

# Converting Colors

YUV(61.9060, -30.5197,  
82.5204)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(61.9060, -30.5197, 82.5204)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(61.9060, -30.5197,  
82.5204)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9C1A00
RGB	156, 26, 0
RGB Percent	61%, 10%, 0%
CMY	0.3882, 0.8980, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.83, 1.00, 0.39
HSL	10°, 100%, 31%
HSV	10°, 100%, 61%
XYZ	14.0797, 7.8067, 0.7648
YIQ	61.9060, 85.8260, 19.4740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

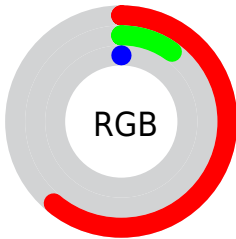
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	156, 31, 0
Decimal	10230272
CIE Lab	33.58, 50.86, 46.95
CIE LCh	34, 69.222, 42.710
Yxy	7.8067, 0.6216, 0.3446
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288420352 (0xFF9C1A00)
YUV	61.9060, -30.5197, 82.5204
Hunter-Lab	27.9405, 41.0534, 17.9355

# Details

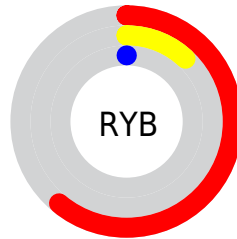
The YUV color **61.9060, -30.5197, 82.5204** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **94.0940, 30.5197, -82.5204**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.3750, -35.1879, 86.4941**, and **28.4050, -14.0037, 58.4038** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.9060, -30.5197, 82.5204**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.3610, -27.2930, 74.2284**.

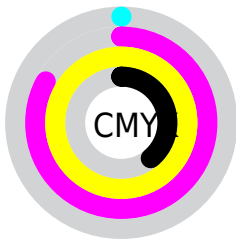
# Distribution



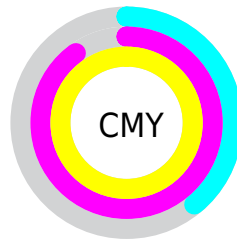
- Red (61%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (39%)




- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 61.9060, -30.5197, 82.5204 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 61.9060, -30.5197, 82.5204 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 61.9060, -30.5197,  
82.5204


 61.9060, -30.5197,  
82.5204

 252.3780,  
-10.0464, 2.2995

 37.3750, -18.4259,  
76.8471


 120.3750,  
-35.1879, 86.4941


 28.4050, -14.0037,  
58.4038


 148.2290,  
-37.0879, 89.2532


 19.8480, -9.2921,  
40.4753

 168.3090,  
-35.1553, 76.0280

 11.1770, -5.0173,  
22.6468


 187.7090,  
-31.9015, 59.0142


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 207.1090,  
-28.6477, 42.0004


 227.2100,


-25.2465, 24.3718


 248.0120,  
-21.6979, 6.1285

 61.9060, -30.5197,  
82.5204

 71.3610, -27.2930,  
74.2284

 80.7020, -24.5031,  
66.0363

 90.1570, -21.2764,  
57.7443

 99.4980, -18.4865,  
49.5523

 108.9530,  
-15.2598, 41.2602

■ 118.4080,  
-12.0331, 32.9682

■ 127.7490, -9.2433,  
24.7761

■ 137.2040, -6.0166,  
16.4841

■ 146.5450, -3.2267,  
8.2920

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.5560, 0.7119, 98.6134



61.9060, -30.5197, 82.5204



74.3450, -36.6521, 42.6704

# Triad

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



61.9060, -30.5197, 82.5204



63.1290, -9.4306, -55.3641



67.8050, 59.2561, -59.4650

# Complementary

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



61.9060, -30.5197, 82.5204



94.0940, 30.5197, -82.5204

# 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.



76.3820, 54.0417, -66.9870



61.9060, -30.5197, 82.5204



70.9150, 15.3249, -62.1925

# Square

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



61.9060, -30.5197, 82.5204



55.1780, -27.2028, -48.3911



76.1420, 37.8910, -66.7765



78.8110, 40.5192, 23.8448



# Rectangle

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



61.9060, -30.5197, 82.5204



74.1800, -36.5707, 16.5051



76.1420, 37.8910, -66.7765



72.2560, 58.5408, -63.3685

# Sweetspot

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



61.9060, -30.5197, 82.5204



167.1090, -11.8857, 32.3534



61.4640, 33.7882, 82.9081



79.5850, -7.1904, 19.6580



230.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.9060, -30.5197, 82.5204



80.9540, -39.9103, 107.9113



107.6920, -53.0922, 42.3661



73.9790, -1.4686, 4.4034



56.8450, -28.0246, 75.5579



6.2460, -3.0793, 7.6773



# Inverse Universe

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



94.0940, 30.5197, -82.5204



123.0460, 39.9103, -107.9113



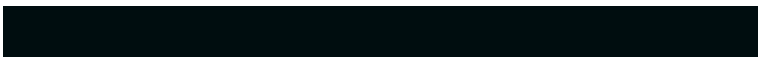
48.3080, 53.0922, -42.3661



76.0210, 1.4686, -4.4034



86.1550, 28.0246, -75.5579



9.3410, 2.7899, -8.1921



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 61.9060, -30.5197, 82.5204 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

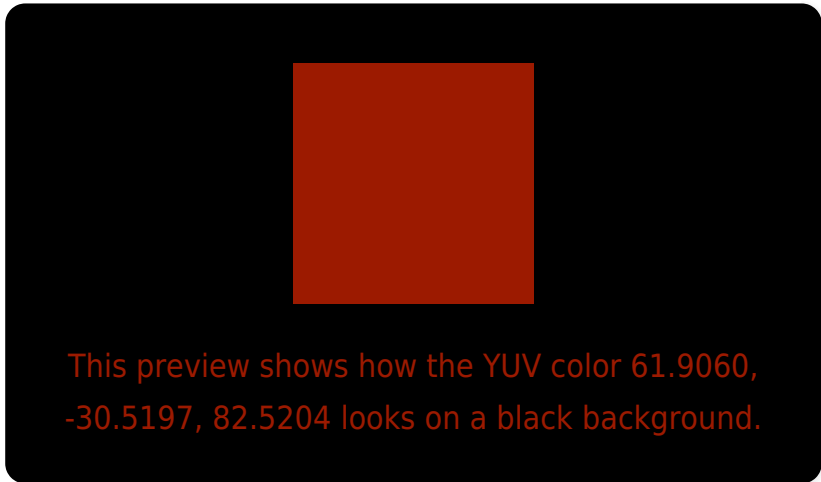
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.9060, -30.5197, 82.5204 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.9060, -30.5197, 82.5204.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.9060, -30.5197,



# 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



### Protanopia

76.9220, -28.5555, 12.3464

### Deuteranopia

75.6970, -37.3186, 23.0677

### Tritanopia

63.9410, -20.1839, 80.7357

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

71.5600, -29.3631, 38.0969

## Deuteranomaly

70.5240, -34.7683, 45.1445

## Tritanomaly

63.0290, -23.6783, 81.5356

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.9130, -11.2961, 29.8943

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 61.9060, -30.5197, 82.5204 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(156, 26, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 26, 0)  
}
```

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(156, 26, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 26, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 61.9060, -30.5197, 82.5204 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(156, 26, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 26, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 26, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 26, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 26, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 26, 0)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 61.9060, -30.5197, 82.5204 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 26, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 26,  
0) }
```

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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