

# Converting Colors

YUV(62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(62.0340, -21.7088,  
9.6172)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	494112
RGB	73, 65, 18
RGB Percent	29%, 25%, 7%
CMY	0.7137, 0.7451, 0.9294
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.75, 0.71
HSL	51°, 60%, 18%
HSV	51°, 75%, 29%
XYZ	4.7471, 5.2407, 1.3336
YIQ	62.0340, 19.8550, -12.9210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

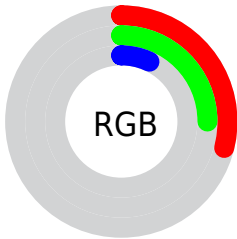
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	27, 73, 18
Decimal	4800786
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	27.41, -2.98, 28.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	27, 28.896, 95.914
Yxy	5.2407, 0.4193, 0.4629
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282990866 (0xFF494112)
YUV	62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172
Hunter-Lab	22.8926, -3.0475, 12.5709

# Details

The YUV color **62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **28.9660, 21.7088, -9.6172**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.5890, -23.4614, 11.7614**, and **21.2750, -10.4886, 4.1438** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.6490, -24.4770, 10.8318**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.4190, -18.9406, 8.4025**.

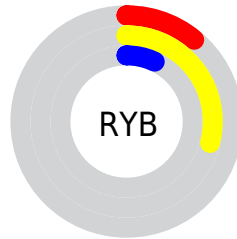
# Distribution



 Red (29%)

 Green (25%)

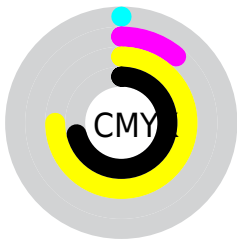
 Blue (7%)



 Red (11%)

 Yellow (29%)

 Blue (7%)

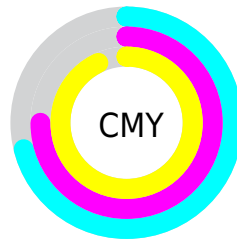



 Cyan (0%)


 Magenta (11%)

 Yellow (75%)

 Black (71%)



 Cyan (71%)

 Magenta (75%)

 Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172 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 62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62.0340, -21.7088,  
9.6172

62.0340, -21.7088,  
9.6172

254.2020, -3.0576,  
0.6998

40.1910, -19.8142,  
8.6025

110.5890,  
-23.4614, 11.7614

21.2750, -10.4886,  
4.1438

135.7740,  
-24.0456, 12.4762

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

161.9590,  
-24.6298, 13.1910

189.1440,  
-25.2140, 13.9057

217.2150,  
-26.2350, 14.7204

243.1220,

-25.2031, 10.4170

■ 251.0100,  
-15.2879, 3.4992

■ 62.0340, -21.7088,  
9.6172

■ 62.0340, -21.7088,  
9.6172

■ 60.6490, -24.4770,  
10.8318

■ 63.4190, -18.9406,  
8.4025

■ 59.1500, -27.6819,  
12.1465

■ 64.9180, -15.7356,  
7.0879

■ 58.2210, -28.7030,  
12.9612

■ 66.3030, -12.9674,  
5.8733

■ 67.6880, -10.1992,  
4.6586

■ 69.0730, -7.4310,  
3.4440

■ 70.5720, -4.2260,  
2.1294

■ 71.9570, -1.4578,  
0.9147

■ 73.3420, 1.3104,  
-0.2999

■ 75.4280, 4.2260,  
-2.1294

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.4040, -19.4262, 24.2017



62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172



59.7050, -16.1236, -8.5113

# Triad

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



62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172



54.2850, 17.6075, -47.6079



66.6300, 8.0704, 24.8805

# Complementary

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



62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172



28.9660, 21.7088, -9.6172

# 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.



66.5010, 17.0080, 4.8226



62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172



54.2340, 25.0276, -47.5632

# Square

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



62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172



52.4780, 8.1453, -46.0232



60.1380, 24.0890, -26.4310



64.7640, -1.8557, 35.2870



# Rectangle

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



62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172



56.2670, -8.5126, -23.0362



60.1380, 24.0890, -26.4310



66.8080, 11.4337, 19.4624

# Sweetspot

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



62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172



89.8450, -8.3046, 3.6439



35.3570, -4.6130, 33.0129



45.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293



176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172



77.2660, -33.6551, 14.6757



61.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820



34.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



79.4960, -39.1915, 17.1050



181.7510, -89.6032, 39.6834



# Inverse Universe

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



28.9660, 21.7088, -9.6172



26.3210, 33.3657, -15.1905



29.9510, 21.2232, 6.1820



33.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147



19.5040, 39.1915, -17.1050



45.2490, 89.6032, -39.6834



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

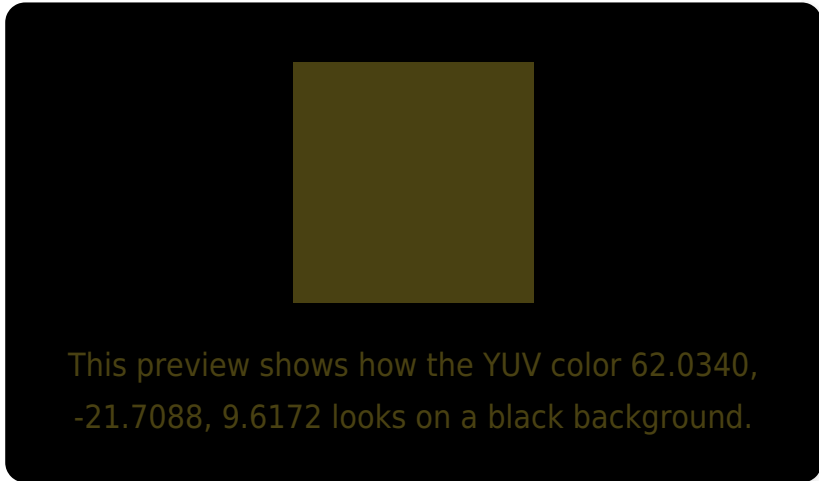
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

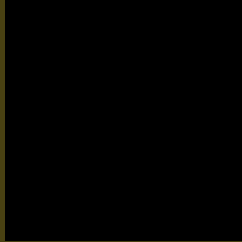
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.0340, -21.7088,



# 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

62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172

### Protanopia

62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172

### Deuteranopia

62.7790, -21.5830, 15.9798



## Tritanopia

66.2400, -0.6113, 9.4365

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172

## Protanomaly

62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172

## Deuteranomaly

62.4690, -21.4302, 13.6207

## Tritanomaly

64.5900, -8.1789, 10.0066

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.9590, -7.8678, 3.5440

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172 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(73, 65, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(73, 65, 18)  
}
```

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(73, 65, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(73, 65, 18) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172 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(73, 65, 18) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(73, 65, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(73, 65, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(73, 65, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 65, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 65, 18)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 62.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(73, 65, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(73, 65,  
18) }
```

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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