

# Converting Colors

YUV(63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631)  
contains.

<b>YUV(63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(63.8300, 5.0138,  
72.0631)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	92144A
RGB	146, 20, 74
RGB Percent	57%, 8%, 29%
CMY	0.4275, 0.9216, 0.7098
CMYK	0.00, 0.86, 0.49, 0.43
HSL	334°, 76%, 33%
HSV	334°, 86%, 57%
XYZ	13.3402, 7.1057, 7.1470
YIQ	63.8300, 57.7620, 43.5060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

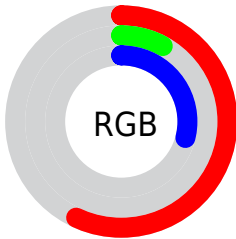
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	146, 20, 74
Decimal	9573450
CIE Lab	32.05, 52.75, 2.16
CIE LCh	32, 52.791, 2.346
Yxy	7.1057, 0.4835, 0.2575
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287763530 (0xFF92144A)
YUV	63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631
Hunter-Lab	26.6565, 42.6812, 2.7631

# Details

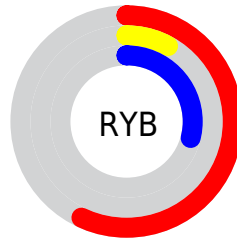
The YUV color **63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **102.1700, -5.0138, -72.0631**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.7500, -0.3697, 72.1333**, and **30.1450, 0.4215, 51.6158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.1130, 5.8603, 80.5849**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.5470, 4.1673, 63.5413**.

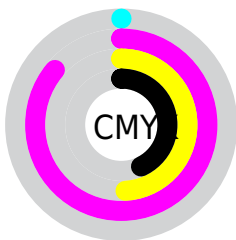
# Distribution



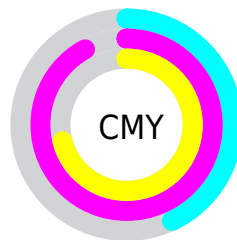
- Red (57%)
- Green (8%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631 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 63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63.8300, 5.0138,  
72.0631

63.8300, 5.0138,  
72.0631

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

40.9110, 5.4669,  
66.7301

122.7500, -0.3697,  
72.1333

30.1450, 0.4215,  
51.6158

150.2340, -1.1014,  
73.4628

19.7060, -7.2501,  
38.8458

175.4400, -0.2169,  
69.7741

9.6820, -4.2802,  
19.5729

194.9540, 3.4737,  
52.6603

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

215.1690, 7.3117,  
34.9318

234.4550, 10.1287,

18.0180

252.0650, 1.4470,  
2.5740

63.8300, 5.0138,  
72.0631

63.8300, 5.0138,  
72.0631

54.1130, 5.8603,  
80.5849

73.5470, 4.1673,  
63.5413

50.8360, 5.9969,  
83.4588

82.7910, 4.0470,  
55.4343

92.5080, 3.2006,  
46.9125

101.6380, 2.6435,  
38.9055

111.4690, 2.2338,  
30.2837

■ 121.1860, 1.3873,  
21.7619

■ 130.3160, 0.8302,  
13.7549

■ 140.1470, 0.4205,  
5.1331

■ 149.2770, -0.1366,  
-2.8739

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.0900, 20.6616, 46.4021



63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631



67.1780, -16.3568, 66.4959

# Triad

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



63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631



63.9480, -31.5264, -14.8634



69.2290, 39.3271, -60.7138

# Complementary

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



63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631



102.1700, -5.0138, -72.0631

# 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.



68.1570, 25.0656, -59.7737



63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631



57.2930, -11.4834, -50.2460

# Square

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



63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631



70.9350, -34.9710, 16.7200



63.4830, 7.1569, -55.6746



65.0860, 46.2996, -57.0804



# Rectangle

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



63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631



69.2630, -32.1747, 53.2663



63.4830, 7.1569, -55.6746



69.4910, 35.2539, -60.9436

# Sweetspot

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



63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631



157.0450, 1.9498, 28.0245



55.5930, 44.5707, 31.0519



75.1530, 1.4036, 16.5288



222.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631



65.7450, 7.5207, 108.0946



62.3700, -20.8884, 73.3435



69.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



47.9880, 5.4289, 78.9405



3.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479



# Inverse Universe

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



63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631



65.7450, 7.5207, 108.0946



103.6300, 20.8884, -73.3435



69.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



47.9880, 5.4289, 78.9405

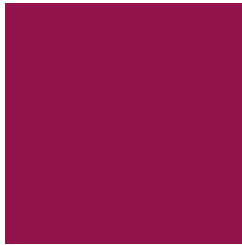


3.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

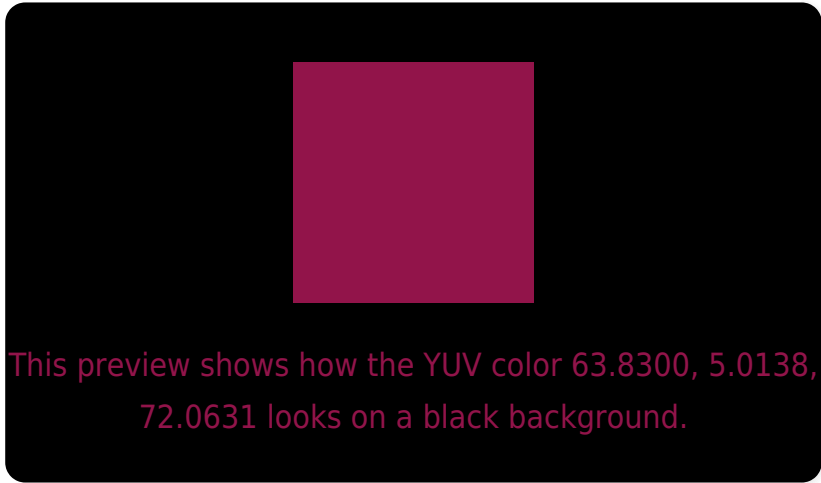
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.8300, 5.0138,



# 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

63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631

### Protanopia

77.0990, 13.2622, -7.1028

### Deuteranopia

77.5020, -4.6845, 9.2067



## Tritanopia

67.0040, -15.7780, 67.5255

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631

## Protanomaly

72.4770, 10.1178, 21.5067

## Deuteranomaly

72.2690, -1.1186, 32.2131

## Tritanomaly

65.9640, -8.3633, 69.3146

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.0340, 1.9552, 26.2802

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631 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(146, 20, 74)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 20, 74)  
}
```

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(146, 20, 74) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 20, 74) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631 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(146, 20, 74) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 20, 74) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 20, 74)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 20, 74); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 20, 74);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 20,  
74) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 63.8300, 5.0138, 72.0631 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 20, 74) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146, 20,  
74) }
```

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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