1283, 4.5992, 3.6967
YIQ	61.2100, 26.1320, 10.9960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

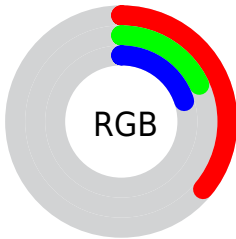
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	93, 47, 51
Decimal	6106931
CIE Lab	25.56, 21.35, 6.90
CIE LCh	26, 22.438, 17.897
Yxy	4.5992, 0.4249, 0.3189
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284297011 (0xFF5D2F33)
YUV	61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798
Hunter-Lab	21.4458, 13.4774, 4.7919

# Details

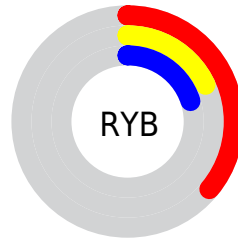
The YUV color **61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **78.7900, 5.0335, -27.8798**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.5910, -6.2074, 31.0537**, and **15.1990, -5.0281, 26.1355** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.0150, -5.9234, 33.3128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.4050, -4.1437, 22.4468**.

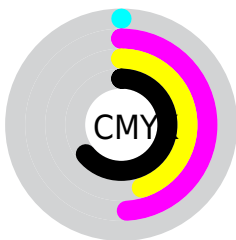
# Distribution



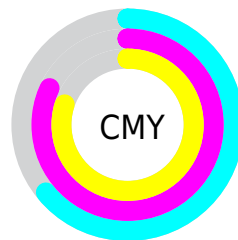
- Red (36%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798 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 61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.2100, -5.0335,  
27.8798

61.2100, -5.0335,  
27.8798

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

38.4270, -4.1545,  
25.9355

109.5910, -6.2074,  
31.0537

15.1990, -5.0281,  
26.1355

135.4880, -6.6496,  
32.8980

1.7940, -0.8844,  
3.6887

162.0860, -6.9444,  
34.1276

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

189.2710, -7.5286,  
34.8423

216.0860, -6.9444,  
34.1276

235.7140, -2.8170,

16.9138

■ 61.2100, -5.0335,  
27.8798

■ 61.2100, -5.0335,  
27.8798

■ 55.0150, -5.9234,  
33.3128

■ 67.4050, -4.1437,  
22.4468

■ 48.1190, -6.9607,  
39.3606

■ 74.3010, -3.1064,  
16.3990

■ 41.9240, -7.8505,  
44.7937

■ 80.4960, -2.2165,  
10.9660

■ 35.6150, -9.1772,  
50.3266

■ 86.8050, -0.8899,  
5.4330

■ 29.4200, -10.0671,  
55.7597

■ 93.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 28.7190, -10.2145,  
56.3744

■ 99.8960, 1.0373,  
-6.0478

■ 106.0910, 1.9271,  
-11.4808

■ 112.4000, 3.2538,  
-17.0138

■ 119.1820, 3.8543,  
-22.9616

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.9520, 2.9817, 23.7211



61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798



60.3530, -12.0060, 24.2464

# Triad

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



61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798



56.1050, -9.4188, -12.3701



52.4700, 20.4743, -33.7382

# Complementary

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



61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798



78.7900, 5.0335, -27.8798

# 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.



49.6060, 17.4492, -43.5045



61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798



51.0300, 0.9712, -31.5983

# Square

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



61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798



58.2980, -15.4299, 2.3697



48.4830, 10.6079, -42.5196



60.4840, 16.0304, -8.3175



# Rectangle

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



61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798



59.8100, -15.1893, 18.5836



48.4830, 10.6079, -42.5196



49.2300, 21.0856, -43.1747

# Sweetspot

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



61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798



107.4960, -2.2165, 10.9660



64.5030, 14.0490, 20.6069



53.4030, -1.1847, 6.6626



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.



61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798



70.9130, -7.8451, 43.0493



71.3200, -11.9898, 19.0134



42.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



34.0300, -11.8468, 66.6257



73.2570, -25.7627, 143.6026



# Inverse Universe

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



61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798



70.9130, -7.8451, 43.0493



68.6800, 11.9898, -19.0134



42.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



34.0300, -11.8468, 66.6257

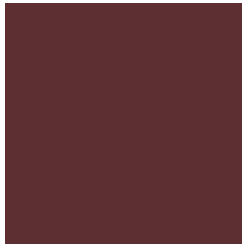


73.2570, -25.7627, 143.6026



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

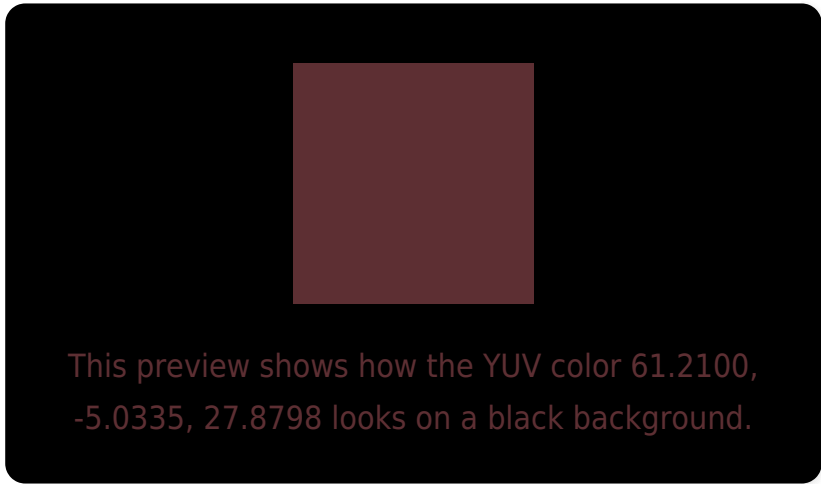
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

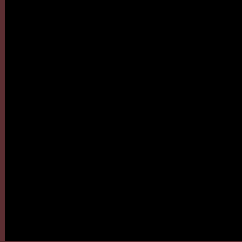
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.2100, -5.0335,



# 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

61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798

### Protanopia

61.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295

### Deuteranopia

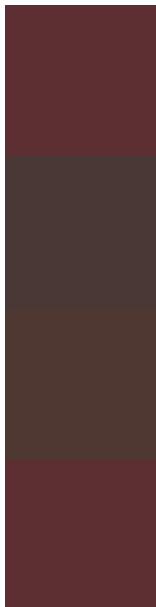
61.4480, -6.1369, 8.3771



## Tritanopia

61.0960, -5.4703, 27.9798

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798

## Protanomaly

61.2680, -3.0901, 11.1660

## Deuteranomaly

61.6060, -5.7218, 15.2545

## Tritanomaly

61.0960, -5.4703, 27.9798

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798 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(93, 47, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 47, 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(93, 47, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 47, 51) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798 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(93, 47, 51) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 47, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(93, 47, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 47, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 47, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 47, 51)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 61.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 47, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 47,  
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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