

# Converting Colors

YUV(62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(62.0900, -3.0024,  
29.7391)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	602E38
RGB	96, 46, 56
RGB Percent	38%, 18%, 22%
CMY	0.6235, 0.8196, 0.7804
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.42, 0.62
HSL	348°, 35%, 28%
HSV	348°, 52%, 38%
XYZ	6.5147, 4.7263, 4.3103
YIQ	62.0900, 26.5900, 13.7100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

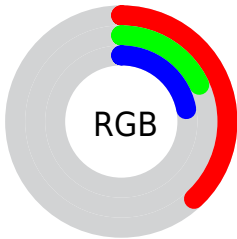
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	96, 46, 56
Decimal	6303288
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	25.94, 23.85, 4.15
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	26, 24.204, 9.869
Yxy	4.7263, 0.4189, 0.3039
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284493368 (0xFF602E38)
YUV	62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391
Hunter-Lab	21.7401, 15.4445, 3.4629

# Details

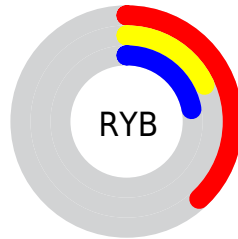
The YUV color **62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **79.9100, 3.0024, -29.7391**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.8840, -3.8868, 33.4277**, and **16.1220, -1.5391, 27.0800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.3080, -3.6028, 35.6869**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.8720, -2.4019, 23.7913**.

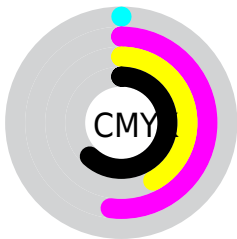
# Distribution



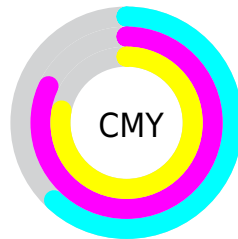
- Red (38%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391 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 62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62.0900, -3.0024,  
29.7391

62.0900, -3.0024,  
29.7391

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

39.3070, -2.1234,  
27.7948

110.8840, -3.8868,  
33.4277

16.1220, -1.5391,  
27.0800

137.0690, -4.4710,  
34.1425

4.7840, -2.3585,  
9.8364

163.0800, -4.4764,  
35.8868

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

190.5640, -5.2081,  
37.2164

216.7700, -4.3236,  
33.5277

236.3980, -0.1962,

16.3140

■ 62.0900, -3.0024,  
29.7391

■ 62.0900, -3.0024,  
29.7391

■ 55.3080, -3.6028,  
35.6869

■ 68.8720, -2.4019,  
23.7913

■ 49.2270, -4.0559,  
41.0199

■ 74.9530, -1.9488,  
18.4582

■ 42.4450, -4.6564,  
46.9677

■ 81.7350, -1.3484,  
12.5104

■ 36.2500, -5.5462,  
52.4008

■ 87.9300, -0.4585,  
7.0774

■ 30.8700, -5.8519,  
57.1190

■ 94.5980, -0.2948,  
1.2296

■ 101.3800, 0.3057,  
-4.7183

■ 107.5750, 1.1955,  
-10.1513

■ 114.2430, 1.3592,  
-15.9991

■ 120.4380, 2.2491,  
-21.4321

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.2230, 5.3131, 22.6064



62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391



61.6030, -11.1433, 27.5352

# Triad

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



62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391



57.0300, -12.3398, -8.7963



50.2730, 22.5434, -44.0894

# Complementary

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



62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391



79.9100, 3.0024, -29.7391

# 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.



50.6660, 16.4337, -44.4341



62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391



52.5420, -2.2392, -28.5393

# Square

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



62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391



59.1630, -17.3354, 6.8730



49.3150, 8.7187, -43.2493



59.5370, 18.9623, -15.3799



# Rectangle

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



62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391



61.1310, -15.3476, 22.6871



49.3150, 8.7187, -43.2493



50.5180, 20.9436, -44.3043

# Sweetspot

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



62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391



111.4360, -1.2009, 11.8956



63.6600, 15.9436, 19.5922



55.8160, -0.8953, 7.1774



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391



71.4450, -4.6564, 46.9677



69.7550, -11.7112, 23.0169



45.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



35.9960, -6.9000, 66.6555



77.2320, -14.4114, 142.7475



# Inverse Universe

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



62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391



71.4450, -4.6564, 46.9677



72.2450, 11.7112, -23.0169



45.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



35.9960, -6.9000, 66.6555

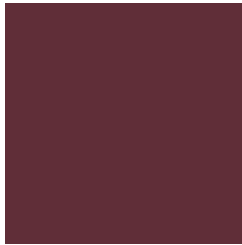


77.2320, -14.4114, 142.7475



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

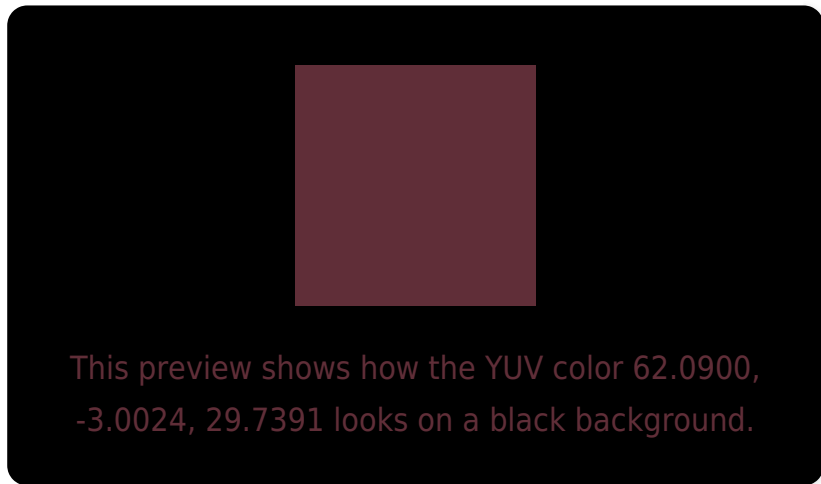
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

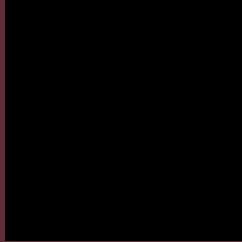
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.0900, -3.0024,



# 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

62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391

### Protanopia

62.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999

### Deuteranopia

62.6050, -4.2423, 7.3624



## Tritanopia

61.9930, -5.9125, 29.8241

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391

## Protanomaly

62.0660, -0.0325, 10.4661

## Deuteranomaly

62.4750, -3.6852, 15.3694

## Tritanomaly

62.2210, -5.0390, 29.6242

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.8380, -0.9061, 10.6661

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391 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(96, 46, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 46, 56)  
}
```

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(96, 46, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 46, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391 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(96, 46, 56) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 46, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 46, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 46, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 46, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 46, 56)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 62.0900, -3.0024, 29.7391 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 46, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 46,  
56) }
```

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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