

# Converting Colors

YUV(54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(54.5120, 17.4956,  
81.9890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94005A
RGB	148, 0, 90
RGB Percent	58%, 0%, 35%
CMY	0.4196, 1.0000, 0.6471
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.39, 0.42
HSL	324°, 100%, 29%
HSV	324°, 100%, 58%
XYZ	14.0582, 7.0341, 10.2896
YIQ	54.5120, 59.3180, 59.3660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

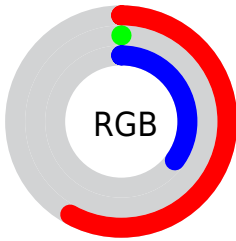
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	148, 0, 90
Decimal	9699418
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.88, 58.03, -8.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	32, 58.651, 351.629
Y <sub>xy</sub>	7.0341, 0.4480, 0.2241
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287889498 (0xFF94005A)
YUV	54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890
Hunter-Lab	26.5218, 48.2027, -4.4373

# Details

The YUV color **54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **93.4880, -17.4956, -81.9890**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.5790, 9.0816, 74.0372**, and **32.2250, 5.8051, 51.5457** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.0010, 15.7755, 73.6671**.

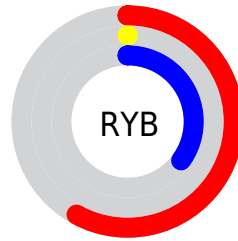
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (0%)

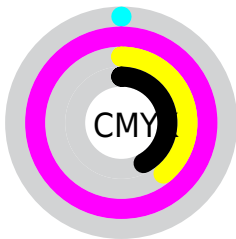
Blue (35%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (35%)

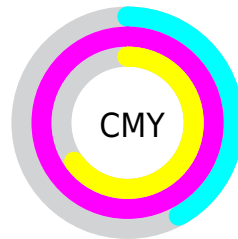


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890 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 54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 54.5120, 17.4956,  
81.9890

■ 54.5120, 17.4956,  
81.9890

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 43.5180, 11.5766,  
67.0747

■ 121.5790, 9.0816,  
74.0372

■ 32.2250, 5.8051,  
51.5457

■ 149.9490, 7.9131,  
75.4667

■ 22.1710, 0.9017,  
37.5610

■ 174.6710, 9.5292,  
70.4485

■ 11.1770, -5.0173,  
22.6468

■ 194.1850, 13.2198,  
53.3348

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 214.5140, 17.4946,  
35.5062

■ 232.1070, 11.2862,

20.0772

■ 249.1300, 2.8939,  
5.1480

■ 54.5120, 17.4956,  
81.9890

■ 64.0010, 15.7755,  
73.6671

■ 73.4900, 14.0554,  
65.3453

■ 82.2780, 12.1879,  
57.6382

■ 91.7670, 10.4679,  
49.3163

■ 101.2560, 8.7478,  
40.9945

■ 110.7450, 7.0277,  
32.6726

■ 120.2340, 5.3076,  
24.3508

■ 129.0220, 3.4402,  
16.6437

■ 138.5110, 1.7201,  
8.3219

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.5000, 28.8405, 36.3955



54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890



55.2740, -5.0651, 84.8287

# Triad

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



54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890



66.9600, -33.0113, -5.2269



70.7620, 37.5853, -62.0583

# Complementary

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



54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890



93.4880, -17.4956, -81.9890

# 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.



67.4900, 19.9714, -59.1887



54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890



53.4000, -23.8612, -46.8318

# Square

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



54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890



71.3000, -35.1509, 27.8009



61.4310, -0.7055, -53.8750



68.9330, 48.3470, -60.4542



# Rectangle

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



54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890



64.5990, -24.9453, 67.8807



61.4310, -0.7055, -53.8750



70.0950, 32.4912, -61.4733

# Sweetspot

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



54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890



155.0330, 6.8857, 31.5431



33.9150, 56.2439, 20.2455



74.8590, 4.0135, 19.4177



224.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890



70.3330, 22.5138, 105.8250



46.1900, -14.3907, 89.2874



69.5490, 0.7153, 3.9035



50.8380, 16.3489, 76.4411



3.6740, 1.1467, 5.5479



# Inverse Universe

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



54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890



70.3330, 22.5138, 105.8250



101.8100, 14.3907, -89.2874



69.5490, 0.7153, 3.9035



50.8380, 16.3489, 76.4411



3.6740, 1.1467, 5.5479



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

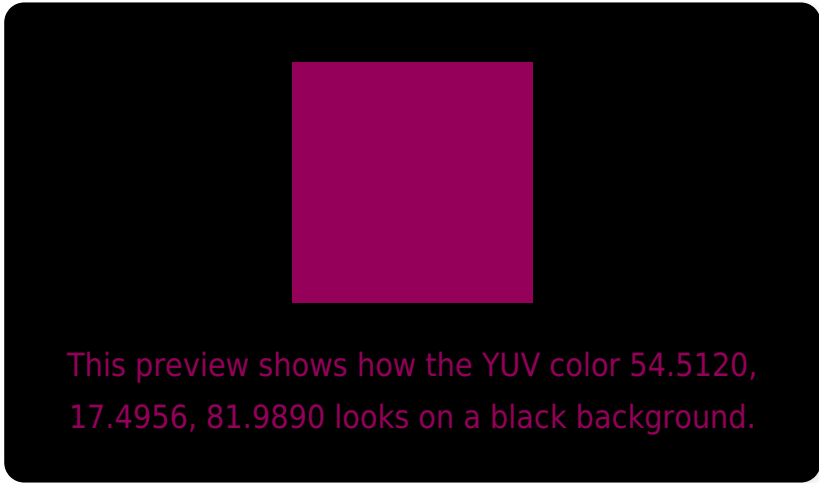
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

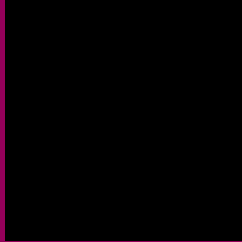
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 54.5120, 17.4956,



# 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

54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890

### Protanopia

76.9480, 25.6616, -17.4944

### Deuteranopia

79.0050, 2.4625, 3.5036



## Tritanopia

68.7050, -15.6306, 66.9107

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890

## Protanomaly

68.7830, 22.7850, 18.6073

## Deuteranomaly

69.9730, 7.9013, 32.4727

## Tritanomaly

63.5390, -3.7167, 72.3183

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890

## Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

54.9080, 6.4544, 29.8987

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890 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(148, 0, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(148, 0, 90)  
}
```

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(148, 0, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 0, 90) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890 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(148, 0, 90) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 0, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 0, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 0, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 0, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 0, 90)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 54.5120, 17.4956, 81.9890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 0, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148, 0,  
90) }
```

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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