

# Converting Colors

YUV(61.2640, -30.2032,  
74.3135)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(61.2640, -30.2032, 74.3135)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(61.2640, -30.2032,  
74.3135)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	921E00
RGB	146, 30, 0
RGB Percent	57%, 12%, 0%
CMY	0.4275, 0.8824, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.79, 1.00, 0.43
HSL	12°, 100%, 29%
HSV	12°, 100%, 57%
XYZ	12.3183, 7.0395, 0.7095
YIQ	61.2640, 78.7660, 15.2620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

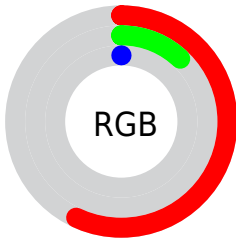
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	146, 38, 0
Decimal	9575936
CIE Lab	31.90, 46.58, 44.85
CIE LCh	32, 64.659, 43.913
Yxy	7.0395, 0.6138, 0.3508
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287766016 (0xFF921E00)
YUV	61.2640, -30.2032, 74.3135
Hunter-Lab	26.5321, 36.4427, 16.9870

# Details

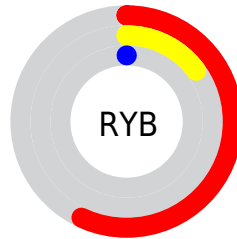
The YUV color **61.2640, -30.2032, 74.3135** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **84.7360, 30.2032, -74.3135**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.5590, -34.2926, 79.3168**, and **25.7140, -12.6770, 52.8708** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.2640, -30.2032, 74.3135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.0180, -27.1239, 66.6362**.

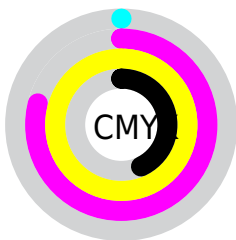
# Distribution



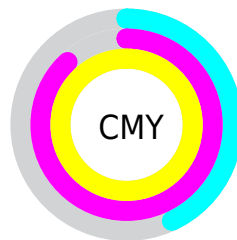
- Red (57%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 61.2640, -30.2032, 74.3135 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 61.2640, -30.2032, 74.3135 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.2640, -30.2032,  
74.3135

61.2640, -30.2032,  
74.3135

252.2640,  
-10.4832, 2.3995

34.6840, -17.0992,  
71.3141

117.5590,  
-34.2926, 79.3168

25.7140, -12.6770,  
52.8708

144.8260,  
-35.9032, 82.5906

17.7550, -8.2602,  
36.1719

168.3090,  
-35.1553, 76.0280

7.2900, -3.1010,  
14.6547


187.5950,  
-32.3383, 59.1142


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


206.9950,  
-29.0845, 42.1004


226.5090,


-25.3939, 24.9866


 247.3110,  
-21.8453, 6.7433


 61.2640, -30.2032,  
74.3135

 70.0180, -27.1239,  
66.6362

 78.0710, -24.1920,  
59.5737

 86.8250, -21.1127,  
51.8965

 94.8780, -18.1809,  
44.8340

 103.6320,  
-15.1016, 37.1567

■ 112.3860,  
-12.0223, 29.4795

■ 120.4390, -9.0904,  
22.4170

■ 129.1930, -6.0111,  
14.7397

■ 137.2460, -3.0793,  
7.6773

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.9960, 0.0020, 92.9655



61.2640, -30.2032, 74.3135



70.7790, -34.8940, 38.7818

# Triad

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



61.2640, -30.2032, 74.3135



60.3080, -7.5468, -52.8901



63.5020, 55.4615, -55.6913

# Complementary

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



61.2640, -30.2032, 74.3135



84.7360, 30.2032, -74.3135

# 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.



72.0790, 50.2471, -63.2133



61.2640, -30.2032, 74.3135



66.9370, 15.3141, -58.7037

# Square

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



61.2640, -30.2032, 74.3135



52.8300, -26.0452, -46.3319



72.2950, 35.8436, -63.4027



74.7850, 36.5880, 24.7446



# Rectangle

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



61.2640, -30.2032, 74.3135



70.0380, -34.5287, 14.8757



72.2950, 35.8436, -63.4027



67.2520, 54.5988, -58.9800

# Sweetspot

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



61.2640, -30.2032, 74.3135



156.0870, -11.8749, 28.8647



56.9920, 29.5839, 78.0600



74.2750, -7.0376, 17.2988



222.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.2640, -30.2032, 74.3135



79.4040, -39.1462, 96.1157



103.5280, -51.0393, 37.2479



69.6800, -1.3212, 3.7886



57.6980, -28.4451, 70.4249



4.1640, -2.0529, 5.1182



# Inverse Universe

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



84.7360, 30.2032, -74.3135



109.5960, 39.1462, -96.1157



42.4720, 51.0393, -37.2479



70.7330, 1.6106, -3.2738



79.7150, 28.7345, -69.9101

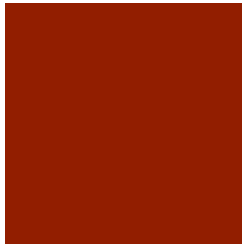


5.8360, 2.0529, -5.1182



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 61.2640, -30.2032, 74.3135 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

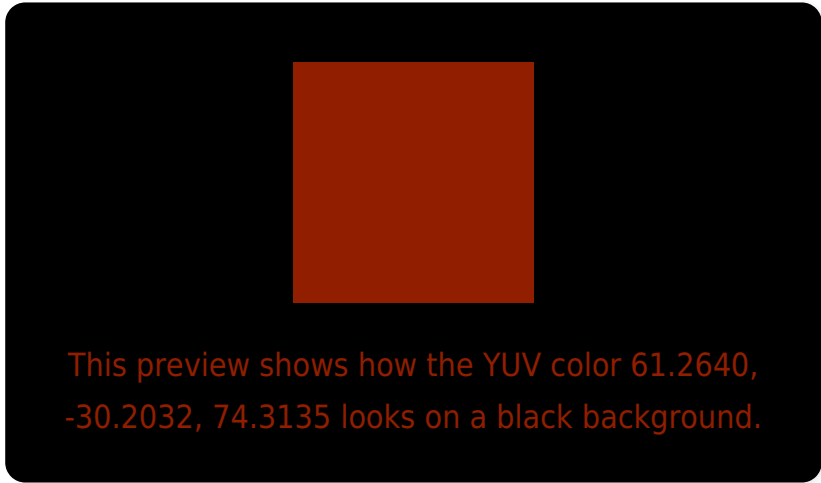
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

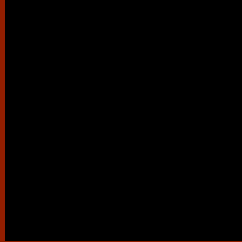
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 61.2640, -30.2032, 74.3135

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.2640, -30.2032, 74.3135.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.2640, -30.2032,



# 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



### Protanopia

72.8510, -27.5345, 11.5317

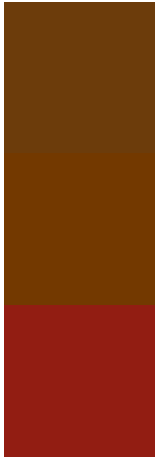
### Deuteranopia

71.8540, -35.4240, 22.0530

### Tritanopia

63.2820, -17.3940, 72.5437

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

68.7660, -28.4786, 34.4082

## Deuteranomaly

67.8440, -33.4471, 41.3558

## Tritanomaly

62.7290, -22.0514, 73.0287

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.3040, -10.9959, 26.9204

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 61.2640, -30.2032, 74.3135 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(146, 30, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 30, 0)  
}
```

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(146, 30, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 30, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 61.2640, -30.2032, 74.3135 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(146, 30, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 30, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 30, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 30, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 30, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 30, 0)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 61.2640, -30.2032, 74.3135 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 30, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146, 30,  
0) }
```

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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