

# Converting Colors

YUV(63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(63.7020, 25.7829,  
37.0953)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A2074
RGB	106, 32, 116
RGB Percent	42%, 13%, 45%
CMY	0.5843, 0.8745, 0.5451
CMYK	0.09, 0.72, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	293°, 57%, 29%
HSV	293°, 72%, 45%
XYZ	9.6128, 5.3581, 17.0506
YIQ	63.7020, 17.1400, 41.8120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

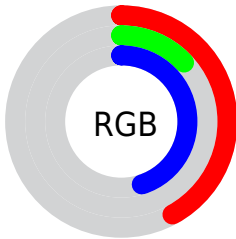
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	106, 32, 116
Decimal	6955124
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	27.73, 44.46, -32.40
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	28, 55.012, 323.914
Yxy	5.3581, 0.3002, 0.1673
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285145204 (0xFF6A2074)
YUV	63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953
Hunter-Lab	23.1477, 33.6190, -27.4696

# Details

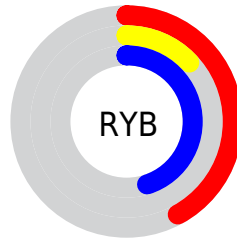
The YUV color **63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **84.2980, -25.7829, -37.0953**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.4140, 25.9249, 38.2249**, and **24.0830, 21.1581, 27.1142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.3590, 29.4030, 42.6582**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.0450, 22.1628, 31.5325**.

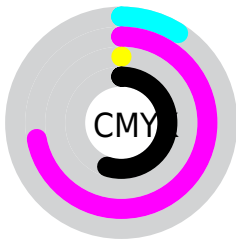
# Distribution



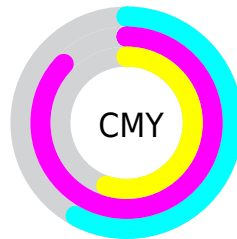
- Red (42%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953 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 63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63.7020, 25.7829,  
37.0953

63.7020, 25.7829,  
37.0953

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

34.2940, 27.9561,  
40.0842

116.4140, 25.9249,  
38.2249

24.0830, 21.1581,  
27.1142

142.5390, 26.3563,  
39.8693

14.9970, 14.7915,  
15.7886

169.9520, 26.6457,  
40.3841

3.2090, 9.7570,  
-2.8143

197.7780, 27.2244,  
41.4137

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

217.4320, 18.5210,  
32.9471

233.8680, 10.4181,

18.5328

250.8910, 2.0257,  
3.6036

63.7020, 25.7829,  
37.0953

63.7020, 25.7829,  
37.0953

56.3590, 29.4030,  
42.6582

71.0450, 22.1628,  
31.5325

49.3040, 32.8811,  
47.0914

78.1000, 18.6847,  
27.0993

43.7220, 35.6331,  
51.1098

85.4430, 15.0646,  
21.5365

92.4980, 11.5865,  
17.1033

99.8410, 7.9664,  
11.5404

■ 107.1840, 4.3463,  
5.9776

■ 114.2390, 0.8682,  
1.5444

■ 121.5820, -2.7519,  
-4.0184

■ 128.3380, -6.0826,  
-9.0664

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.7310, 41.5446, -25.1971



63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953



48.4310, 13.5915, 74.1670

# Triad

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



63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953



62.1190, -30.6247, 22.6976



60.0070, 19.2235, -52.6261

# Complementary

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



63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953



84.2980, -25.7829, -37.0953

# 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.



54.4040, 0.2938, -47.7123



63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953



57.5020, -28.3485, -7.4563

# Square

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



63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953



58.7620, -28.9697, 51.9517



47.0570, -20.2411, -41.2690



62.8230, 35.0903, -55.0958



# Rectangle

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



63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953



46.4350, 0.7715, 79.4255



47.0570, -20.2411, -41.2690



58.4110, 13.1084, -51.2264

# Sweetspot

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



63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953



129.7320, 9.9921, 15.1440



48.0330, 33.5077, -14.0609



64.3630, 6.2300, 8.4516



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953



69.2050, 39.8319, 57.7022



63.1580, 10.7681, 46.3424



55.1790, 1.8838, 2.4740



46.2000, 37.3694, 54.1986



94.2800, 76.7700, 110.2564



# Inverse Universe

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



58.2560, -8.0142, 50.6415



60.5800, -12.6109, 78.4213



84.8420, -10.7681, -46.3424



54.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



38.1880, -11.4317, 73.5031



78.1700, -23.7478, 150.6949



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

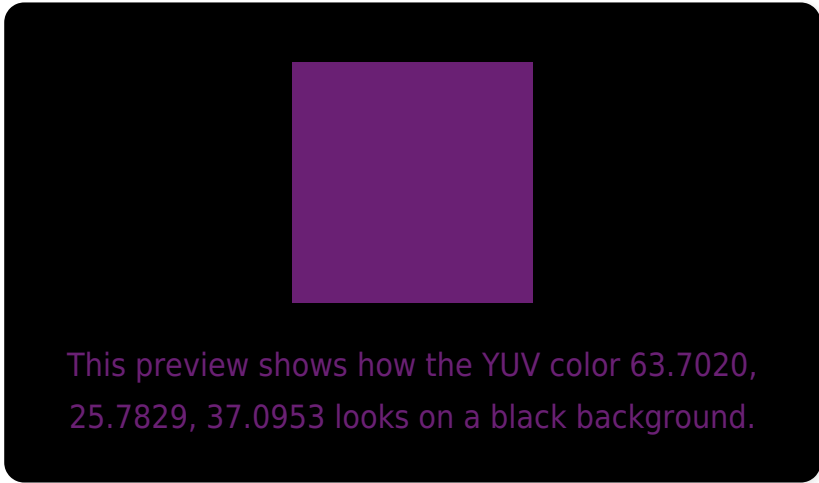
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

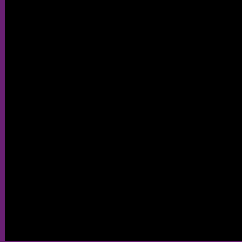
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.7020, 25.7829,



# 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

63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953

### Deuteranopia

63.2310, 23.0571, -22.1276

### Tritanopia

67.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953

## Deuteranomaly

63.3030, 24.0076, -0.2657

## Tritanomaly

65.8050, 6.0121, 31.7430

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.6070, 9.5607, 13.4997

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953 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(106, 32, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 32, 116)  
}
```

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(106, 32, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 32, 116) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953 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(106, 32, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 32, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(106, 32, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 32, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 32, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 32,  
116) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 63.7020, 25.7829, 37.0953 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 32, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 32,  
116) }
```

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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