

# Converting Colors

YUV(61.8290, -3.3667,  
100.1280)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(61.8290, -3.3667,  
100.1280)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B00537
RGB	176, 5, 55
RGB Percent	69%, 2%, 22%
CMY	0.3098, 0.9804, 0.7843
CMYK	0.00, 0.97, 0.69, 0.31
HSL	342°, 94%, 35%
HSV	342°, 97%, 69%
XYZ	18.6484, 9.6145, 4.4873
YIQ	61.8290, 85.8660, 51.8020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

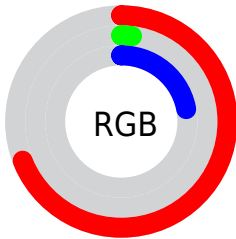
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	176, 5, 55
Decimal	11535671
CIE Lab	37.14, 61.48, 22.54
CIE LCh	37, 65.482, 20.134
Yxy	9.6145, 0.5694, 0.2936
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289725751 (0xFFB00537)
YUV	61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280
Hunter-Lab	31.0072, 53.0907, 13.1247

# Details

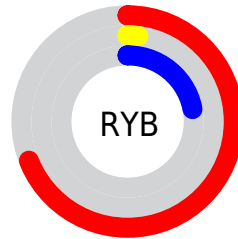
The YUV color **61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **119.1710, 3.3667, -100.1280**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.2230, -14.4069, 94.5204**, and **35.8670, -11.2734, 69.3996** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.4380, -3.6669, 103.1019**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.7630, -3.3342, 89.6618**.

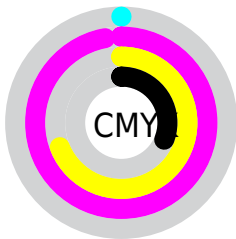
# Distribution



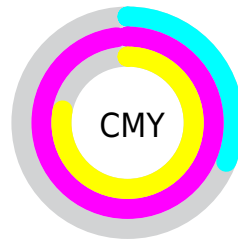
- Red (69%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280 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 61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.8290, -3.3667,  
100.1280

61.8290, -3.3667,  
100.1280

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

47.2310, -6.5229,  
85.7434

130.2230,  
-14.4069, 94.5204

35.8670, -11.2734,  
69.3996

155.1790,  
-14.3852, 87.5430

25.5290, -12.0928,  
52.1561

174.5790,  
-11.1314, 70.5292

17.2710, -7.5286,  
34.8423

194.6800, -7.7302,  
52.9006

4.4850, -2.2111,  
9.2217

214.7810, -4.3290,  
35.2721

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

235.1100, -0.0542,

17.4435

■ 61.8290, -3.3667,  
100.1280

■ 61.8290, -3.3667,  
100.1280

■ 58.4380, -3.6669,  
103.1019

■ 73.7630, -3.3342,  
89.6618

■ 85.2240, -2.5754,  
79.6106

■ 97.1580, -2.5429,  
69.1444

■ 108.6190, -1.7842,  
59.0931

■ 120.5530, -1.7516,  
48.6270

■ 132.6010, -1.2823,  
38.0609

■ 143.9480, -0.9604,  
28.1096

■ 155.9960, -0.4910,  
17.5435

■ 167.3430, -0.1691,  
7.5922

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.0280, 21.6782, 93.8144



61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280



77.4670, -38.1912, 69.7504

# Triad

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



61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280



61.1620, -29.6599, -53.6391



80.1150, 55.6523, -70.2609

# Complementary

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



61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280



119.1710, 3.3667, -100.1280

# 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.



81.9610, 42.4172, -71.8798



61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280



71.1480, -1.5520, -62.3968

# Square

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



61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280



77.8910, -38.4003, -3.4124



78.0050, 22.1825, -68.4104



70.1750, 58.0877, -58.0355



# Rectangle

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



61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280



82.0420, -40.4467, 46.4442



78.0050, 22.1825, -68.4104



81.8930, 52.3108, -71.8202

# Sweetspot

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



61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280



185.1990, -1.5771, 39.2905



60.3740, 57.0036, 56.6770



88.2140, -1.0915, 23.4913



242.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280



76.4080, -4.6381, 134.7002



76.0870, -35.0459, 87.6237



83.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



50.8770, -2.8974, 89.5619



8.5720, -0.7750, 15.2844



# Inverse Universe

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



61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280



76.4080, -4.6381, 134.7002



104.9130, 35.0459, -87.6237



83.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



50.8770, -2.8974, 89.5619



8.5720, -0.7750, 15.2844



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

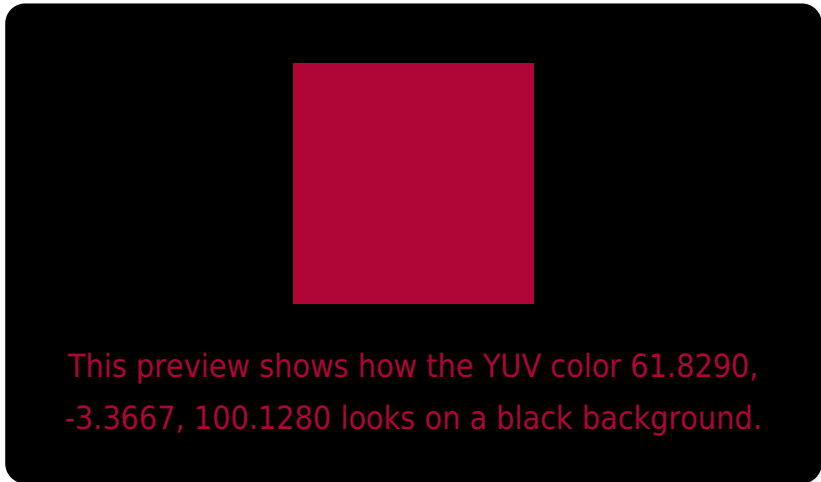
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

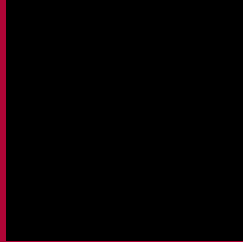
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.8290, -3.3667,



# 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

61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280

### Protanopia

89.8710, -4.3734, 2.7441

### Deuteranopia

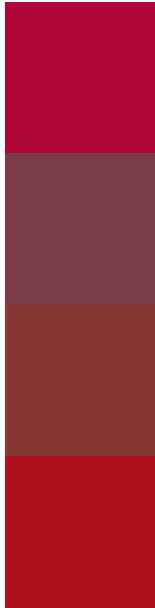
88.7300, -20.5729, 18.6538



## Tritanopia

67.9920, -24.1531, 93.8460

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280

## Protanomaly

79.6180, -3.7557, 38.0460

## Deuteranomaly

79.2250, -14.4079, 48.0377

## Tritanomaly

65.3650, -16.4489, 96.1499

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.5900, -1.2769, 36.3166

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280 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(176, 5, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 5, 55)  
}
```

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(176, 5, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 5, 55) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280 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(176, 5, 55) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 5, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(176, 5, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 5, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 5, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 5, 55)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 61.8290, -3.3667, 100.1280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 5, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176, 5,  
55) }
```

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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