

# Converting Colors

YUV(61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(61.5420, 42.1308,  
67.0537)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8A0693
RGB	138, 6, 147
RGB Percent	54%, 2%, 58%
CMY	0.4588, 0.9765, 0.4235
CMYK	0.06, 0.96, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	296°, 92%, 30%
HSV	296°, 96%, 58%
XYZ	15.8128, 7.6401, 28.2450
YIQ	61.5420, 33.4110, 71.8350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

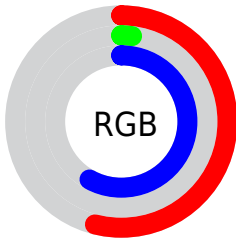
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	138, 6, 147
Decimal	9045651
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.22, 62.83, -42.69
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	33, 75.962, 325.809
Yxy	7.6401, 0.3059, 0.1478
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287235731 (0xFF8A0693)
YUV	61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537
Hunter-Lab	27.6407, 53.7456, -41.2377

# Details

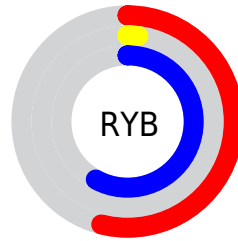
The YUV color **61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **91.4580, -42.1308, -67.0537**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.1190, 36.9163, 59.5316**, and **35.6470, 29.2610, 41.5286** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.0200, 43.8671, 70.1425**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.6460, 37.6425, 59.9465**.

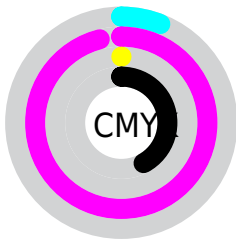
# Distribution



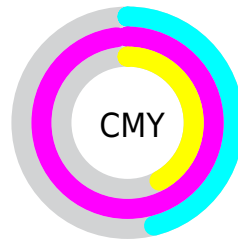
- Red (54%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537 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 61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.5420, 42.1308,  
67.0537

61.5420, 42.1308,  
67.0537

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

46.6840, 36.6378,  
55.5281

127.1190, 36.9163,  
59.5316

35.6470, 29.2610,  
41.5286

155.4180, 36.7689,  
60.1464

25.1370, 22.6105,  
27.9439

183.6740, 35.1637,  
61.6759

14.4420, 16.5441,  
13.6444

200.4090, 26.9134,  
47.8763

3.5510, 11.0674,  
-3.1142

216.8450, 18.8104,  
33.4619

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

233.8680, 10.4181,

18.5328

251.4780, 1.7363,  
3.0888

61.5420, 42.1308,  
67.0537

61.5420, 42.1308,  
67.0537

58.0200, 43.8671,  
70.1425

70.6460, 37.6425,  
59.9465

79.1630, 33.4436,  
53.3540

88.2670, 28.9554,  
46.2468

97.3710, 24.4671,  
39.1396

106.4750, 19.9788,  
32.0324

■ 114.9920, 15.7799,  
25.4400

■ 124.0960, 11.2917,  
18.3328

■ 133.2000, 6.8034,  
11.2256

■ 141.4180, 2.7519,  
4.0184

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.0820, 62.5706, -49.1839



61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537



61.8730, 13.3736, 97.4584

# Triad

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



61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537



73.6480, -36.3085, 25.7417



74.1070, 27.5552, -64.9918

# Complementary

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



61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537



91.4580, -42.1308, -67.0537

# 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.



66.4520, 0.7632, -58.2784



61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537



65.1000, -32.0943, -19.3817

# Square

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



61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537



67.4330, -33.2445, 69.7803



56.9390, -28.0709, -49.9355



78.5190, 49.5371, -68.8612



# Rectangle

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



61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537



58.3240, -4.1037, 103.2019



56.9390, -28.0709, -49.9355



71.8270, 18.8193, -62.9923

# Sweetspot

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



61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537



157.8180, 16.3587, 26.4696



27.3570, 58.9840, -18.7301



76.4440, 10.1341, 16.2736



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.



61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537



75.2950, 57.0426, 90.9493



57.2790, 14.1595, 78.6853



69.5920, 2.1731, 2.9888



54.3030, 41.2626, 65.5093



4.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480



# Inverse Universe

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



49.1850, -16.8532, 85.7838



58.4770, -22.9132, 116.2227



95.7210, -14.1595, -78.6853



69.0930, -1.0318, 4.3034



42.2880, -16.4110, 83.9394



3.1040, -1.0373, 6.0478



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537 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

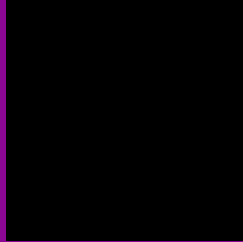
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.5420, 42.1308,



# 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

61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537

### Protanopia

64.4820, 49.0624, -56.5507

### Deuteranopia

74.3420, 31.3834, -32.7489



## Tritanopia

79.3860, -8.5713, 42.6345

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537



## Protanomaly

63.4860, 46.5954, -11.8272



## Deuteranomaly

69.8980, 35.0533, 3.5975



## Tritanomaly

72.9630, 9.8782, 51.7754

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537



## Achromatopsia

62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

62.1660, 15.2012, 24.4104

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537 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(138, 6, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 6, 147)  
}
```

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(138, 6, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 6, 147) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537 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(138, 6, 147) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 6, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(138, 6, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 6, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 6, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 6,  
147) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 61.5420, 42.1308, 67.0537 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 6, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138, 6,  
147) }
```

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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