

# Converting Colors

YUV(61.4770, -30.3082,  
14.4907)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(61.4770, -30.3082, 14.4907)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(61.4770, -30.3082,  
14.4907)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4E4100
RGB	78, 65, 0
RGB Percent	31%, 25%, 0%
CMY	0.6941, 0.7451, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 1.00, 0.69
HSL	50°, 100%, 15%
HSV	50°, 100%, 31%
XYZ	5.0322, 5.4003, 0.7771
YIQ	61.4770, 28.6130, -17.4590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

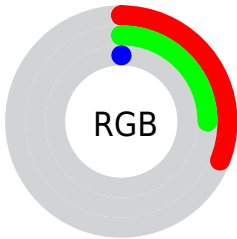
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	16, 78, 0
Decimal	5128448
CIE Lab	27.85, -1.24, 36.89
CIE LCh	28, 36.916, 91.930
Yxy	5.4003, 0.4489, 0.4818
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283318528 (0xFF4E4100)
YUV	61.4770, -30.3082, 14.4907
Hunter-Lab	23.2385, -2.0142, 14.2842

# Details

The YUV color **61.4770, -30.3082, 14.4907** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **16.5230, 30.3082, -14.4907**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.2000, -30.1716, 17.3646**, and **22.1720, -10.9308, 5.9882** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.4770, -30.3082, 14.4907**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.9760, -27.1032, 13.1760**.

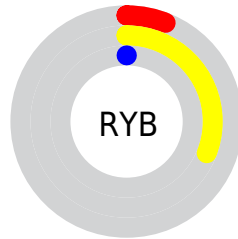
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (25%)

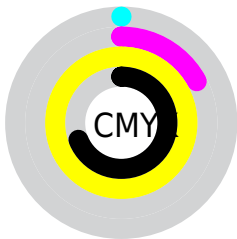
Blue (0%)



Red (6%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (0%)

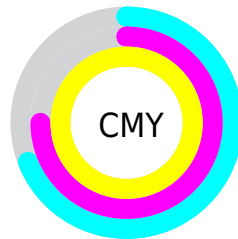


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 61.4770, -30.3082, 14.4907 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 61.4770, -30.3082, 14.4907 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61.4770, -30.3082,  
14.4907

■ 61.4770, -30.3082,  
14.4907

■ 252.4920, -9.6096,  
2.1995

■ 41.3870, -20.4038,  
11.0616

■ 110.2000,  
-30.1716, 17.3646

■ 22.1720, -10.9308,  
5.9882

■ 136.2710,  
-31.1926, 18.1793

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 162.7550,  
-31.9242, 19.5089


■ 190.2390,  
-32.6558, 20.8384


■ 218.3100,  
-33.6768, 21.6531


■ 241.4120,


-31.7551, 11.9167


 249.3000,  
-21.8399, 4.9989


 61.4770, -30.3082,  
14.4907

 62.9760, -27.1032,  
13.1760

 65.0620, -24.1876,  
11.3466

 66.4470, -21.4194,  
10.1320

 67.9460, -18.2144,  
8.8174

 70.0320, -15.2988,  
6.9879

■ 71.5310, -12.0938,  
5.6733

■ 73.0300, -8.8888,  
4.3587

■ 74.4150, -6.1206,  
3.1440

■ 76.5010, -3.2050,  
1.3146

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.0800, -24.6894, 32.3788



61.4770, -30.3082, 14.4907



58.8700, -23.1069, -8.6560

# Triad

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



61.4770, -30.3082, 14.4907



57.2030, 18.6339, -50.1670



66.6290, 13.0009, 30.1434

# Complementary

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



61.4770, -30.3082, 14.4907



16.5230, 30.3082, -14.4907

# 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.



66.7870, 23.2760, 1.0638



61.4770, -30.3082, 14.4907



57.2490, 28.9642, -50.2074

# Square

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



61.4770, -30.3082, 14.4907



54.0110, 6.4036, -47.3676



53.9380, 34.0476, -47.3036



63.8130, 0.5852, 45.7680



# Rectangle

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



61.4770, -30.3082, 14.4907



54.3820, -13.0063, -28.3990



53.9380, 34.0476, -47.3036



67.7850, 16.3750, 21.2366

# Sweetspot

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



61.4770, -30.3082, 14.4907



95.5310, -12.0938, 5.6733



24.8040, -5.8194, 46.6529



47.1870, -6.9942, 3.3440



179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.4770, -30.3082, 14.4907



80.3930, -39.6337, 18.9493



61.3340, -30.2377, -8.1859



37.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



180.8870, -89.1773, 43.0721

# Inverse Universe

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



16.5230, 30.3082, -14.4907



21.6070, 39.6337, -18.9493



16.6660, 30.2377, 8.1859



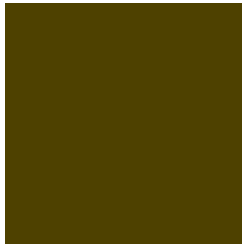
35.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147



48.5260, 89.4667, -42.5573

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 61.4770, -30.3082, 14.4907 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

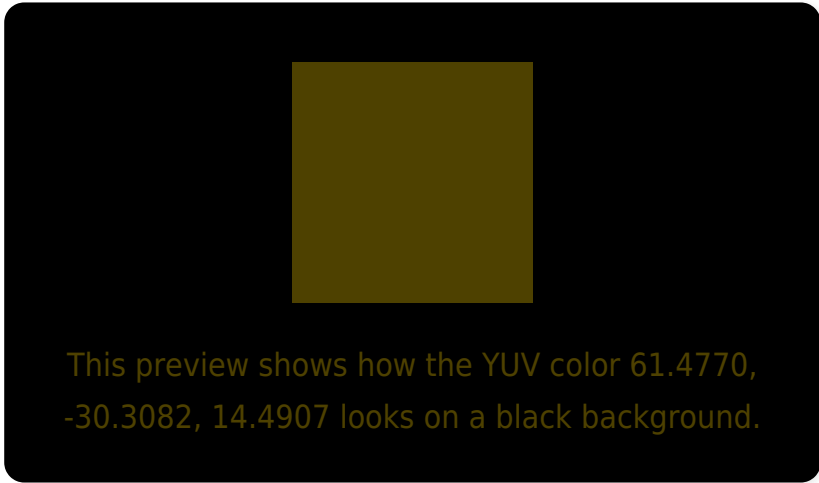
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

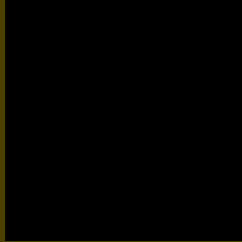
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 61.4770, -30.3082, 14.4907

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.4770, -30.3082, 14.4907.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.4770, -30.3082,





# 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

61.5090, -28.8449, 11.8316

### Deuteranopia

62.8950, -27.5562, 18.5091

### Tritanopia

67.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

61.6940, -29.4291, 12.5464

## Deuteranomaly

62.5420, -28.8612, 17.0647

## Tritanomaly

65.2870, -11.9735, 13.7803

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.8730, -10.7834, 5.3734

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 61.4770, -30.3082, 14.4907 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(78, 65, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 65, 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(78, 65, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 65, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 61.4770, -30.3082, 14.4907 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(78, 65, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 65, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(78, 65, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 65, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 65, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 65, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 61.4770, -30.3082, 14.4907 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 65, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 65,  
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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