

# Converting Colors

YUV(64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(64.6460, 17.4295,  
56.4385)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	811964
RGB	129, 25, 100
RGB Percent	51%, 10%, 39%
CMY	0.4941, 0.9020, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.81, 0.22, 0.49
HSL	317°, 68%, 30%
HSV	317°, 81%, 51%
XYZ	11.7011, 6.2825, 12.6525
YIQ	64.6460, 37.9090, 45.3730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

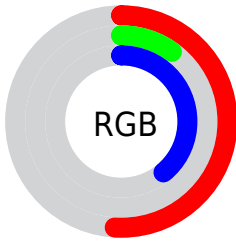
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	129, 25, 100
Decimal	8460644
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	30.11, 49.96, -18.09
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	30, 53.138, 340.097
Yxy	6.2825, 0.3819, 0.2051
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286650724 (0xFF811964)
YUV	64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385
Hunter-Lab	25.0649, 39.4663, -12.3836

# Details

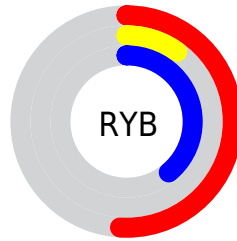
The YUV color **64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **89.3540, -17.4295, -56.4385**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.6630, 14.9561, 56.4235**, and **28.4670, 12.0948, 40.8094** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.5590, 19.4444, 63.5308**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.7330, 15.4146, 49.3462**.

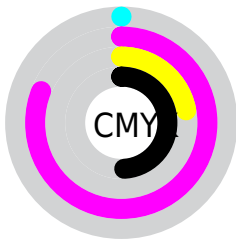
# Distribution



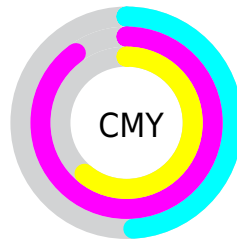
- Red (51%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385 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 64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.6460, 17.4295,  
56.4385

64.6460, 17.4295,  
56.4385

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

39.1620, 18.1611,  
55.1089

120.6630, 14.9561,  
56.4235

28.4670, 12.0948,  
40.8094

147.6740, 14.9507,  
58.1679

19.4950, 6.1650,  
29.3839

175.2720, 14.6559,  
59.3975

5.4250, -1.1955,  
10.1513

198.6020, 17.4512,  
49.4610

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

217.4320, 18.5210,  
32.9471

233.8680, 10.4181,

18.5328

251.4780, 1.7363,  
3.0888

64.6460, 17.4295,  
56.4385

64.6460, 17.4295,  
56.4385

56.5590, 19.4444,  
63.5308

72.7330, 15.4146,  
49.3462

49.1730, 21.6067,  
70.0083

80.7060, 12.9629,  
42.3538

88.7930, 10.9481,  
35.2615

96.7660, 8.4964,  
28.2692

104.8530, 6.4815,  
21.1769

■ 112.3530, 4.7560,  
14.5994

■ 120.3260, 2.3043,  
7.6071

■ 128.4130, 0.2894,  
0.5148

■ 136.3860, -2.1623,  
-6.4775

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.2260, 30.9476, 13.8338



64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385



55.0540, 1.9454, 76.2516

# Triad

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



64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385



65.8630, -32.4705, 8.0131



65.7920, 28.6965, -57.6996

# Complementary

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



64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385



89.3540, -17.4295, -56.4385

# 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.



61.2320, 11.2246, -53.7005



64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385



55.3100, -27.2678, -27.4589

# Square

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



64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385



66.6370, -32.8520, 37.1524



55.7430, -7.2683, -48.8866



65.7070, 41.0634, -57.6250



# Rectangle

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



64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385



60.7590, -14.1782, 67.7404



55.7430, -7.2683, -48.8866



64.4240, 23.4550, -56.4998

# Sweetspot

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



64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385



143.2660, 6.7709, 21.6917



45.2280, 41.2996, 6.8160



69.1140, 3.8878, 13.0550



212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385



67.1890, 27.5148, 88.4112



58.8320, -4.8472, 61.5373



59.6630, 1.1521, 3.8035



48.7600, 21.3173, 69.4935



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385



67.1890, 27.5148, 88.4112



95.1680, 4.8472, -61.5373



59.6630, 1.1521, 3.8035



48.7600, 21.3173, 69.4935



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

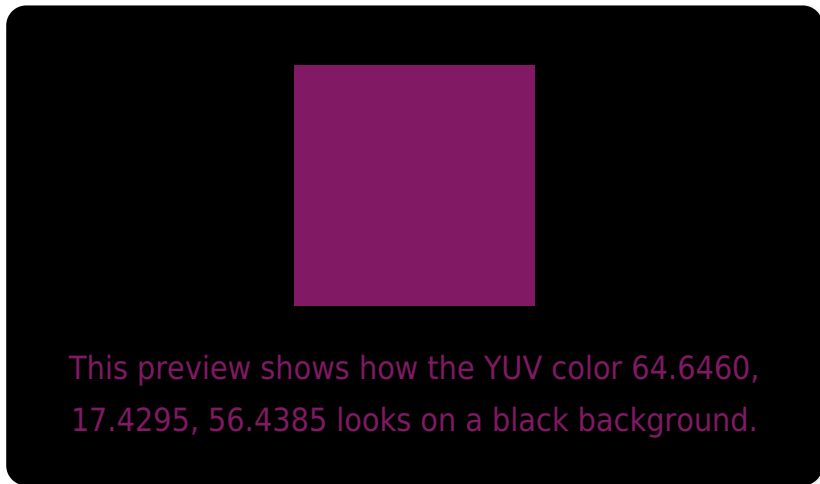
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

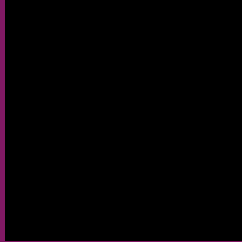
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.6460, 17.4295,



# 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

64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385

### Protanopia

68.1410, 32.9615, -25.5567

### Deuteranopia

72.7250, 10.4886, -4.1438



## Tritanopia

69.1480, -10.9190, 48.9822

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385

## Protanomaly

67.1340, 27.0489, 4.2675

## Deuteranomaly

69.5520, 13.0389, 17.9329

## Tritanomaly

67.5040, -0.7415, 51.3010

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385

## Achromatopsia

65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.5540, 6.6289, 20.5621

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385 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(129, 25, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 25, 100)  
}
```

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(129, 25, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 25, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385 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(129, 25, 100) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 25, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 25, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 25, 100); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 25, 100); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 25, 100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 64.6460, 17.4295, 56.4385 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 25, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129, 25,  
100) }
```

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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