

# Converting Colors

YUV(63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(63.0560, 19.1994,  
95.5439)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AC0066
RGB	172, 0, 102
RGB Percent	67%, 0%, 40%
CMY	0.3255, 1.0000, 0.6000
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.41, 0.33
HSL	324°, 100%, 34%
HSV	324°, 100%, 67%
XYZ	19.4115, 9.7300, 13.4253
YIQ	63.0560, 69.7700, 68.1860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

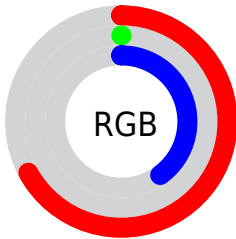
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	172, 0, 102
Decimal	11272294
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.35, 64.48, -7.56
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 64.919, 353.316
Yxy	9.7300, 0.4560, 0.2286
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289462374 (0xFFAC0066)
YUV	63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439
Hunter-Lab	31.1929, 56.4941, -3.6832

# Details

The YUV color **63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **108.9440, -19.1994, -95.5439**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.3570, 9.1910, 85.6329**, and **40.3560, 7.2195, 64.5858** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.8330, 17.3373, 86.0925**.

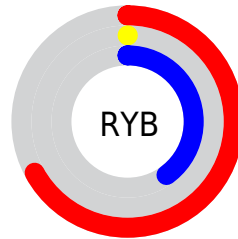
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (0%)

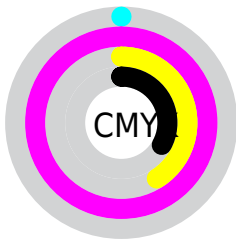
Blue (40%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (40%)

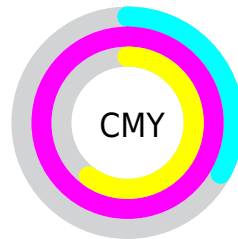


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (60%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439 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 63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 63.0560, 19.1994,  
95.5439


 63.0560, 19.1994,  
95.5439


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 51.6490, 12.9910,  
80.1148


 134.3570, 9.1910,  
85.6329


 40.3560, 7.2195,  
64.5858


 161.3350, 9.2018,  
82.1442


 29.2910, 2.3215,  
48.8568

 180.8490, 12.8924,  
65.0304

 18.7810, -4.3290,  
35.2721

 201.0640, 16.7304,  
47.3019

 6.5780, -3.2430,  
13.5251

 220.3670, 17.0741,  
30.3731

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 237.3900, 8.6817,

15.4440

■ 63.0560, 19.1994,  
95.5439

■ 73.8330, 17.3373,  
86.0925

■ 84.6100, 15.4753,  
76.6410

■ 95.9740, 13.3238,  
66.6748

■ 106.7510, 11.4618,  
57.2234

■ 117.5280, 9.5997,  
47.7719

■ 128.3050, 7.7376,  
38.3205

■ 139.0820, 5.8756,  
28.8691

■ 150.4460, 3.7241,  
18.9029

■ 161.2230, 1.8621,  
9.4514

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.3530, 31.8710, 44.4174



63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439



67.4170, -8.5866, 94.3503

# Triad

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



63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439



77.5700, -38.2420, -7.5159



82.4170, 44.1644, -72.2797

# Complementary

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



63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439



108.9440, -19.1994, -95.5439

# 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.



79.1620, 24.0771, -69.4251



63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439



63.1170, -24.7077, -55.3536

# Square

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



63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439



83.4160, -41.1241, 30.3302



72.4190, 0.7794, -63.5115



79.5280, 55.9417, -69.7461



# Rectangle

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



63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439



76.7480, -30.9348, 75.6430



72.4190, 0.7794, -63.5115



82.1090, 37.9073, -72.0096

# Sweetspot

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



63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439



181.5930, 7.5957, 37.1909



40.2390, 64.9582, 25.2234



86.6960, 4.5869, 22.1916



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.



63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439



82.1380, 25.0750, 124.4130



53.3660, -17.9284, 104.0420



81.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331



54.9960, 16.7640, 83.3185



8.4730, 2.7248, 12.7402



# Inverse Universe

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



63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439



82.1380, 25.0750, 124.4130



118.6340, 17.9284, -104.0420



81.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331



54.9960, 16.7640, 83.3185



8.4730, 2.7248, 12.7402



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439 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

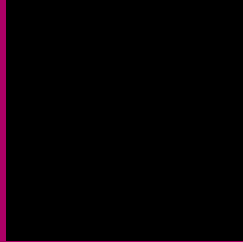
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.0560, 19.1994,

95.5439.

# 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

63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439

### Protanopia

89.2190, 27.9930, -18.6091

### Deuteranopia

91.7880, 1.5835, 5.4479



## Tritanopia

78.6850, -18.5787, 79.2063

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439

## Protanomaly

79.9730, 24.6633, 22.8257

## Deuteranomaly

81.4190, 8.1744, 38.2205

## Tritanomaly

72.6870, -4.7757, 85.3435

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.0550, 6.8749, 35.0318

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439 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(172, 0, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 0, 102)  
}
```

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(172, 0, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 0, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439 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(172, 0, 102) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 0, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(172, 0, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 0, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 0, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 0,  
102) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 63.0560, 19.1994, 95.5439 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 0, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172, 0,  
102) }
```

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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