

# Converting Colors

YUV(61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027)  
contains.

<b>YUV(61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(61.6480, 0.6665,  
19.6027)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	54323F
RGB	84, 50, 63
RGB Percent	33%, 20%, 25%
CMY	0.6706, 0.8039, 0.7529
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.25, 0.67
HSL	337°, 25%, 26%
HSV	337°, 40%, 33%
XYZ	5.6940, 4.5249, 5.2759
YIQ	61.6480, 16.0910, 11.2510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

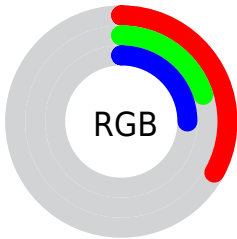
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	84, 50, 63
Decimal	5517887
CIELab	25.34, 17.47, -1.64
CIELCh	25, 17.547, 354.621
Yxy	4.5249, 0.3675, 0.2920
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283707967 (0xFF54323F)
YUV	61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027
Hunter-Lab	21.2718, 10.5545, 0.1850

# Details

The YUV color **61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **72.3520, -0.6665, -19.6027**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.9580, 0.5137, 21.9618**, and **17.2780, 1.8349, 18.1732** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.3820, 0.7977, 24.2210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.9140, 0.5354, 14.9844**.

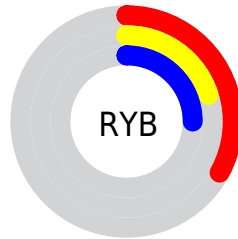
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (20%)

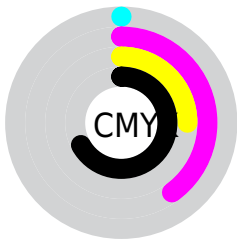
Blue (25%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (25%)

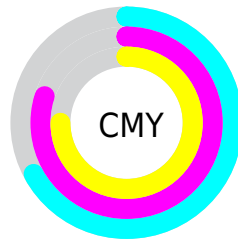


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027 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 61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.6480, 0.6665,  
19.6027

61.6480, 0.6665,  
19.6027

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

39.0500, 0.9614,  
18.3732

109.9580, 0.5137,  
21.9618

17.2780, 1.8349,  
18.1732

135.2570, 0.3663,  
22.5766

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

161.5560, 0.2189,  
23.1914

188.8550, 0.0715,  
23.8062

216.5670, 0.2135,  
24.9357

239.1850, 2.8668,

13.8698

■ 61.6480, 0.6665,  
19.6027

■ 61.6480, 0.6665,  
19.6027

■ 56.3820, 0.7977,  
24.2210

■ 66.9140, 0.5354,  
14.9844

■ 50.5290, 1.2182,  
29.3541

■ 72.7670, 0.1149,  
9.8513

■ 45.1490, 0.9125,  
34.0723

■ 78.1470, 0.4205,  
5.1331

■ 39.2960, 1.3331,  
39.2054

■ 84.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 34.0300, 1.4642,  
43.8237

■ 89.2660, -0.1311,  
-4.6183

■ 28.7640, 1.5953,  
48.4420

■ 94.5320, -0.2623,  
-9.2366

■ 100.3850, -0.6828,  
-14.3696

■ 105.7650, -0.3771,  
-19.0879

■ 111.6180, -0.7977,  
-24.2210

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.2000, 6.8034, 11.2256



61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027



60.7640, -5.3067, 22.1320

# Triad

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



61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027



58.4270, -11.0565, -0.3745



51.8740, 14.3591, -32.3385

# Complementary

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



61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027



72.3520, -0.6665, -19.6027

# 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.



50.1140, 10.2968, -36.0570



61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027



56.3160, -6.0718, -12.5551

# Square

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



61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027



59.1510, -12.3994, 10.3916



53.3020, 1.8231, -24.8209



57.2610, 14.1683, -17.7689



# Rectangle

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



61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027



60.7160, -9.2270, 19.5431



53.3020, 1.8231, -24.8209



50.3250, 13.6438, -36.2420

# Sweetspot

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



61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027



100.8700, 0.5571, 8.0070



60.1550, 11.7556, 9.5111



50.7340, 0.1311, 4.6183



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027



74.4260, 0.7760, 31.1984



62.5140, -6.1694, 18.8432



38.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



35.9550, 1.9942, 60.5525



79.5140, 4.6766, 133.7302



# Inverse Universe

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



61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027



74.4260, 0.7760, 31.1984



71.4860, 6.1694, -18.8432



38.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



35.9550, 1.9942, 60.5525

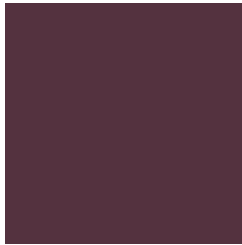


79.5140, 4.6766, 133.7302



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

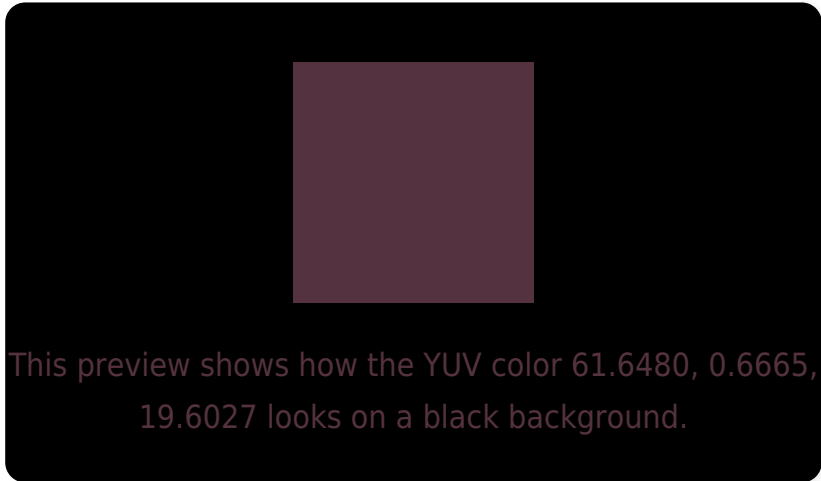
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

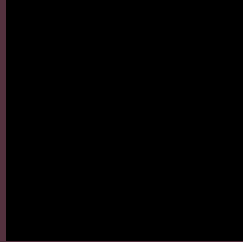
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.6480, 0.6665,



# 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

61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027

### Protanopia

60.7270, 4.0786, -1.5146

### Deuteranopia

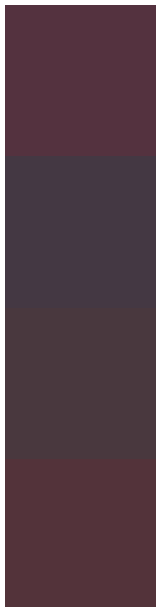
61.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



## Tritanopia

61.0240, -2.9698, 19.2730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027

## Protanomaly

60.8420, 3.0359, 6.2776

## Deuteranomaly

61.7670, 0.1149, 9.8513

## Tritanomaly

61.3660, -1.6594, 18.9730

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.0440, -0.0217, 6.9774

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027 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(84, 50, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 50, 63)  
}
```

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(84, 50, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 50, 63) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027 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(84, 50, 63) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 50, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(84, 50, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 50, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 50, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 50, 63)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 61.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 50, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 50,  
63) }
```

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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