

# Converting Colors

YUV(60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(60.9950, 38.4565,  
78.9344)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	97008B
RGB	151, 0, 139
RGB Percent	59%, 0%, 55%
CMY	0.4078, 1.0000, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.08, 0.41
HSL	305°, 100%, 30%
HSV	305°, 100%, 59%
XYZ	17.4227, 8.4434, 25.1376
YIQ	60.9950, 45.3770, 75.2410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

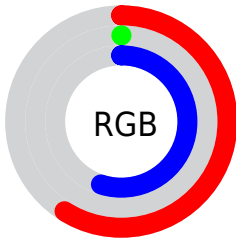
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	151, 0, 139
Decimal	9896075
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.89, 64.68, -34.95
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 73.516, 331.613
Yxy	8.4434, 0.3416, 0.1655
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288086155 (0xFF97008B)
YUV	60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344
Hunter-Lab	29.0575, 56.1768, -30.9513

# Details

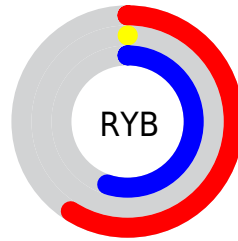
The YUV color **60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **90.0050, -38.4565, -78.9344**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.2790, 30.9215, 69.0383**, and **38.4370, 24.4346, 49.6058** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.9140, 34.5524, 71.1124**.

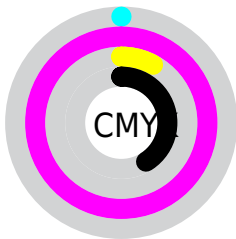
# Distribution



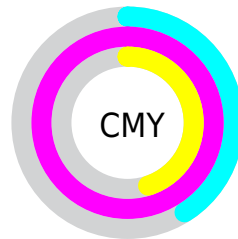
- Red (59%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344 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 60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.9950, 38.4565,  
78.9344

60.9950, 38.4565,  
78.9344

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

49.6590, 31.2271,  
64.3201

130.2790, 30.9215,  
69.0383

38.4370, 24.4346,  
49.6058

159.1650, 30.4847,  
69.1383

27.9270, 17.7840,  
36.0210

183.9900, 32.5429,  
62.2758

17.6450, 12.0070,  
22.2363

200.9960, 26.6240,  
47.3615

2.7530, 8.0098,  
-2.4144

218.0190, 18.2316,  
32.4323

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

235.0420, 9.8393,

17.5032

252.6520, 1.1576,  
2.0592

60.9950, 38.4565,  
78.9344

69.9140, 34.5524,  
71.1124

78.8330, 30.6483,  
63.2905

87.8660, 27.1811,  
55.3685

96.7850, 23.2770,  
47.5466

106.2910, 19.0835,  
39.2098

■ 115.2100, 15.1795,  
31.3878

■ 124.1290, 11.2754,  
23.5659

■ 133.1620, 7.8081,  
15.6439

■ 142.0810, 3.9041,  
7.8220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.7730, 51.3839, -7.6939



60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344



62.5700, 9.5790, 101.2321

# Triad

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



60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344



76.8490, -37.8866, 18.5494



77.9370, 32.0761, -68.3507

# Complementary

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



60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344



90.0050, -38.4565, -78.9344

# 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.



70.6240, 6.5944, -61.9372



60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344



65.9310, -32.5040, -28.0035

# Square

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



60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344



74.4550, -36.7063, 60.1140



61.8120, -22.0923, -54.2091



81.1920, 52.1633, -71.2054



# Rectangle

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



60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344



57.9390, -6.8719, 104.4165



61.8120, -22.0923, -54.2091



75.7710, 23.7769, -66.4512

# Sweetspot

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



60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344



160.9110, 15.3269, 30.7731



20.2040, 64.4824, -8.9489



78.2270, 9.2551, 18.2179



227.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344



79.2380, 50.1687, 102.4003



52.5590, 6.1334, 86.3328



72.1900, 1.8783, 4.2184



56.5660, 35.7100, 73.1716



5.2550, 3.3253, 6.7924



# Inverse Universe

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



60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344



79.2380, 50.1687, 102.4003



98.4410, -6.1334, -86.3328



72.1900, 1.8783, 4.2184



56.5660, 35.7100, 73.1716



5.2550, 3.3253, 6.7924



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

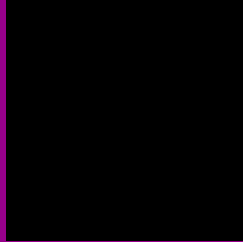
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.9950, 38.4565,



# 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



### Protanopia

67.9700, 52.2728, -59.6097

### Deuteranopia

83.3670, 23.4831, -18.7389

### Tritanopia

81.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

65.3230, 47.1688, -9.0533

## Deuteranomaly

75.0800, 29.0476, 16.5928

## Tritanomaly

74.1170, 6.3513, 63.0414

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.1450, 13.7325, 28.8138

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344 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(151, 0, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 0, 139)  
}
```

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(151, 0, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 0, 139) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344 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(151, 0, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 0, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(151, 0, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 0, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 0, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 0,  
139) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.9950, 38.4565, 78.9344 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 0, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151, 0,  
139) }
```

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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