

# Converting Colors

YUV(61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(61.4830, 4.1989,  
6.5924)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	453846
RGB	69, 56, 70
RGB Percent	27%, 22%, 27%
CMY	0.7294, 0.7804, 0.7255
CMYK	0.01, 0.20, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	296°, 11%, 25%
HSV	296°, 20%, 27%
XYZ	4.9739, 4.5358, 6.4077
YIQ	61.4830, 3.2540, 7.1100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

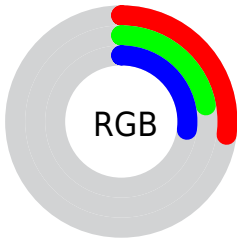
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	69, 56, 70
Decimal	4536390
CIE Lab	25.37, 8.71, -6.47
CIE LCh	25, 10.846, 323.392
Yxy	4.5358, 0.3125, 0.2850
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282726470 (0xFF453846)
YUV	61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924
Hunter-Lab	21.2973, 4.4177, -2.9304

# Details

The YUV color **61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **64.5170, -4.1989, -6.5924**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.8960, 4.4883, 7.1072**, and **18.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.3740, 6.2246, 10.1960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.8910, 2.0257, 3.6036**.

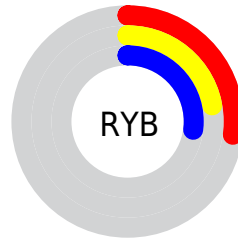
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (22%)

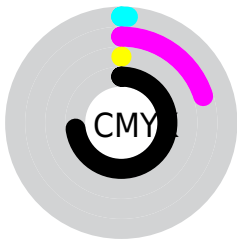
Blue (27%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (27%)

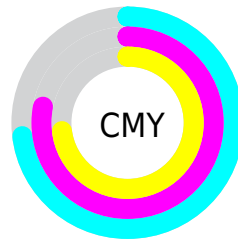


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924 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 61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61.4830, 4.1989,  
6.5924

■ 61.4830, 4.1989,  
6.5924

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 39.4830, 4.1989,  
6.5924

■ 108.8960, 4.4883,  
7.1072

■ 18.4830, 4.1989,  
6.5924

■ 134.3090, 4.7777,  
7.6220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 160.3090, 4.7777,  
7.6220

■ 187.7220, 5.0671,  
8.1368

■ 215.1350, 5.3564,  
8.6516

■ 243.7220, 5.0671,

8.1368

■ 61.4830, 4.1989,  
6.5924

■ 61.4830, 4.1989,  
6.5924

■ 57.3740, 6.2246,  
10.1960

■ 65.8910, 2.0257,  
3.6036

■ 52.9660, 8.3978,  
13.1848

■ 70.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 48.5580, 10.5709,  
16.1736

■ 74.4080, -2.1731,  
-2.9888

■ 44.4490, 12.5966,  
19.7772

■ 78.5170, -4.1989,  
-6.5924

■ 40.0410, 14.7698,  
22.7660

■ 82.9250, -6.3720,  
-9.5812

■ 35.9320, 16.7955,  
26.3696

■ 87.0340, -8.3978,  
-13.1848

■ 31.5240, 18.9687,  
29.3585

■ 91.4420, -10.5709,  
-16.1736

■ 27.4150, 20.9944,  
32.9620

■ 95.5510, -12.5966,  
-19.7772

■ 99.9590, -14.7698,  
-22.7660

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.8240, 6.9888, -1.5996



61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924



61.1910, 0.3988, 12.1105

# Triad

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



61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924



59.9810, -7.8786, 7.0327



56.7420, 4.5642, -17.3137

# Complementary

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



61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924



64.5170, -4.1989, -6.5924

# 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.



57.3250, 0.3328, -13.4400



61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924



59.1650, -6.9833, -0.1447

# Square

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



61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924



60.3560, -6.5845, 11.9658



58.2180, -4.0515, -7.2072



57.5510, 7.6164, -16.2692



# Rectangle

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



61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924



61.2190, -2.0800, 13.8399



58.2180, -4.0515, -7.2072



56.8130, 3.5432, -16.4990

# Sweetspot

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



61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924



88.1790, 1.8838, 2.4740



58.1830, 5.8258, -1.9145



44.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



173.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924



78.4880, 6.6614, 10.0960



61.0980, 1.4307, 7.8071



33.3530, 1.3050, 1.4444



38.7940, 29.6816, 46.6617



88.9670, 68.0503, 107.0229



# Inverse Universe

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



60.3000, -1.6269, 8.5069



76.6920, -2.8062, 13.4251



64.9020, -1.4307, -7.8071



33.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



30.3990, -11.5357, 60.1631



69.6970, -26.4726, 137.9547



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

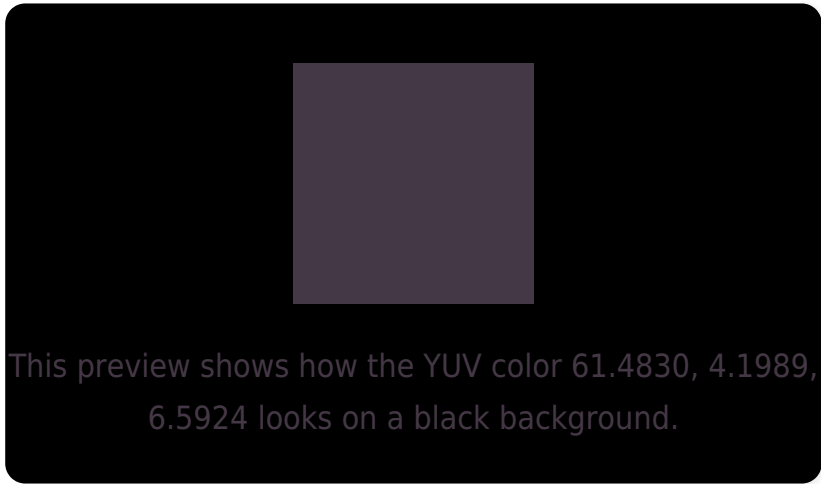
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.4830, 4.1989,



# 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

61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924

### Protanopia

60.7700, 5.5364, -2.4293

### Deuteranopia

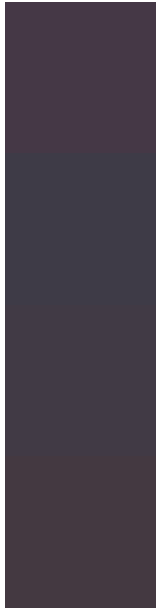
61.0370, 3.9258, 0.8446



## Tritanopia

60.8590, 0.5625, 6.2627

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924

## Protanomaly

61.2650, 4.7994, 0.6446

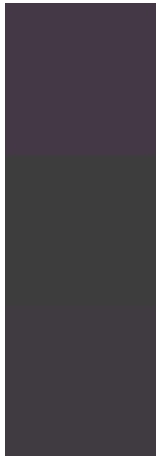
## Deuteranomaly

61.3470, 3.7729, 3.2037

## Tritanomaly

61.2010, 1.8729, 5.9627

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924 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(69, 56, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 56, 70)  
}
```

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(69, 56, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 56, 70) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924 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(69, 56, 70) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 56, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 56, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 56, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 56, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 56, 70)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 61.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 56, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 56,  
70) }
```

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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