

Converting Colors

YUV(63.6360, -31.3725,
29.2602)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(63.6360, -31.3725,
29.2602)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	613B00
RGB	97, 59, 0
RGB Percent	38%, 23%, 0%
CMY	0.6196, 0.7686, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 1.00, 0.62
HSL	36°, 100%, 19%
HSV	36°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	6.4937, 5.6693, 0.7520
YIQ	63.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

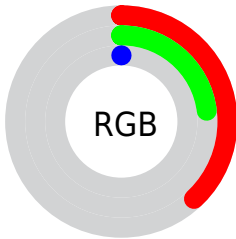
Format	Color
RYB	62, 97, 0
Decimal	6372096
CIELab	28.56, 12.32, 38.49
CIElCh	29, 40.414, 72.244
Yxy	5.6693, 0.5028, 0.4390
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284562176 (0xFF613B00)
YUV	63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602
Hunter-Lab	23.8103, 7.0138, 14.7946

Details

The YUV color **63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **33.3640, 31.3725, -29.2602**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.2560, -31.6782, 33.9785**, and **23.4340, -11.5530, 18.9134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.1240, -28.1621, 26.2013**.

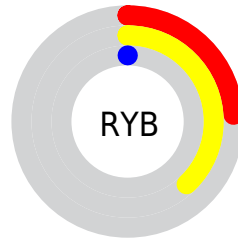
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (23%)

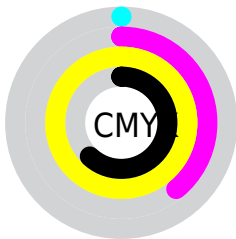
Blue (0%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (0%)

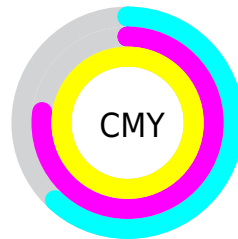


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602 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 63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

63.6360, -31.3725,
29.2602

63.6360, -31.3725,
29.2602

252.4920, -9.6096,
2.1995

42.9480, -21.1734,
24.6016

113.2560,
-31.6782, 33.9785

23.4340, -11.5530,
18.9134

139.0390,
-32.5572, 35.9228

4.4850, -2.2111,
9.2217

165.8220,
-33.4362, 37.8671


0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


193.4910,
-34.7521, 39.9114


217.6750,
-33.8568, 32.7340


237.3030,


-29.7294, 15.5203


 249.1860,
-22.2767, 5.0989


 63.6360, -31.3725,
29.2602

 67.1240, -28.1621,
26.2013

 70.4980, -25.3885,
23.2423

 73.3990, -21.8887,
20.6981

 76.8870, -18.6783,
17.6391

 80.3750, -15.4679,
14.5801

■ 83.7490, -12.6943,
11.6211

■ 87.2370, -9.4838,
8.5622

■ 90.1380, -5.9840,
6.0180

■ 93.5120, -3.2104,
3.0590

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.1770, -18.3283, 45.4488



63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602



62.0200, -30.5759, 6.9985

Triad

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



63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602



57.2540, 11.2138, -50.2118



69.5220, 21.9277, 13.5742

Complementary

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



63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602



33.3640, 31.3725, -29.2602

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.



58.8190, 34.5992, -37.5523



63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602



59.9730, 24.1703, -52.5963

Square

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



63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602



52.3180, -2.6218, -45.8829



59.0900, 33.4796, -51.8219



66.8970, 9.9108, 41.3093

Rectangle

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



63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602



59.0610, -26.1591, -9.7005



59.0900, 33.4796, -51.8219



68.3570, 25.4600, 0.5639

Sweetspot

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



63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602



111.8630, -12.2575, 11.5211



33.4490, 2.7366, 55.7342



56.0950, -7.4418, 6.9327



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.



63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602



81.9870, -40.4196, 37.7224



82.9520, -40.8953, 3.5501



46.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



73.4040, -36.1882, 33.8487



157.4620, -77.6288, 72.3858

Inverse Universe

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



33.3640, 31.3725, -29.2602



43.0130, 40.4196, -37.7224



14.0480, 40.8953, -3.5501



45.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295



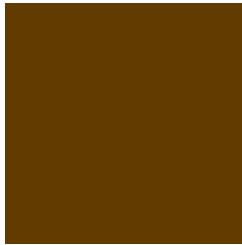
38.5960, 36.1882, -33.8487



82.5380, 77.6288, -72.3858

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

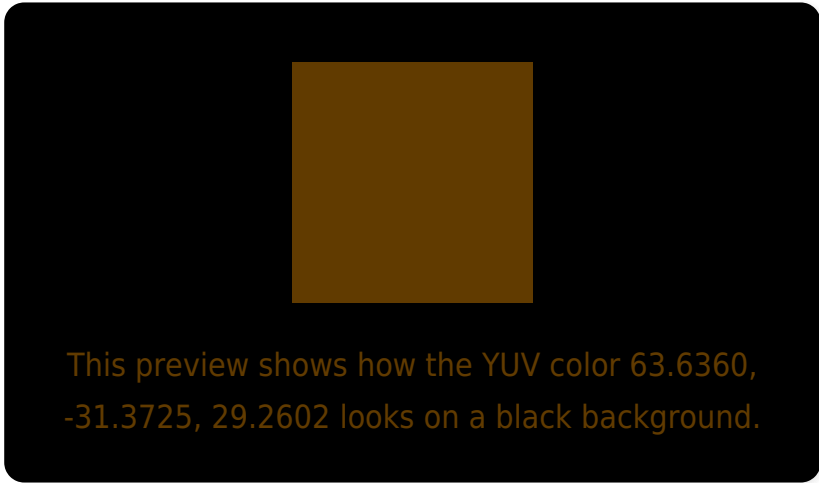
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

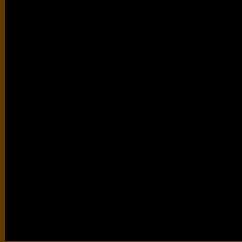
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.6360, -31.3725,

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

63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602

Protanopia

63.7370, -27.9713, 11.6317

Deuteranopia

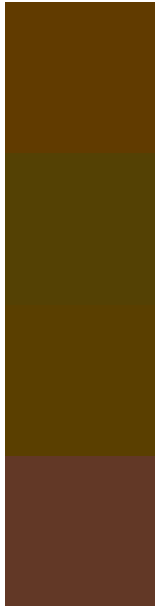
63.8690, -31.4874, 19.4089



Tritanopia

68.6120, -4.7387, 26.6503

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602

Protanomaly

63.7270, -29.4454, 17.7794

Deuteranomaly

63.8910, -31.4983, 22.8976

Tritanomaly

66.5060, -14.0535, 27.6202

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602

Achromatopsia

64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.7920, -11.2365, 10.7064

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602 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(97, 59, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 59, 0)  
}
```

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(97, 59, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 59, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602 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(97, 59, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 59, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(97, 59, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 59, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 59, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 59, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 63.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 59, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 59,  
0) }
```

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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