

Converting Colors

YUV(61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848)
contains.

YUV(61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(61.3070, -9.0254,
1.4848)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F402B
RGB	63, 64, 43
RGB Percent	25%, 25%, 17%
CMY	0.7529, 0.7490, 0.8314
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.33, 0.75
HSL	63°, 20%, 21%
HSV	63°, 33%, 25%
XYZ	4.3193, 4.8980, 3.0032
YIQ	61.3070, 6.1450, -6.7430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

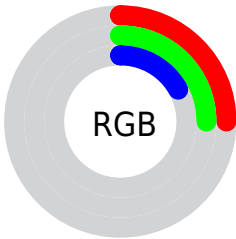
Format	Color
RYB	43, 64, 44
Decimal	4145195
CIELab	26.44, -4.51, 12.75
CIELCh	26, 13.523, 109.491
Yxy	4.8980, 0.3534, 0.4008
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282335275 (0xFF3F402B)
YUV	61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848
Hunter-Lab	22.1314, -3.8923, 7.4462

Details

The YUV color **61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **45.6930, 9.0254, -1.4848**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.0790, -9.8989, 1.6847**, and **19.1930, -9.4621, 1.5847** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.6230, -11.6461, 2.0846**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.9910, -6.4046, 0.8849**.

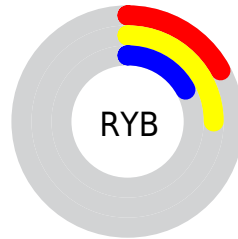
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (25%)

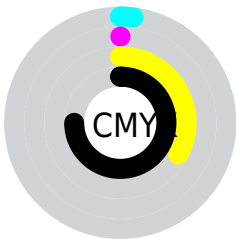
Blue (17%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (17%)

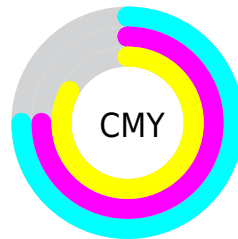


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (75%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848 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 61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.3070, -9.0254,
1.4848

■ 61.3070, -9.0254,
1.4848

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 39.4210, -8.5886,
1.3848

■ 109.0790, -9.8989,
1.6847

■ 19.1930, -9.4621,
1.5847

■ 133.9650,
-10.3357, 1.7847

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 160.2640,
-10.4832, 2.3995

■ 187.1500,
-10.9199, 2.4995

■ 215.0360,
-11.3567, 2.5994

■ 243.6230,

-11.6461, 2.0846

254.3160, -2.6208,
0.5999

61.3070, -9.0254,
1.4848

61.3070, -9.0254,
1.4848

60.6230, -11.6461,
2.0846

61.9910, -6.4046,
0.8849

59.5260, -14.5563,
2.1697

63.0880, -3.4944,
0.7998

58.8420, -17.1771,
2.7696

63.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

58.0440, -20.2347,
3.4694

64.5700, 2.1840,
-0.4999

57.0610, -22.7081,
3.4545

65.5530, 4.6574,
-0.4850

■ 56.3770, -25.3289,
4.0544

■ 66.2370, 7.2782,
-1.0848

■ 55.8070, -27.5129,
4.5543

■ 67.0350, 10.3357,
-1.7847

■ 67.7190, 12.9565,
-2.3846

■ 68.8160, 15.8667,
-2.4696

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.4220, -10.0680, 9.2769



61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848



60.1640, -5.5039, -8.0368

Triad

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



61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848



58.0880, 9.8166, -22.0022



64.1420, 1.4090, 14.7845

Complementary

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



61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848



45.6930, 9.0254, -1.4848

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.



64.2380, 5.7987, 6.8073



61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848



60.7730, 10.9579, -14.7099

Square

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



61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848



57.3500, 5.7435, -22.2319



62.7960, 9.4676, -3.3291



63.4860, -3.6906, 17.1138

Rectangle

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



61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848



59.0430, -1.9932, -14.0697



62.7960, 9.4676, -3.3291



64.1740, 2.8722, 12.1254

Sweetspot

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



61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848



83.0880, -3.4944, 0.7998



49.8660, -3.3849, 12.3955



42.4300, -2.1840, 0.4999



171.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848



79.9390, -14.2669, 2.6845



58.3170, -7.5513, -4.6630



32.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



84.4470, -41.6324, 6.6240



195.4740, -96.3687, 16.2473

Inverse Universe

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



45.6930, 9.0254, -1.4848



55.3600, 14.1195, -2.0697



48.6830, 7.5513, 4.6630



30.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



12.5530, 41.6324, -6.6240



28.8250, 96.2213, -15.6325

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

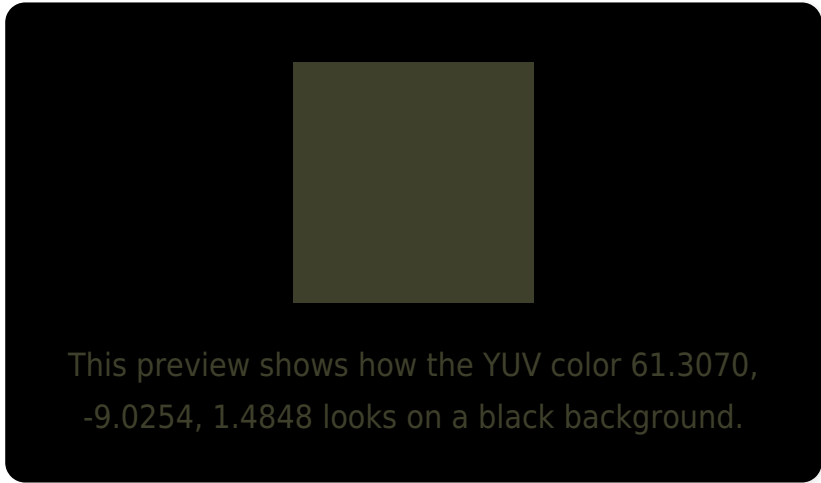
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

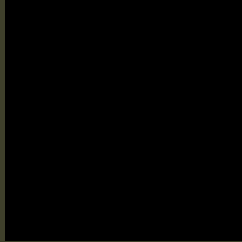
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848.

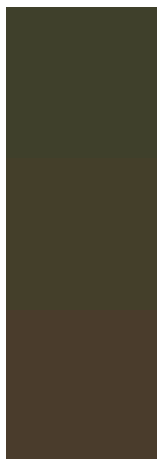


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.3070, -9.0254,

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

61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848

Protanopia

62.1010, -9.9098, 5.1734

Deuteranopia

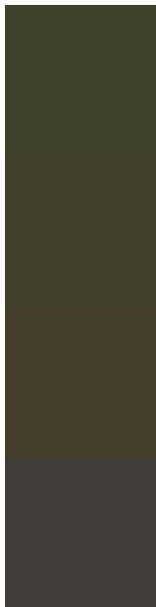
62.3620, -9.0525, 10.2065



Tritanopia

63.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848

Protanomaly

61.5030, -9.6150, 3.9439

Deuteranomaly

61.7530, -8.7522, 7.2326

Tritanomaly

62.4410, -2.1894, 2.2442

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.0880, -3.4944, 0.7998

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848 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(63, 64, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 64, 43)  
}
```

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(63, 64, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 64, 43) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848 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(63, 64, 43) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 64, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 64, 43)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 64, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 64, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 64, 43)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 61.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 64, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 64,  
43) }
```

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