

# Converting Colors

YUV(61.7200, -22.0470,  
24.8016)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(61.7200, -22.0470,  
24.8016)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5A3811
RGB	90, 56, 17
RGB Percent	35%, 22%, 7%
CMY	0.6471, 0.7804, 0.9333
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.81, 0.65
HSL	32°, 68%, 21%
HSV	32°, 81%, 35%
XYZ	5.7318, 5.0425, 1.2015
YIQ	61.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

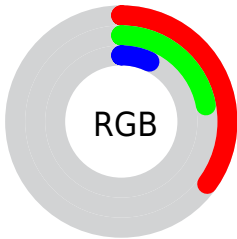
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	81, 90, 17
Decimal	5912593
CIELab	26.86, 11.35, 29.36
CIELCh	27, 31.480, 68.861
Yxy	5.0425, 0.4786, 0.4211
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284102673 (0xFF5A3811)
YUV	61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016
Hunter-Lab	22.4555, 6.2654, 12.5464

# Details

The YUV color **61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **45.2800, 22.0470, -24.8016**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.2860, -23.8050, 28.6902**, and **20.1780, -9.9478, 17.3839** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.3460, -24.8206, 27.7606**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.0940, -19.2733, 21.8426**.

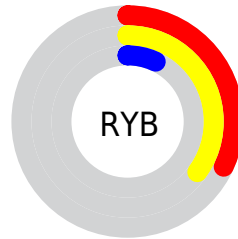
# Distribution



 Red (35%)

 Green (22%)

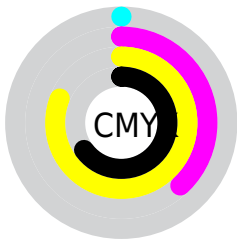
 Blue (7%)



 Red (32%)

 Yellow (35%)

 Blue (7%)

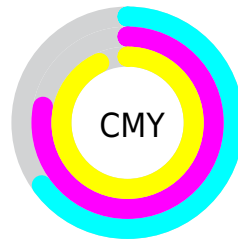


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (38%)

 Yellow (81%)

 Black (65%)



 Cyan (65%)

 Magenta (78%)

 Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016 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 61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.7200, -22.0470,  
24.8016

61.7200, -22.0470,  
24.8016

253.9740, -3.9312,  
0.8998

39.3930, -19.4207,  
22.4573

110.2860,  
-23.8050, 28.6902

20.1780, -9.9478,  
17.3839

136.0690,  
-24.6840, 30.6345

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


162.4390,  
-25.8524, 32.0640


189.9230,  
-26.5840, 33.3935


216.8090,  
-27.0208, 33.4935


237.0240,


-23.1828, 15.7650


 250.7820,  
-16.1615, 3.6992


 61.7200, -22.0470,  
24.8016


 61.7200, -22.0470,  
24.8016


 58.3460, -24.8206,  
27.7606


 65.0940, -19.2733,  
21.8426

 55.0860, -27.1574,  
30.6196

 68.4680, -16.4997,  
18.8836

 72.4290, -14.0155,  
15.4098

 75.8030, -11.2419,  
12.4508

 79.1770, -8.4683,  
9.4918

■ 82.5510, -5.6946,  
6.5328

■ 85.9250, -2.9210,  
3.5738

■ 89.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

■ 93.2600, 2.3368,  
-2.8590

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.6750, -13.6438, 36.2420



61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016



60.3390, -24.3241, 8.4727

# Triad

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



61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016



52.0050, 8.8715, -45.6084



65.3380, 17.5814, 7.5966

# Complementary

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



61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016



45.2800, 22.0470, -24.8016

# 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.



58.5940, 25.8362, -26.8309



61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016



54.0400, 19.2073, -47.3931

# Square

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



61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016



48.5680, -1.7590, -42.5941



53.9890, 26.6274, -47.3484



64.9510, 7.9122, 28.9840



# Rectangle

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



61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016



58.4020, -19.9182, -4.7376



53.9890, 26.6274, -47.3484



64.6680, 20.3767, -2.3398

# Sweetspot

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



61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016



106.1770, -8.4683, 9.4918



42.7030, 4.0904, 41.4795



52.3660, -5.1104, 5.8180



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016



73.0070, -34.0205, 38.5819



81.0800, -31.5914, 6.0688



44.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295



67.5230, -33.2888, 37.2523



145.4120, -71.6881, 80.3227



# Inverse Universe

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



45.2800, 22.0470, -24.8016



47.9930, 34.0205, -38.5819



25.9200, 31.5914, -6.0688



42.7440, 1.6052, -1.5295



42.4770, 33.2888, -37.2523

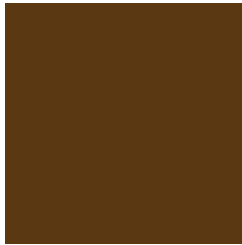


91.5880, 71.6881, -80.3227



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

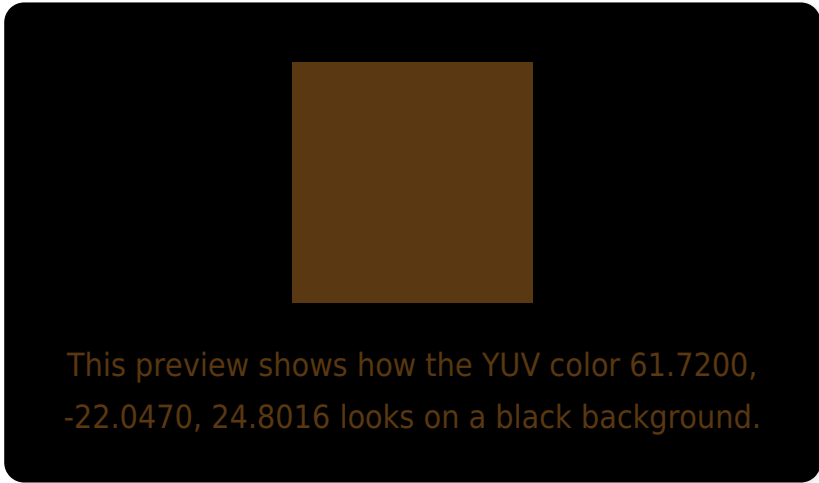
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

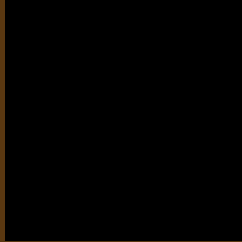
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.7200, -22.0470,



# 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

61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016

### Protanopia

61.2620, -20.8352, 9.4172

### Deuteranopia

61.7360, -23.0408, 16.8945



## Tritanopia

64.4160, -4.1491, 24.1912

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016

## Protanomaly

61.4800, -21.4356, 15.3650

## Deuteranomaly

61.5730, -22.4675, 19.6685

## Tritanomaly

63.1080, -10.4062, 24.4613

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.9920, -7.8841, 8.7770

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016 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(90, 56, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 56, 17)  
}
```

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(90, 56, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 56, 17) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016 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(90, 56, 17) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 56, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(90, 56, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 56, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 56, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 56, 17)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 61.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 56, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 56,  
17) }
```

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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