

# Converting Colors

YUV(61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(61.5460, 15.9998,  
95.1142)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AA005E
RGB	170, 0, 94
RGB Percent	67%, 0%, 37%
CMY	0.3333, 1.0000, 0.6314
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.45, 0.33
HSL	327°, 100%, 33%
HSV	327°, 100%, 67%
XYZ	18.5979, 9.3542, 11.4150
YIQ	61.5460, 71.1460, 65.2740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

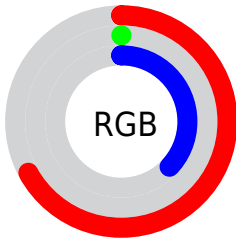
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	170, 0, 94
Decimal	11141214
CIE Lab	36.66, 63.30, -3.52
CIE LCh	37, 63.402, 356.821
Yxy	9.3542, 0.4724, 0.2376
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289331294 (0xFFAA005E)
YUV	61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142
Hunter-Lab	30.5846, 55.0194, -0.7193

# Details

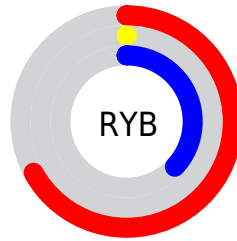
The YUV color **61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **108.4540, -15.9998, -95.1142**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.1460, 5.8440, 85.8180**, and **38.9600, 4.4567, 64.0561** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.4370, 14.5746, 85.5628**.

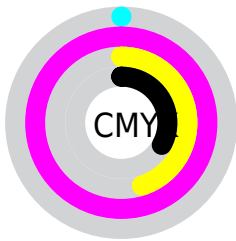
# Distribution



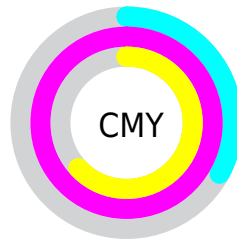
- Red (67%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (63%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142 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 61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 61.5460, 15.9998,  
95.1142

 61.5460, 15.9998,  
95.1142


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 50.1390, 9.7915,  
79.6851


 132.1460, 5.8440,  
85.8180


 38.9600, 4.4567,  
64.0561


 159.7220, 5.5601,  
83.5588


 28.0090, -0.0044,  
48.2271

 179.2360, 9.2507,  
66.4450

 17.2710, -7.5286,  
34.8423

 199.4510, 13.0887,  
48.7165

 4.4850, -2.2111,  
9.2217

 219.7800, 17.3635,  
30.8879

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 236.8030, 8.9711,

15.9588

254.4130, 0.2894,  
0.5148

■ 61.5460, 15.9998,  
95.1142

■ 72.4370, 14.5746,  
85.5628

■ 83.2140, 12.7125,  
76.1113

■ 94.1050, 11.2872,  
66.5599

■ 104.8820, 9.4252,  
57.1085

■ 115.7730, 7.9999,  
47.5571

■ 126.6640, 6.5746,  
38.0057

■ 137.4410, 4.7126,  
28.5542

■ 148.3320, 3.2873,  
19.0028

■ 159.1090, 1.4253,  
9.5514

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.9900, 29.0919, 49.1208



61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142



69.9340, -12.7855, 87.7579

# Triad

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



61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142



74.5910, -36.7734, -11.9193



81.2430, 44.7432, -71.2501

# Complementary

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



61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142



108.4540, -15.9998, -95.1142

# 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.



78.3300, 25.9663, -68.6954



61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142



63.6700, -20.0503, -55.8386

# Square

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



61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142



81.3230, -40.0922, 26.0267



71.8150, 3.5422, -62.9818



77.4250, 55.4995, -67.9017



# Rectangle

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



61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142



76.5040, -34.2655, 70.5950



71.8150, 3.5422, -62.9818



80.4620, 39.2122, -70.5652

# Sweetspot

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



61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142



179.2510, 6.2853, 37.4909



41.5060, 63.3475, 28.4972



86.4680, 3.7133, 22.3916



240.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



112.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142



80.4000, 21.0018, 124.1832



52.0840, -20.2544, 103.4123



78.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



53.6000, 14.0012, 82.7888



7.2340, 1.8566, 11.1958



# Inverse Universe

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



61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142



80.4000, 21.0018, 124.1832



117.9160, 20.2544, -103.4123



78.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



53.6000, 14.0012, 82.7888



7.2340, 1.8566, 11.1958



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

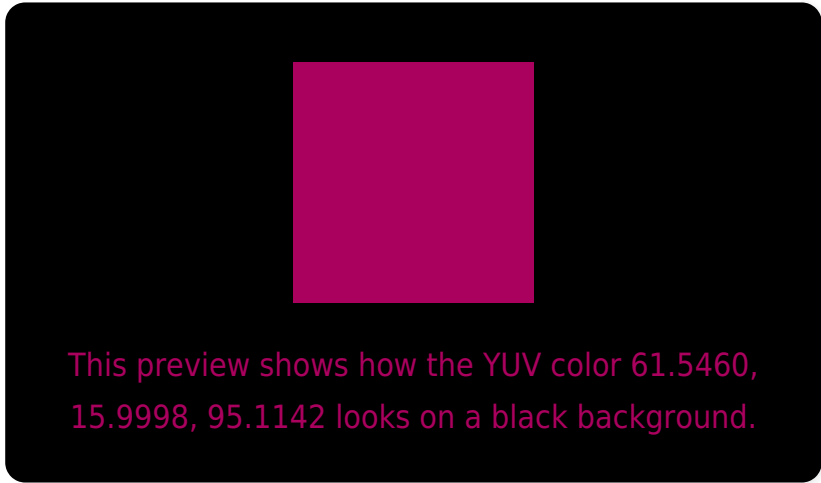
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

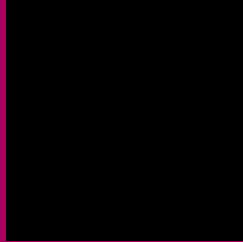
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 61.5460, 15.9998,



# 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

61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142

### Protanopia

88.5740, 22.8880, -14.5354

### Deuteranopia

89.7020, -1.3321, 7.2773



## Tritanopia

75.9840, -18.7261, 79.8210

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142

## Protanomaly

78.8440, 20.2899, 25.5698

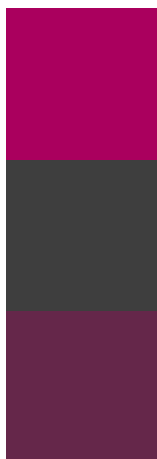
## Deuteranomaly

79.6210, 5.1168, 38.9204

## Tritanomaly

70.9320, -6.3755, 85.1286

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.5280, 6.1487, 34.6169

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142 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(170, 0, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 0, 94)  
}
```

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(170, 0, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 0, 94) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142 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(170, 0, 94) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 0, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(170, 0, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 0, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 0, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 0, 94)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 61.5460, 15.9998, 95.1142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 0, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170, 0,  
94) }
```

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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