

# Converting Colors

YUV(61.9740, -17.2422,  
23.7018)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(61.9740, -17.2422,  
23.7018)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59371B
RGB	89, 55, 27
RGB Percent	35%, 22%, 11%
CMY	0.6510, 0.7843, 0.8941
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.70, 0.65
HSL	27°, 53%, 23%
HSV	27°, 70%, 35%
XYZ	5.6838, 4.9354, 1.6900
YIQ	61.9740, 29.2520, -1.5000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

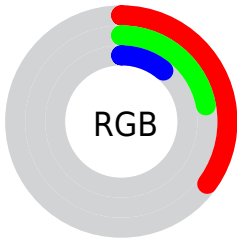
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	89, 78, 27
Decimal	5846811
CIE Lab	26.55, 12.12, 23.47
CIE LCh	27, 26.418, 62.688
Yxy	4.9354, 0.4618, 0.4009
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284036891 (0xFF59371B)
YUV	61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018
Hunter-Lab	22.2157, 6.7915, 11.0407

# Details

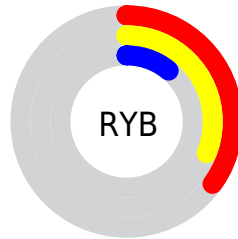
The YUV color **61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **54.0260, 17.2422, -23.7018**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.4260, -19.4370, 27.6904**, and **19.5910, -9.6584, 17.8987** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.0130, -19.7264, 27.1756**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.9350, -14.7580, 20.2280**.

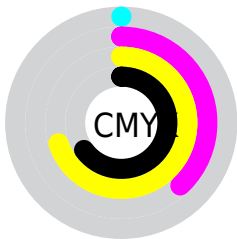
# Distribution



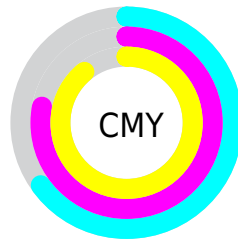
- Red (35%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018 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 61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61.9740, -17.2422,  
23.7018

■ 61.9740, -17.2422,  
23.7018

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 38.7350, -18.1104,  
22.1574

■ 110.4260,  
-19.4370, 27.6904

■ 19.5910, -9.6584,  
17.8987

■ 135.9100,  
-20.1686, 29.0199

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 162.3940,  
-20.9002, 30.3495


■ 189.8780,  
-21.6319, 31.6790


■ 217.4760,  
-21.9267, 32.9085


■ 237.5770,


-18.5255, 15.2800


 251.9220,  
-11.7935, 2.6994


 61.9740, -17.2422,  
23.7018


 61.9740, -17.2422,  
23.7018


 58.0130, -19.7264,  
27.1756


 65.9350, -14.7580,  
20.2280


 54.0520, -22.2106,  
30.6494

 69.8960, -12.2737,  
16.7542

 50.0910, -24.6949,  
34.1232

 73.8570, -9.7895,  
13.2804

 77.8180, -7.3053,  
9.8066

 81.1920, -4.5317,  
6.8476

■ 85.0390, -2.4842,  
3.4738

■ 89.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 92.9610, 2.4842,  
-3.4738

■ 96.9220, 4.9685,  
-6.9476

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.5650, -10.1385, 31.9535



61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018



60.6150, -19.5302, 10.8616

# Triad

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



61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018



50.1470, 6.8295, -43.9789



64.2510, 16.1453, 1.5339

# Complementary

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



61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018



54.0260, 17.2422, -23.7018

# 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.



57.6820, 22.3418, -26.0311



61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018



51.8400, 15.8549, -45.4637

# Square

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



61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018



53.8690, -4.8654, -26.1951



52.2620, 22.5488, -45.8338



64.7220, 8.5181, 21.2918



# Rectangle

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



61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018



59.1190, -17.3137, -0.1044



52.2620, 22.5488, -45.8338



62.7770, 18.3509, -5.9434

# Sweetspot

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



61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018



104.6330, -6.7211, 9.0919



49.4140, 5.7119, 34.7169



52.5940, -4.2368, 5.6181



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.



61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018



72.8310, -27.0317, 36.9822



80.1710, -26.2133, 7.7430



41.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295



60.1690, -29.6633, 41.0708



132.4870, -65.3161, 89.9039



# Inverse Universe

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



54.0260, 17.2422, -23.7018



60.1690, 27.0317, -36.9822



35.8290, 26.2133, -7.7430



40.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295



46.8310, 29.6633, -41.0708



102.5130, 65.3161, -89.9039



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

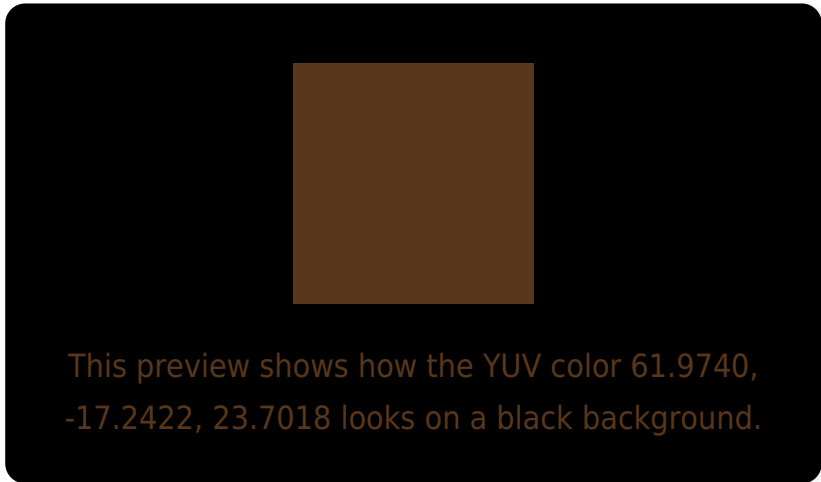
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.9740, -17.2422,



# 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

61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018

### Protanopia

61.3310, -15.4462, 7.6027

### Deuteranopia

61.8050, -17.6519, 15.0800



## Tritanopia

64.1170, -4.0017, 23.5764

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018

## Protanomaly

61.5490, -16.0467, 13.5505

## Deuteranomaly

61.8270, -17.6627, 18.5687

## Tritanomaly

63.1510, -8.9484, 23.5466

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.7470, -6.2843, 8.9919

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018 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(89, 55, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 55, 27)  
}
```

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(89, 55, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 55, 27) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018 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(89, 55, 27) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 55, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 55, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 55, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 55, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 55, 27)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 61.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 55, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 55,  
27) }
```

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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