

# Converting Colors

YUV(61.2980, -28.7409,  
25.1717)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(61.2980, -28.7409,  
25.1717)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A3A03
RGB	90, 58, 3
RGB Percent	35%, 23%, 1%
CMY	0.6471, 0.7725, 0.9882
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.97, 0.65
HSL	38°, 94%, 18%
HSV	38°, 97%, 35%
XYZ	5.7459, 5.2063, 0.7882
YIQ	61.2980, 36.7270, -10.3210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

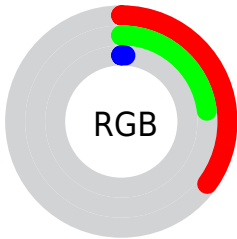
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	54, 90, 3
Decimal	5913091
CIE Lab	27.31, 9.53, 35.82
CIE LCh	27, 37.067, 75.095
Yxy	5.2063, 0.4894, 0.4435
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284103171 (0xFF5A3A03)
YUV	61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717
Hunter-Lab	22.8174, 5.0198, 13.9240

# Details

The YUV color **61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **31.7020, 28.7409, -25.1717**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.5050, -29.3360, 29.3751**, and **21.0530, -10.3791, 15.7395** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.3690, -29.7619, 25.9864**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.0850, -25.6779, 22.7275**.

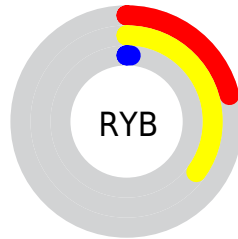
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (23%)

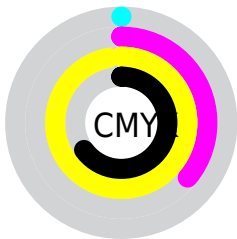
Blue (1%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (1%)

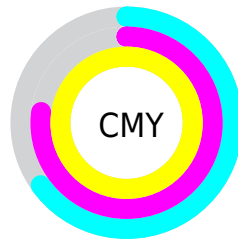


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717 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 61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.2980, -28.7409,  
25.1717

61.2980, -28.7409,  
25.1717

252.6060, -9.1728,  
2.0995

40.5670, -19.9995,  
21.4277

110.5050,  
-29.3360, 29.3751

21.0530, -10.3791,  
15.7395

136.2880,  
-30.2150, 31.3194

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

162.6580,  
-31.3834, 32.7489

190.1420,  
-32.1150, 34.0785

217.3160,  
-32.6938, 33.0489

236.8300,

-29.0032, 15.9351

■ 249.4140,  
-21.4031, 4.8989

■ 61.2980, -28.7409,  
25.1717

■ 61.2980, -28.7409,  
25.1717

■ 60.3690, -29.7619,  
25.9864

■ 64.0850, -25.6779,  
22.7275

■ 67.4590, -22.9043,  
19.7685

■ 70.2460, -19.8413,  
17.3243

■ 73.0330, -16.7783,  
14.8801

■ 76.4070, -14.0047,  
11.9211

■ 79.1940, -10.9416,  
9.4769

■ 81.9810, -7.8786,  
7.0327

■ 84.7680, -4.8156,  
4.5885

■ 88.1420, -2.0420,  
1.6295

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.1440, -18.3120, 40.2157



61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717



59.3510, -29.2600, 4.9542

# Triad

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



61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717



54.6780, 11.4977, -47.9526



66.4360, 19.0121, 15.4036

# Complementary

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



61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717



31.7020, 28.7409, -25.1717

# 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.



60.5280, 29.3197, -24.1421



61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717



56.4680, 23.4333, -49.5224

# Square

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



61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717



50.7850, -0.8800, -44.5384



55.8300, 31.1428, -48.9629



64.3050, 7.7376, 38.3205



# Rectangle

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



61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717



56.7880, -22.0805, -11.2151



55.8300, 31.1428, -48.9629



66.1680, 22.1022, 4.2377

# Sweetspot

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



61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717



106.0800, -11.3784, 9.5768



32.7750, 1.5899, 50.1863



51.9100, -6.8576, 6.2179



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717



78.4210, -38.6616, 33.8338



77.0920, -36.5274, 2.5503



44.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295



73.3930, -36.1827, 32.1043



158.9130, -78.3441, 68.4823



# Inverse Universe

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



31.7020, 28.7409, -25.1717



38.5790, 38.6616, -33.8338



15.9080, 36.5274, -2.5503



42.7440, 1.6052, -1.5295



36.0200, 36.4721, -31.5895

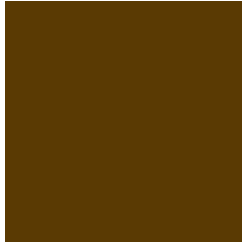


78.0870, 78.3441, -68.4823



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

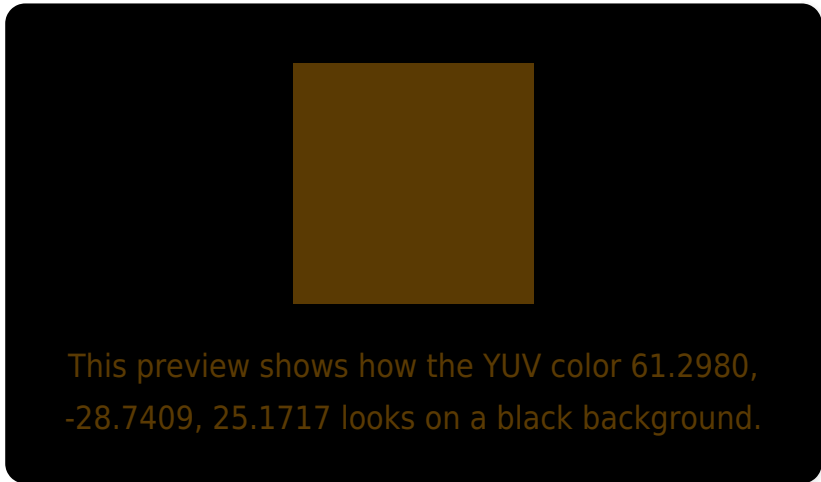
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

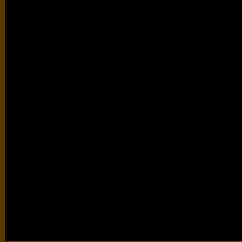
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.2980, -28.7409,



# 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

61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717

### Protanopia

60.7800, -26.5135, 10.7169

### Deuteranopia

60.9120, -30.0296, 18.4942



## Tritanopia

65.8180, -3.8543, 22.9616

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717

## Protanomaly

60.6990, -26.9666, 16.0500

## Deuteranomaly

61.3360, -29.7456, 20.7533

## Tritanomaly

63.8260, -12.7322, 23.8316

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.3080, -10.5048, 9.3769

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717 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(90, 58, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 58, 3)  
}
```

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(90, 58, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 58, 3) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717 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(90, 58, 3) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 58, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 58, 3)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 58, 3); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 58, 3); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 58, 3) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 61.2980, -28.7409, 25.1717 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 58, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 58,  
3) }
```

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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