

# Converting Colors

YUV(63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(63.6630, 38.6201,  
73.0865)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	93068E
RGB	147, 6, 142
RGB Percent	58%, 2%, 56%
CMY	0.4235, 0.9765, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.96, 0.03, 0.42
HSL	302°, 92%, 30%
HSV	302°, 96%, 58%
XYZ	16.9802, 8.2863, 26.2956
YIQ	63.6630, 40.3800, 72.1880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

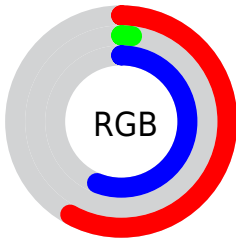
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	147, 6, 142
Decimal	9635470
CIELab	34.57, 63.62, -37.35
CIElCh	35, 73.776, 329.580
Yxy	8.2863, 0.3293, 0.1607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287825550 (0xFF93068E)
YUV	63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865
Hunter-Lab	28.7859, 54.9182, -34.0107

# Details

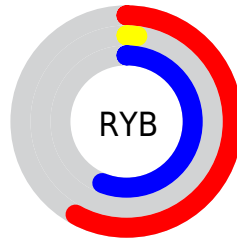
The YUV color **63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **89.3370, -38.6201, -73.0865**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.7130, 32.6795, 65.1497**, and **37.8820, 26.1872, 47.4615** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.1410, 40.3565, 76.1753**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.5820, 34.7161, 65.2646**.

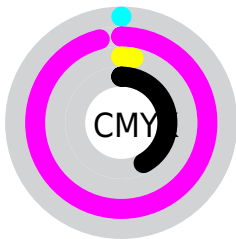
# Distribution



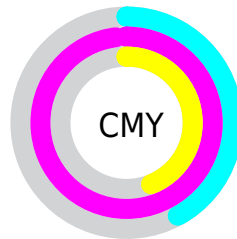
- Red (58%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865 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 63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63.6630, 38.6201,  
73.0865

63.6630, 38.6201,  
73.0865

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

48.8050, 33.1271,  
61.5610

129.7130, 32.6795,  
65.1497

37.8820, 26.1872,  
47.4615

158.3110, 32.3847,  
66.3793

27.0730, 19.6840,  
33.2620

184.9190, 33.5639,  
61.4610

16.6770, 13.4702,  
19.5773

201.5830, 26.3346,  
46.8467

3.0950, 9.3202,  
-2.7143

218.0190, 18.2316,  
32.4323

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

235.6290, 9.5499,

16.9884

252.6520, 1.1576,  
2.0592

63.6630, 38.6201,  
73.0865

63.6630, 38.6201,  
73.0865

60.1410, 40.3565,  
76.1753

72.5820, 34.7161,  
65.2646

80.8000, 30.6646,  
58.0574

89.7190, 26.7605,  
50.2354

98.5240, 22.4197,  
42.5135

107.4430, 18.5156,  
34.6915

■ 115.6610, 14.4641,  
27.4843

■ 124.5800, 10.5601,  
19.6623

■ 133.3850, 6.2192,  
11.9404

■ 141.7170, 2.6045,  
4.6332

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.5870, 53.4476, -16.3008



63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865



62.6130, 11.0368, 100.3174

# Triad

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



63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865



76.5720, -37.7500, 21.4234



76.8940, 30.6183, -67.4360

# Complementary

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



63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865



89.3370, -38.6201, -73.0865

# 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.



69.4670, 4.6998, -60.9226



63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865



66.8390, -32.9516, -24.4148

# Square

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



63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865



73.2920, -36.1330, 62.8879



60.1990, -25.7341, -52.7945



80.2630, 51.1423, -70.3907



# Rectangle

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



63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865



58.2810, -5.5615, 104.1166



60.1990, -25.7341, -52.7945



74.7280, 22.3191, -65.5365

# Sweetspot

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



63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865



158.4870, 15.0429, 28.5139



23.5690, 60.8515, -11.0230



76.9280, 9.4025, 17.6031



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.



63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865



78.0850, 52.2161, 99.0265



55.6830, 8.0443, 80.0850



69.8910, 2.0257, 3.6036



56.4240, 37.7520, 71.5422



4.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480



# Inverse Universe

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



63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865



78.0850, 52.2161, 99.0265



97.3170, -8.0443, -80.0850



69.8910, 2.0257, 3.6036



56.4240, 37.7520, 71.5422



4.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

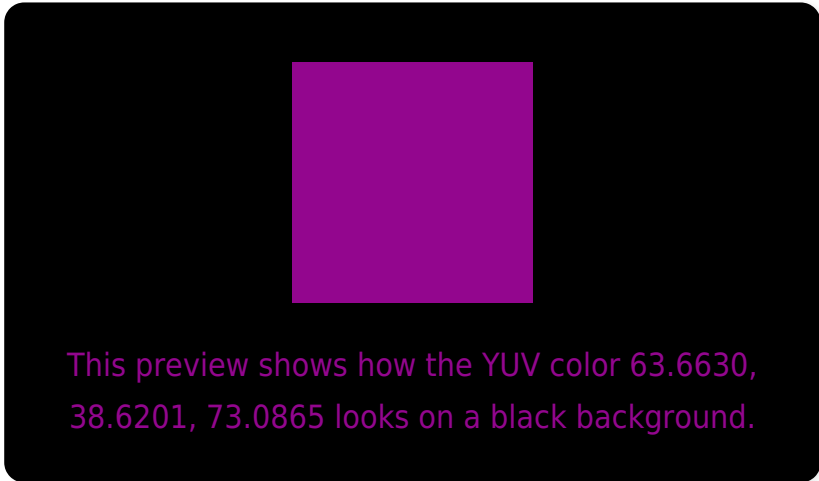
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

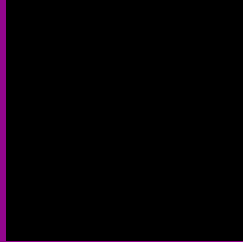
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.6630, 38.6201,



# 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

63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865

### Protanopia

67.0410, 51.2518, -58.7950

### Deuteranopia

80.9150, 25.6779, -22.7275



## Tritanopia

80.9740, -10.3402, 50.0118

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865



## Protanomaly

65.7850, 46.4480, -11.2124



## Deuteranomaly

74.6880, 30.2268, 11.6746



## Tritanomaly

74.7250, 7.5306, 58.1232

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865



## Achromatopsia

64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

63.8350, 13.8853, 26.4547

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865 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(147, 6, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 6, 142)  
}
```

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(147, 6, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 6, 142) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865 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(147, 6, 142) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 6, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 6, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 6, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 6, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 6,  
142) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 63.6630, 38.6201, 73.0865 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 6, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147, 6,  
142) }
```

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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