

# Converting Colors

YUV(61.7700, -14.1836,  
69.4847)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(61.7700, -14.1836,  
69.4847)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D1B21
RGB	141, 27, 33
RGB Percent	55%, 11%, 13%
CMY	0.4471, 0.8941, 0.8706
CMYK	0.00, 0.81, 0.77, 0.45
HSL	357°, 68%, 33%
HSV	357°, 81%, 55%
XYZ	11.6510, 6.5564, 2.0903
YIQ	61.7700, 66.0180, 26.0340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

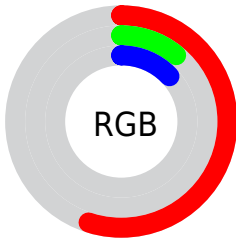
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	141, 27, 33
Decimal	9247521
CIE Lab	30.77, 46.76, 27.09
CIE LCh	31, 54.043, 30.089
Yxy	6.5564, 0.5740, 0.3230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287437601 (0xFF8D1B21)
YUV	61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847
Hunter-Lab	25.6055, 36.4112, 13.0837

# Details

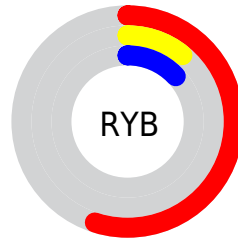
The YUV color **61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **106.2300, 14.1836, -69.4847**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.5980, -20.0148, 73.1436**, and **24.8170, -12.2348, 51.0265** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.0700, -15.8105, 77.9916**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.4700, -12.5567, 60.9778**.

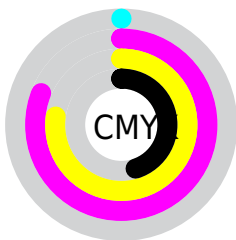
# Distribution



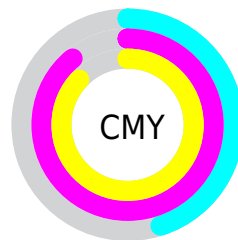
- Red (55%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847 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 61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.7700, -14.1836,  
69.4847

61.7700, -14.1836,  
69.4847

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

34.8560, -11.2680,  
67.6553

117.5980,  
-20.0148, 73.1436

24.8170, -12.2348,  
51.0265

144.6800,  
-21.0412, 75.7026

17.2710, -7.5286,  
34.8423

170.5550,  
-21.4726, 74.0583

5.0830, -2.5059,  
10.4512

189.9550,  
-18.2188, 57.0445

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

209.3550,  
-14.9650, 40.0307

228.9830,

-10.8376, 22.8169

249.1980, -6.9996,  
5.0884

61.7700, -14.1836,  
69.4847

61.7700, -14.1836,  
69.4847

52.0700, -15.8105,  
77.9916

71.4700, -12.5567,  
60.9778

42.9570, -17.7268,  
85.9837

81.2840, -10.4930,  
52.3709

90.9840, -8.8661,  
43.8640

100.6840, -7.2392,  
35.3571

111.0850, -5.4649,  
26.2355

■ 120.7850, -3.8380,  
17.7286

■ 130.5990, -1.7743,  
9.1217

■ 140.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 149.9990, 1.4795,  
-7.8921

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.4760, 8.6393, 75.8815



61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847



67.2900, -33.1740, 47.1037

# Triad

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



61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847



54.6200, -14.1097, -47.9017



63.7980, 46.4416, -55.9508

# Complementary

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



61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847



106.2300, 14.1836, -69.4847

# 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.



67.7130, 38.5955, -59.3843



61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847



60.9240, 4.9675, -53.4303

# Square

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



61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847



62.1870, -30.6582, -13.3190



65.8260, 23.7498, -57.7294



71.8860, 36.5382, -6.0390



# Rectangle

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



61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847



68.9410, -33.9879, 28.1157



65.8260, 23.7498, -57.7294



66.0320, 44.8472, -57.9101

# Sweetspot

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



61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847



153.3840, -5.6123, 26.8502



71.6900, 34.1698, 53.7689



73.3010, -3.1064, 16.3990



219.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847



60.2480, -22.3073, 108.5305



89.8490, -30.9846, 44.8594



66.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



41.1630, -16.8424, 82.2950



2.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



# Inverse Universe

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



61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847



60.2480, -22.3073, 108.5305



78.1510, 30.9846, -44.8594



66.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



41.1630, -16.8424, 82.2950



2.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

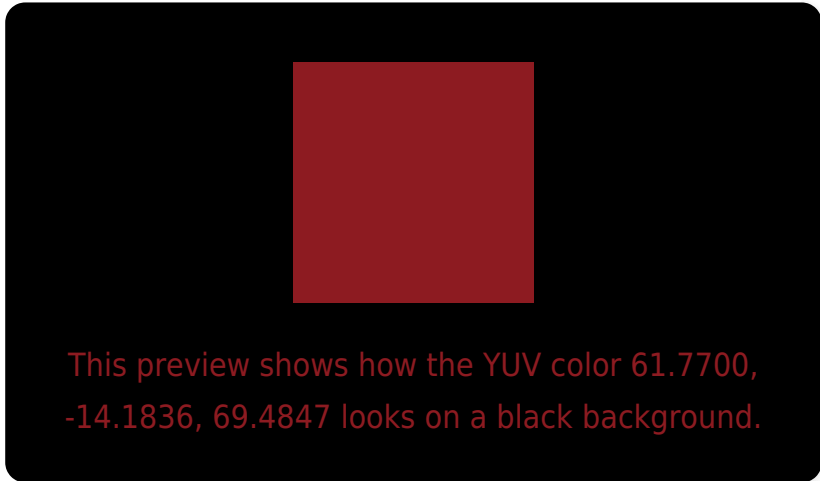
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

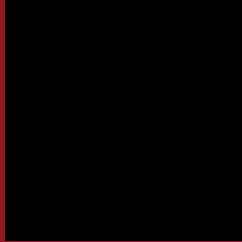
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.7700, -14.1836,



# 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

61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847

### Protanopia

73.0150, -12.8254, 7.0028

### Deuteranopia

71.7470, -23.0463, 18.6389



## Tritanopia

61.7870, -16.6570, 69.4698

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847

## Protanomaly

69.0440, -13.3327, 29.7794

## Deuteranomaly

67.7800, -19.6115, 37.0269

## Tritanomaly

62.0150, -15.7834, 69.2698

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.7860, -5.3175, 25.6207

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847 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(141, 27, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 27, 33)  
}
```

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(141, 27, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 27, 33) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847 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(141, 27, 33) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 27, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(141, 27, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 27, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 27, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 27,  
33) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 61.7700, -14.1836, 69.4847 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 27, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141, 27,  
33) }
```

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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