

# Converting Colors

YUV(62.1620, -25.7159,  
34.9379)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(62.1620, -25.7159,  
34.9379)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	66340A
RGB	102, 52, 10
RGB Percent	40%, 20%, 4%
CMY	0.6000, 0.7961, 0.9608
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.90, 0.60
HSL	27°, 82%, 22%
HSV	27°, 90%, 40%
XYZ	6.7623, 5.3027, 0.9543
YIQ	62.1620, 43.2820, -2.4620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

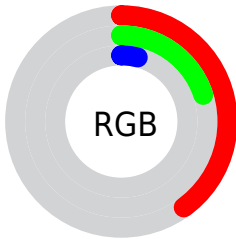
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	102, 87, 10
Decimal	6697994
CIELab	27.58, 19.34, 33.90
CIElCh	28, 39.030, 60.301
Yxy	5.3027, 0.5194, 0.4073
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284888074 (0xFF66340A)
YUV	62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379
Hunter-Lab	23.0275, 12.1201, 13.6623

# Details

The YUV color **62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **49.8380, 25.7159, -34.9379**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.7390, -27.4793, 40.5709**, and **19.9340, -9.8275, 25.4909** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.0870, -28.6369, 38.5117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.8240, -23.0842, 30.8494**.

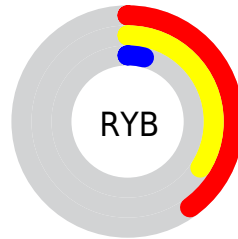
# Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (20%)

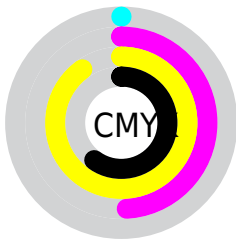
Blue (4%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (4%)

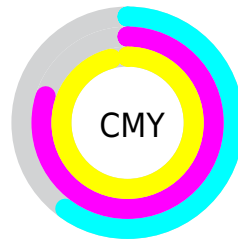


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379 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 62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62.1620, -25.7159,  
34.9379

62.1620, -25.7159,  
34.9379

253.2900, -6.5520,  
1.4997

40.3340, -19.8847,  
31.2791

111.7390,  
-27.4793, 40.5709

19.9340, -9.8275,  
25.4909

137.5220,  
-28.3583, 42.5152

5.9800, -2.9481,  
12.2955

164.1910,  
-29.6742, 44.5595

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

191.9740,  
-30.5532, 46.5038

214.3640,  
-28.7735, 35.6378

233.8780,

-25.0829, 18.5240

■ 249.9840,  
-19.2191, 4.3990

■ 62.1620, -25.7159,  
34.9379

■ 62.1620, -25.7159,  
34.9379

■ 58.0870, -28.6369,  
38.5117

■ 66.8240, -23.0842,  
30.8494

■ 70.8990, -20.1632,  
27.2756

■ 75.6750, -17.0948,  
23.0870

■ 79.7500, -14.1738,  
19.5132

■ 84.4120, -11.5421,  
15.4247

■ 88.4870, -8.6211,  
11.8509

■ 93.1490, -5.9895,  
7.7623

■ 97.3380, -2.6316,  
4.0886

■ 102.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.7950, -12.2239, 47.5378



62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379



61.1890, -30.1662, 15.6202

# Triad

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



62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379



53.7830, 5.5300, -47.1677



65.9330, 25.1760, -1.6952

# Complementary

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



62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379



49.8380, 25.7159, -34.9379

# 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.



54.7530, 34.6318, -48.0184



62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379



57.2030, 18.6339, -50.1670

# Square

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



62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379



49.0750, -7.4320, -43.0388



57.9500, 29.1117, -50.8221



66.2700, 14.1639, 30.4582



# Rectangle

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



62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379



59.0300, -29.1018, 0.8507



57.9500, 29.1117, -50.8221



62.8710, 29.1506, -16.5499

# Sweetspot

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



62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379



117.1560, -9.9369, 13.8952



43.3220, 8.7153, 51.4606



57.1490, -5.9895, 7.7623



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379



75.5740, -37.2580, 50.3626



88.5770, -38.7385, 11.7720



48.6690, -1.3158, 2.0443



64.9090, -32.0001, 43.9298



137.5150, -67.7949, 91.6333



# Inverse Universe

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



49.8380, 25.7159, -34.9379



57.4260, 37.2580, -50.3626



23.4230, 38.7385, -11.7720



48.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



49.5040, 32.2895, -43.4150

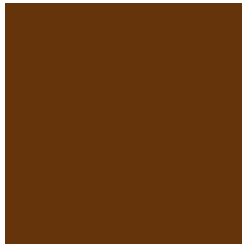


105.0720, 67.5055, -92.1481



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

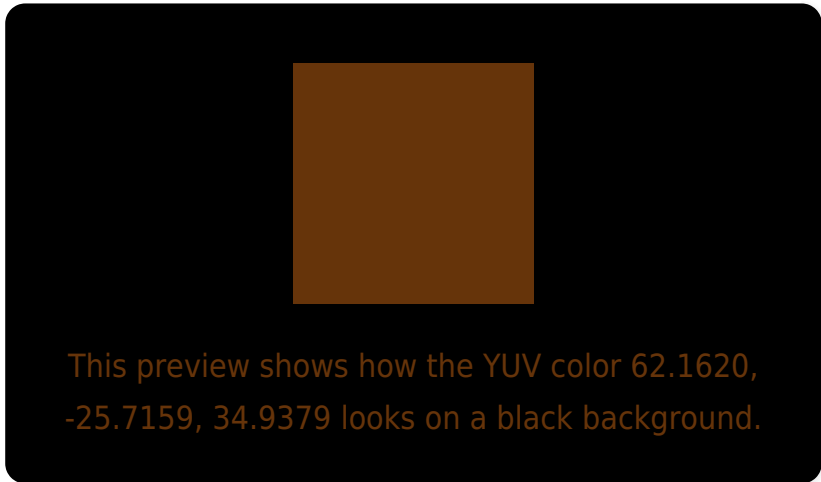
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

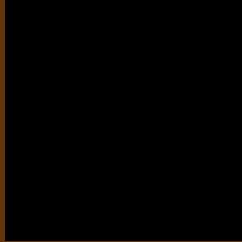
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.1620, -25.7159,



# 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

62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379

### Protanopia

62.4640, -23.8928, 10.1171

### Deuteranopia

61.7980, -30.4664, 18.5942



## Tritanopia

65.2000, -6.5076, 34.0276

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379

## Protanomaly

62.4050, -24.3567, 18.9388

## Deuteranomaly

61.9990, -28.5935, 24.5569

## Tritanomaly

63.7780, -13.2016, 34.3977

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.9710, -9.3527, 13.1804

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379 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(102, 52, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 52, 10)  
}
```

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(102, 52, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 52, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379 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(102, 52, 10) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 52, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 52, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 52, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 52, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 52,  
10) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 62.1620, -25.7159, 34.9379 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 52, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102, 52,  
10) }
```

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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