

# Converting Colors

YUV(63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(63.4600, 46.6082,  
77.6496)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	98009E
RGB	152, 0, 158
RGB Percent	60%, 0%, 62%
CMY	0.4039, 1.0000, 0.3804
CMYK	0.04, 1.00, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	298°, 100%, 31%
HSV	298°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	19.1204, 9.1440, 33.1050
YIQ	63.4600, 39.8740, 81.3620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

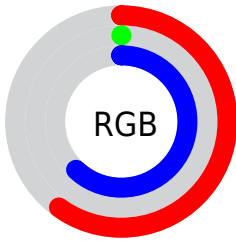
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	152, 0, 158
Decimal	9961630
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.26, 67.71, -44.38
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	36, 80.960, 326.757
Yxy	9.1440, 0.3116, 0.1490
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288151710 (0xFF98009E)
YUV	63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496
Hunter-Lab	30.2391, 59.9488, -43.7418

# Details

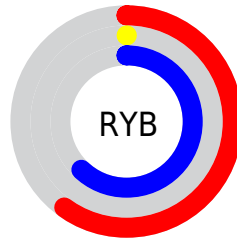
The YUV color **63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **94.5400, -46.6082, -77.6496**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.4450, 39.2206, 67.1387**, and **40.7880, 32.1495, 48.4209** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.1510, 41.8306, 70.0276**.

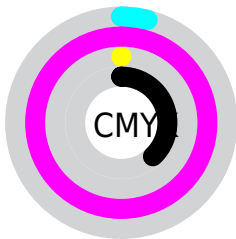
# Distribution



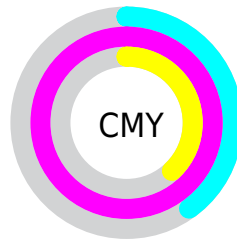
- Red (60%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496 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 63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63.4600, 46.6082,  
77.6496

63.4600, 46.6082,  
77.6496

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

52.0100, 38.9421,  
63.1352

133.4450, 39.2206,  
67.1387

40.7880, 32.1495,  
48.4209

162.7440, 39.0732,  
67.7535

29.8650, 25.2096,  
34.3214

185.7340, 34.1481,  
60.7463

19.3550, 18.5590,  
20.7367

202.1700, 26.0452,  
46.3319

3.8760, 14.8511,  
-3.3993

219.1930, 17.6529,  
31.4027

0.9120, 3.4944,  
-0.7998

236.2160, 9.2605,

0.0000, 0.0000,

16.4736

0.0000

253.8260, 0.5788,  
1.0296

■ 63.4600, 46.6082,  
77.6496

■ 73.1510, 41.8306,  
70.0276

■ 82.5430, 37.2003,  
61.7908

■ 91.6470, 32.7120,  
54.6836

■ 101.0390, 28.0818,  
46.4468

■ 110.7300, 23.3041,  
38.8248

■ 120.4210, 18.5264,  
31.2028

■ 129.8130, 13.8962,  
22.9660

■ 138.9170, 9.4079,  
15.8588

■ 148.3090, 4.7777,  
7.6220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.7070, 64.7274, -40.9620



63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496



67.3410, 13.6359, 106.6949

# Triad

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



63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496



80.7360, -39.8028, 26.5415



80.8720, 30.6291, -70.9247

# Complementary

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



63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496



94.5400, -46.6082, -77.6496

# 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.



72.6470, 1.6530, -63.7114



63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496



70.6820, -34.8462, -23.4001

# Square

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



63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496



74.2440, -36.6023, 73.4540



62.2220, -30.6754, -54.5687



85.7400, 54.3582, -75.1940



# Rectangle

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



63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496



63.1510, -5.0044, 112.1236



62.2220, -30.6754, -54.5687



78.3640, 21.0195, -68.7252

# Sweetspot

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



63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496



169.7090, 18.3845, 30.0732



22.7080, 66.6990, -19.9149



82.0960, 11.2917, 18.3328



232.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496



83.0990, 61.0832, 101.6452



57.1600, 14.7111, 88.4367



74.3040, 2.3151, 4.1184



57.2650, 42.2674, 69.9276



6.1950, 4.3409, 7.7220



# Inverse Universe

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



47.9260, -20.6695, 96.5349



62.8050, -27.0189, 126.4590



100.8400, -14.7111, -88.4367



73.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



43.3270, -18.8952, 87.4132



4.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

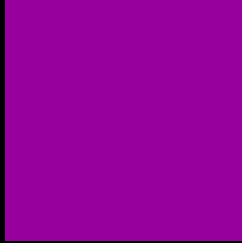
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

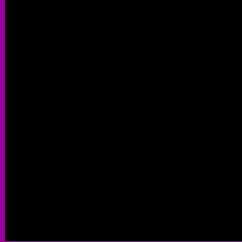
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.4600, 46.6082,



# 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

70.4150, 54.0254, -61.7540

### Deuteranopia

82.6840, 32.6938, -33.0489

### Tritanopia

86.3760, -10.0454, 48.7822

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

67.7510, 51.3948, -11.1826

## Deuteranomaly

75.9030, 37.5158, 7.1011

## Tritanomaly

77.8330, 10.4353, 59.7825

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.0570, 17.2269, 28.0140

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496 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(152, 0, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 0, 158)  
}
```

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(152, 0, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 0, 158) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496 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(152, 0, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 0, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 0, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 0, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 0, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 0,  
158) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 63.4600, 46.6082, 77.6496 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 0, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152, 0,  
158) }
```

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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