

# Converting Colors

YUV(62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(62.0430, 18.7128,  
64.8603)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	881164
RGB	136, 17, 100
RGB Percent	53%, 7%, 39%
CMY	0.4667, 0.9333, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.88, 0.26, 0.47
HSL	318°, 78%, 30%
HSV	318°, 88%, 53%
XYZ	12.6540, 6.5552, 12.6549
YIQ	62.0430, 44.2810, 51.0410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

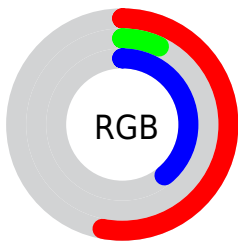
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	136, 17, 100
Decimal	8917348
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	30.77, 53.71, -16.96
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 56.320, 342.473
Yxy	6.5552, 0.3971, 0.2057
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287107428 (0xFF881164)
YUV	62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603
Hunter-Lab	25.6032, 43.4157, -11.3831

# Details

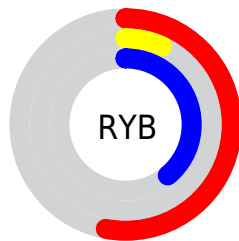
The YUV color **62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **90.9570, -18.7128, -64.8603**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.2940, 14.6451, 62.8862**, and **30.2610, 11.2103, 44.4981** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.3690, 21.0171, 72.4674**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.7170, 16.4085, 57.2532**.

# Distribution



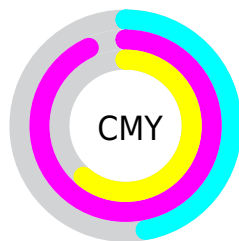
- Red (53%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603 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 62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62.0430, 18.7128,  
64.8603

62.0430, 18.7128,  
64.8603

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

40.9560, 17.2767,  
58.7976

121.2940, 14.6451,  
62.8862

30.2610, 11.2103,  
44.4981

148.8920, 14.3502,  
64.1157

20.6910, 5.5753,  
31.8430

176.7890, 13.9080,  
65.9600

8.4150, -2.6696,  
16.2990

197.4280, 18.0300,  
50.4906

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

216.2580, 19.0998,  
33.9767

233.2810, 10.7075,

19.0476

250.3040, 2.3151,  
4.1184

62.0430, 18.7128,  
64.8603

62.0430, 18.7128,  
64.8603

53.3690, 21.0171,  
72.4674

70.7170, 16.4085,  
57.2532

51.4940, 21.4485,  
74.1118

78.8040, 14.3936,  
50.1609

87.4780, 12.0893,  
42.5538

95.5650, 10.0745,  
35.4615

104.3530, 8.2070,  
27.7544

■ 113.0270, 5.9027,  
20.1473

■ 121.1140, 3.8878,  
13.0550

■ 129.7880, 1.5835,  
5.4479

■ 137.8750, -0.4314,  
-1.6444

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.4870, 31.8049, 18.8669



62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603



50.9240, 2.5025, 84.2587

# Triad

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



62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603



66.4390, -32.7544, 5.7540



67.7640, 31.1753, -59.4290

# Complementary

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



62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603



90.9570, -18.7128, -64.8603

# 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.



63.6770, 12.9772, -55.8447



62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603



52.8850, -26.0723, -37.6101

# Square

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



62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603



68.6970, -33.8676, 36.2227



57.2590, -6.5367, -50.2161



67.7930, 43.9791, -59.4545



# Rectangle

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



62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603



60.3250, -15.9362, 71.6290



57.2590, -6.5367, -50.2161



66.9830, 25.6444, -58.7441

# Sweetspot

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



62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603



147.4020, 7.1968, 25.0804



41.3300, 46.6723, 10.2346



72.2390, 4.3192, 14.6994



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603



66.6460, 27.7825, 95.9035



55.3170, -7.0583, 70.7590



64.6630, 1.1521, 3.8035



50.2550, 20.5803, 72.5674



1.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740



# Inverse Universe

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



62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603



66.6460, 27.7825, 95.9035



97.6830, 7.0583, -70.7590



64.6630, 1.1521, 3.8035



50.2550, 20.5803, 72.5674



1.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

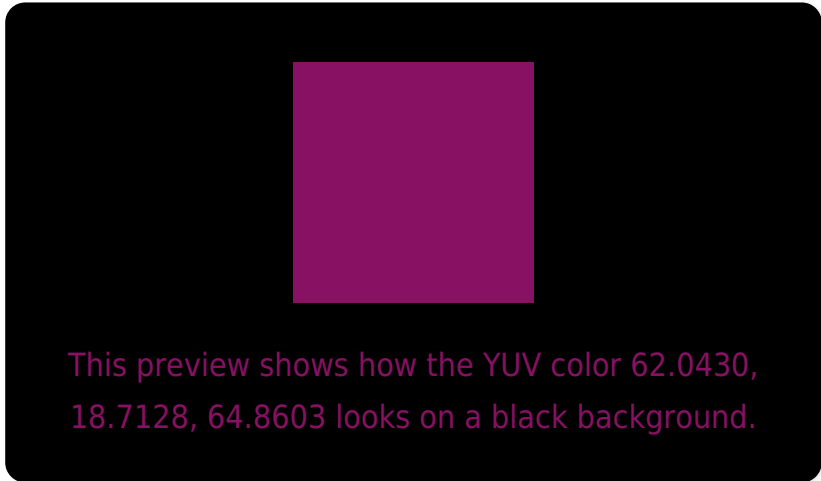
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

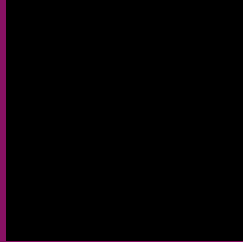
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 62.0430, 18.7128,



# 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

62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603

### Protanopia

69.7710, 34.1299, -26.9862

### Deuteranopia

75.0950, 9.3202, -2.7143



## Tritanopia

69.1380, -12.3930, 55.1300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603

## Protanomaly

66.9000, 28.6433, 6.2267

## Deuteranomaly

70.4600, 12.5912, 21.5216

## Tritanomaly

66.4340, -1.2000, 58.3784

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.2770, 6.7654, 23.4361

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603 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(136, 17, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 17, 100)  
}
```

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(136, 17, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 17, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603 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(136, 17, 100) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 17, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 17, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 17, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 17, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 17,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 62.0430, 18.7128, 64.8603 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 17, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136, 17,  
100) }
```

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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