

# Converting Colors

YUV(100.0760, -1.5165,  
66.5853)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(100.0760, -1.5165,  
66.5853)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B03E61
RGB	176, 62, 97
RGB Percent	69%, 24%, 38%
CMY	0.3098, 0.7569, 0.6196
CMYK	0.00, 0.65, 0.45, 0.31
HSL	342°, 48%, 47%
HSV	342°, 65%, 69%
XYZ	21.7848, 13.5384, 12.7743
YIQ	100.0760, 56.7090, 35.0530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

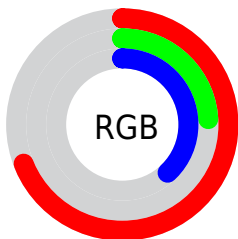
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">176, 62, 97</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11550305</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">43.56, 49.25, 4.79</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">44, 49.483, 5.551</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">13.5384, 0.4529, 0.2815</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289740385</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFB03E61</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">36.7946, 41.2930, 5.1721</a>

# Details

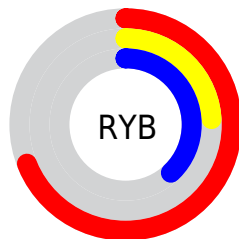
The YUV color **100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **137.9240, 1.5165, -66.5853**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.1150, -4.0007, 70.0591**, and **41.3950, 4.7353, 68.0596** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.1420, -1.5490, 77.0515**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112.0100, -1.4839, 56.1192**.

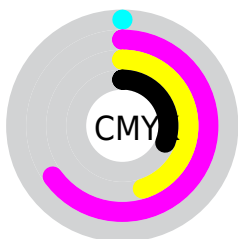
# Distribution



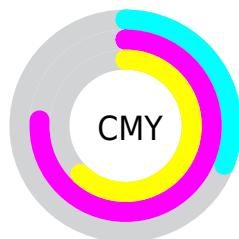
- Red (69%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853 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 100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



100.0760, -1.5165,  
66.5853

100.0760, -1.5165,  
66.5853

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

71.6460, 0.6675,  
66.0855

155.1150, -4.0007,  
70.0591

41.3950, 4.7353,  
68.0596

180.0220, -2.9688,  
65.7557

30.6290, -0.3101,  
52.9454

199.5360, 0.7218,  
48.6419

19.8910, -7.8343,  
39.5606

219.1640, 4.8491,  
31.4282

10.5790, -4.7224,  
21.4172

239.1510, 7.8136,  
13.8996

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

100.0760, -1.5165,  
66.5853

100.0760, -1.5165,  
66.5853

88.1420, -1.5490,  
77.0515

112.0100, -1.4839,  
56.1192

76.7950, -1.8709,  
87.0028

123.3570, -1.1620,  
46.1679

64.7470, -2.3403,  
97.5689

135.4050, -0.6927,  
35.6018

58.7800, -2.3565,  
102.8019

146.7520, -0.3707,  
25.6505

158.6860, -0.3382,  
15.1844

170.6200, -0.3057,  
4.7183

181.9670, 0.0163,  
-5.2331

194.0150, 0.4856,

-15.7992

■ 205.3620, 0.8075,  
-25.7505

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



104.0640, 16.7304, 47.3019



100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853



99.6030, -21.0033, 63.4922

# Triad

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



100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853



92.0510, -31.0841, -16.7077



88.2700, 43.7439, -77.4128

# Complementary

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



100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853



137.9240, 1.5165, -66.5853

# 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.



88.1270, 30.5034, -77.2874



100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853



78.0780, -5.4615, -68.4744

# Square

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



100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853



95.6010, -45.1593, 17.8899



84.1540, 12.7421, -73.8031



82.7250, 50.4216, -72.5498



# Rectangle

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



100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853



99.5510, -32.3166, 52.1368



84.1540, 12.7421, -73.8031



88.6460, 40.1075, -77.7425

# Sweetspot

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



100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853



200.6380, -0.8075, 25.7505



98.3180, 38.2972, 36.5551



96.9850, -0.4856, 15.7992



242.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853



110.0900, -2.5094, 105.1611



108.4130, -22.8816, 59.2738



83.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



51.1050, -2.0238, 89.3619



8.6860, -0.3382, 15.1844



# Inverse Universe

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



100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853



110.0900, -2.5094, 105.1611



129.5870, 22.8816, -59.2738



83.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



51.1050, -2.0238, 89.3619



8.6860, -0.3382, 15.1844



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853 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 × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

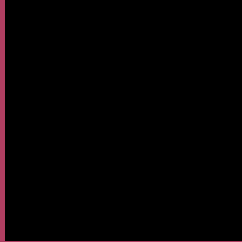
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 100.0760, -1.5165,



# 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

100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853

### Protanopia

104.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440

### Deuteranopia

104.3560, -6.5845, 11.9658



## Tritanopia

99.4490, -14.0254, 65.3812

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853

## Protanomaly

102.6960, 4.5869, 22.1916

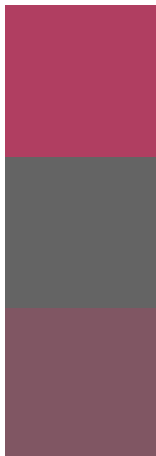
## Deuteranomaly

102.6450, -4.7550, 31.8833

## Tritanomaly

99.6000, -9.6628, 66.1258

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853

## Achromatopsia

100.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

100.0400, -0.5127, 24.5209

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853 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(176, 62, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 62, 97)  
}
```

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(176, 62, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 62, 97) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853 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(176, 62, 97) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 62, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 62, 97)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 62, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 62, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 62,  
97) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 100.0760, -1.5165, 66.5853 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 62, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176, 62,  
97) }
```

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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