

# Converting Colors

YUV(61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(61.4230, -14.9985,  
4.0140)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	42411F
RGB	66, 65, 31
RGB Percent	26%, 25%, 12%
CMY	0.7412, 0.7451, 0.8784
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.53, 0.74
HSL	58°, 36%, 19%
HSV	58°, 53%, 26%
XYZ	4.3844, 5.0378, 2.0376
YIQ	61.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

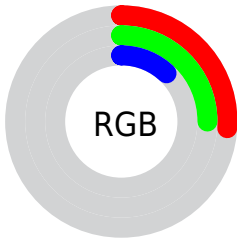
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	32, 66, 31
Decimal	4342047
CIELab	26.84, -5.35, 20.77
CIELCh	27, 21.444, 104.434
Yxy	5.0378, 0.3826, 0.4396
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282532127 (0xFF42411F)
YUV	61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140
Hunter-Lab	22.4450, -4.4107, 10.3289

# Details

The YUV color **61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **35.5770, 14.9985, -4.0140**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.3800, -16.4563, 4.9287**, and **19.7800, -9.7515, 1.0699** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.6250, -18.0561, 4.7139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.2210, -11.9410, 3.3142**.

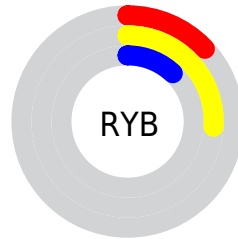
# Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (25%)

Blue (12%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (12%)

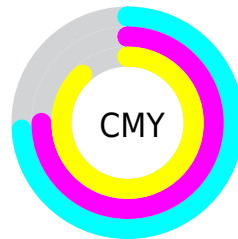


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (53%)

Black (74%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (88%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140 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 61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61.4230, -14.9985,  
4.0140

■ 61.4230, -14.9985,  
4.0140

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 39.0100, -15.2879,  
3.4992

■ 109.3800,  
-16.4563, 4.9287

■ 19.7800, -9.7515,  
1.0699

■ 134.5650,  
-17.0405, 5.6435

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 160.4510,  
-17.4773, 5.7435

■ 187.6360,  
-18.0615, 6.4582

■ 215.5220,  
-18.4983, 6.5582

■ 244.4080,

-18.9351, 6.6582

252.6060, -9.1728,  
2.0995

61.4230, -14.9985,  
4.0140

61.4230, -14.9985,  
4.0140

60.6250, -18.0561,  
4.7139

62.2210, -11.9410,  
3.3142

59.9410, -20.6769,  
5.3137

62.9050, -9.3202,  
2.7143

58.5560, -23.4451,  
6.5284

64.2900, -6.5520,  
1.4997

57.8720, -26.0659,  
7.1283

64.9740, -3.9312,  
0.8998

57.3020, -28.2499,  
7.6281

65.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

■ 66.5700, 2.1840,  
-0.4999

■ 67.2540, 4.8048,  
-1.0998

■ 68.6390, 7.5730,  
-2.3144

■ 69.3230, 10.1938,  
-2.9143

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.0870, -15.3259, 15.7097



61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140



59.3010, -10.0084, -9.9110

# Triad

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



61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140



51.4810, 17.0179, -45.1488



65.1690, 3.8607, 21.7768

# Complementary

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



61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140



35.5770, 14.9985, -4.0140

# 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.



65.2150, 10.7400, 8.5814



61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140



56.4270, 19.0165, -32.8235

# Square

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



61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140



50.3580, 10.1765, -44.1640



62.7720, 15.8884, -9.4470



64.1390, -4.0125, 27.0651



# Rectangle

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



61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140



57.1300, -4.0081, -21.1620



62.7720, 15.8884, -9.4470



65.7170, 6.0555, 17.7882

# Sweetspot

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



61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140



84.8170, -5.8258, 1.9145



41.5790, -4.7224, 21.4172



42.0880, -3.4944, 0.7998



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.



61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140



79.4420, -23.8819, 6.6284



57.2260, -12.9294, -6.3372



32.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



84.1810, -41.5012, 11.2423



194.9420, -96.1064, 25.4839



# Inverse Universe

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



35.5770, 14.9985, -4.0140



38.5580, 23.8819, -6.6284



39.7740, 12.9294, 6.3372



30.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



12.8190, 41.5012, -11.2423



29.0580, 96.1064, -25.4839



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

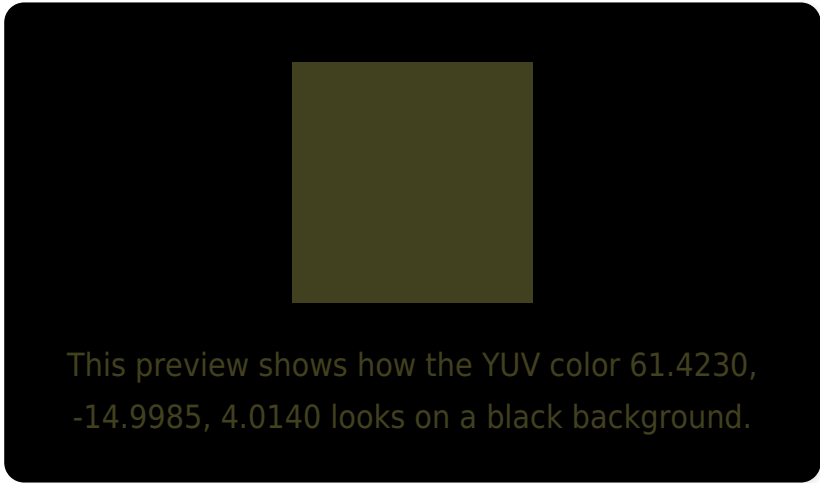
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

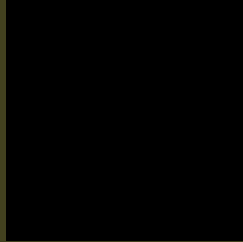
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140.



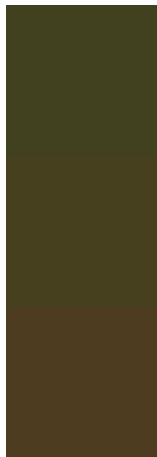
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.4230, -14.9985,



# 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

61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140

### Protanopia

62.0320, -15.2988, 6.9879

### Deuteranopia

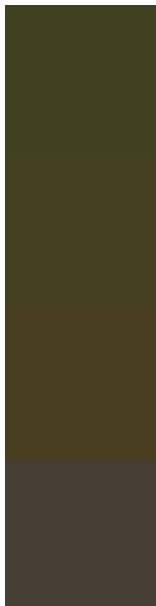
62.1900, -14.8837, 13.8654



## Tritanopia

64.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140

## Protanomaly

61.7330, -15.1514, 6.3732

## Deuteranomaly

62.1680, -14.8728, 10.3767

## Tritanomaly

63.0670, -4.9630, 5.2032

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.9310, -5.3890, 1.8145

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140 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(66, 65, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 65, 31)  
}
```

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(66, 65, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 65, 31) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140 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(66, 65, 31) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 65, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 65, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 65, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 65, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 65, 31)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 61.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 65, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 65,  
31) }
```

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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