

Converting Colors

YUV(48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(48.3800, 17.5607,
61.0567)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | 760654 |
| RGB | 118, 6, 84 |
| RGB Percent | 46%, 2%, 33% |
| CMY | 0.5373, 0.9765, 0.6706 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.95, 0.29, 0.54 |
| HSL | 318°, 90%, 24% |
| HSV | 318°, 95%, 46% |
| XYZ | 9.1366, 4.6219, 8.7981 |
| YIQ | 48.3800, 41.7140, 48.0020 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

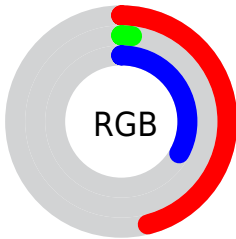
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| RYB | 118, 6, 84 |
| Decimal | 7734868 |
| CIELab | 25.63, 49.61, -14.69 |
| CIELCh | 26, 51.737, 343.504 |
| Yxy | 4.6219, 0.4051, 0.2049 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4285924948 (0xFF760654) |
| YUV | 48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567 |
| Hunter-Lab | 21.4986, 38.2372, -9.2148 |

Details

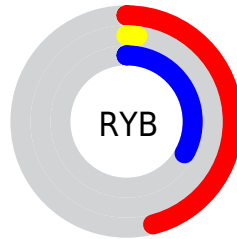
The YUV color **48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **75.6200, -17.5607, -61.0567**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.3920, 12.6247, 57.5382**, and **23.8810, 7.4537, 36.0614** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.6300, 18.4234, 64.3455**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.8800, 15.8352, 54.4792**.

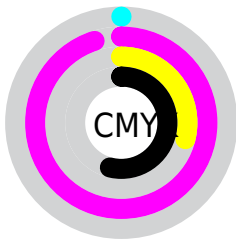
Distribution



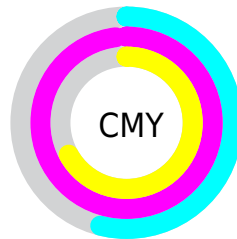
- Red (46%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567 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 48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48.3800, 17.5607,
61.0567

■ 48.3800, 17.5607,
61.0567

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 34.1630, 13.2306,
49.8460

■ 108.3920, 12.6247,
57.5382

■ 23.8810, 7.4537,
36.0614

■ 134.9900, 12.3299,
58.7678

■ 14.1970, 1.3819,
23.5062

■ 162.8870, 11.8877,
60.6121

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 188.8050, 12.9141,
58.0530


■ 208.4330, 17.0415,
40.8393


■ 226.2370, 14.1802,


25.2252


 243.2600, 5.7878,
10.2960


 48.3800, 17.5607,
61.0567


 48.3800, 17.5607,
61.0567

 44.6300, 18.4234,
64.3455

 55.8800, 15.8352,
54.4792

 63.2660, 13.6729,
48.0017

 70.1790, 12.2368,
41.9390

 77.5650, 10.0745,
35.4615

 85.0650, 8.3490,
28.8840

■ 92.4510, 6.1867,
22.4065

■ 99.9510, 4.4612,
15.8290

■ 106.8640, 3.0250,
9.7663

■ 114.2500, 0.8628,
3.2887

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.4500, 27.8792, 18.0224



48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567



43.1030, 0.9352, 73.5777

Triad

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



48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567



55.7960, -27.5074, 2.8099



57.7220, 28.2381, -50.6222

Complementary

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



48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567



75.6200, -17.5607, -61.0567

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.



54.0910, 11.7871, -47.4378



48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567



42.2640, -20.8362, -37.0655

Square

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



48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567



57.7440, -28.4678, 30.9195



48.8300, -5.8322, -42.8239



57.2950, 39.2946, -50.2477

Rectangle

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



48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567



49.3240, -14.4567, 63.7369



48.8300, -5.8322, -42.8239



56.9410, 22.7071, -49.9373

Sweetspot

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



48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567



126.2770, 6.7654, 23.4361



28.9340, 43.9095, 9.7049



60.2390, 4.3192, 14.6994



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567



57.9450, 24.1841, 83.3632



41.9960, -6.9000, 66.6555



55.2500, 0.8628, 3.2888



46.1680, 19.1442, 66.5047



94.5860, 39.1511, 136.2981

Inverse Universe

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



48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567



57.9450, 24.1841, 83.3632



82.0040, 6.9000, -66.6555



55.2500, 0.8628, 3.2888



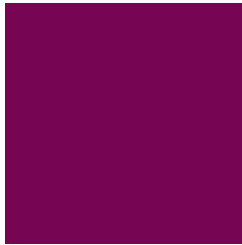
46.1680, 19.1442, 66.5047



94.5860, 39.1511, 136.2981

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

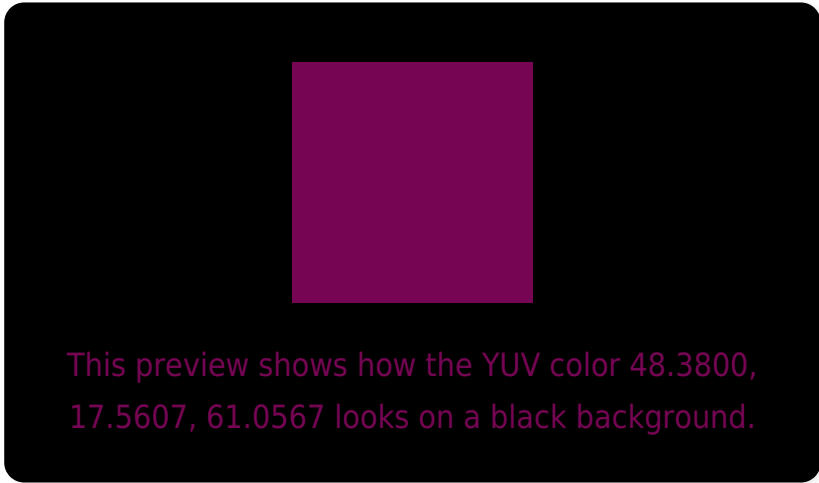
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

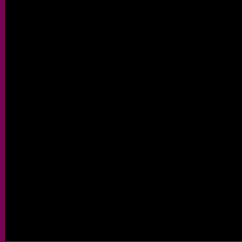
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.3800, 17.5607,

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

48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567

Protanopia

59.8270, 29.1723, -23.5273

Deuteranopia

63.8240, 6.9888, -1.5996



Tritanopia

57.4470, -11.0664, 49.5970

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567

Protanomaly

55.8740, 24.7121, 7.1265

Deuteranomaly

58.2920, 10.7020, 20.7919

Tritanomaly

53.9280, -0.4575, 53.5601

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567

Achromatopsia

48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.1520, 6.3341, 21.7917

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567 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(118, 6, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(118, 6, 84)  
}
```

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(118, 6, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 6, 84) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567 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(118, 6, 84) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 6, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(118, 6, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 6, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 6, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 6, 84)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 48.3800, 17.5607, 61.0567 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 6, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118, 6,  
84) }
```

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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