

# Converting Colors

YUV(62.0080, -28.5979,  
72.7840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(62.0080, -28.5979,  
72.7840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	911F04
RGB	145, 31, 4
RGB Percent	57%, 12%, 2%
CMY	0.4314, 0.8784, 0.9843
CMYK	0.00, 0.79, 0.97, 0.43
HSL	11°, 95%, 29%
HSV	11°, 97%, 57%
XYZ	12.1890, 7.0085, 0.8252
YIQ	62.0080, 76.6110, 15.7710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

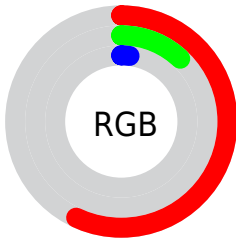
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	145, 37, 4
Decimal	9510660
CIE Lab	31.83, 46.00, 43.07
CIE LCh	32, 63.012, 43.119
Yxy	7.0085, 0.6088, 0.3500
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287700740 (0xFF911F04)
YUV	62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840
Hunter-Lab	26.4735, 35.8563, 16.6833

# Details

The YUV color **62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **86.9920, 28.5979, -72.7840**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.3030, -32.6874, 77.7873**, and **25.4150, -12.5296, 52.2560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.7910, -29.4770, 74.7283**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.6480, -25.9555, 65.2067**.

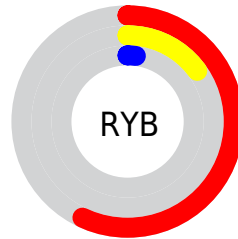
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (12%)

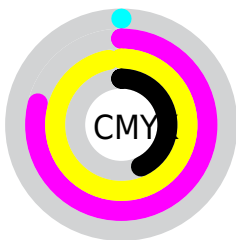
Blue (2%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (2%)

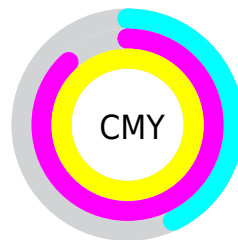


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (88%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840 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 62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62.0080, -28.5979,  
72.7840

62.0080, -28.5979,  
72.7840

252.7200, -8.7360,  
1.9996

34.3850, -16.9518,  
70.6994

117.3030,  
-32.6874, 77.7873

25.4150, -12.5296,  
52.2560

145.4560,  
-34.7348, 81.1611

17.4560, -8.1128,  
35.5571

169.2380,  
-34.1343, 75.2133

6.8770, -3.3904,  
14.1399

187.9370,  
-31.0279, 58.8143

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

207.4510,  
-27.3373, 41.7005

227.5520,

-23.9361, 24.0719

■ 247.6530,  
-20.5349, 6.4433

■ 62.0080, -28.5979,  
72.7840

■ 62.0080, -28.5979,  
72.7840

■ 59.7910, -29.4770,  
74.7283

■ 70.6480, -25.9555,  
65.2067

■ 78.8150, -22.5868,  
58.0442

■ 87.4550, -19.9443,  
50.4670

■ 96.2090, -16.8650,  
42.7897

■ 104.8490,  
-14.2226, 35.2124

■ 113.0160,  
-10.8539, 28.0500

■ 121.6560, -8.2114,  
20.4727

■ 130.4100, -5.1321,  
12.7954

■ 139.0500, -2.4897,  
5.2181

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.6260, 1.1704, 91.5360



62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840



70.7790, -34.8940, 38.7818

# Triad

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



62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840



59.6070, -7.6943, -52.2753



63.1600, 54.1511, -55.3913

# Complementary

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



62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840



86.9920, 28.5979, -72.7840

# 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.



71.7370, 48.9367, -62.9133



62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840



66.7090, 14.4405, -58.5038

# Square

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



62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840



52.2430, -25.7558, -45.8171



71.3660, 34.8226, -62.5880



75.2470, 35.8672, 22.5854



# Rectangle

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



62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840



70.3370, -34.6761, 15.4905



71.3660, 34.8226, -62.5880



67.0240, 53.7252, -58.7800

# Sweetspot

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



62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840



156.3150, -11.0013, 28.6647



59.2690, 29.4474, 75.1861



74.9760, -6.8902, 16.6840



222.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840



77.6430, -38.2780, 97.6601



102.5110, -48.5659, 37.2629



67.2670, -1.6106, 3.2738



55.6270, -27.4241, 69.6101



2.9790, -1.4686, 4.4034



# Inverse Universe

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



86.9920, 28.5979, -72.7840



111.3570, 38.2780, -97.6601



46.4890, 48.5659, -37.2629



68.3200, 1.3212, -3.7886



79.3730, 27.4241, -69.6101



4.4340, 1.7580, -3.8886



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840 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 62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.0080, -28.5979,



# 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

62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840

### Protanopia

72.9650, -27.0977, 11.4317

### Deuteranopia

71.8540, -35.4240, 22.0530



## Tritanopia

63.6840, -17.0992, 71.3141

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840

## Protanomaly

68.6950, -27.4576, 33.5935

## Deuteranomaly

68.2460, -33.1523, 40.1263

## Tritanomaly

63.2450, -21.3198, 71.6991

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.1190, -10.4117, 26.2056

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840 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(145, 31, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 31, 4)  
}
```

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(145, 31, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 31, 4) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840 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(145, 31, 4) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 31, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 31, 4)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 31, 4); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 31, 4);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 31, 4)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 62.0080, -28.5979, 72.7840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 31, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145, 31,  
4) }
```

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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