

# Converting Colors

YUV(64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(64.7640, 5.0463,  
61.5970)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	871B4B
RGB	135, 27, 75
RGB Percent	53%, 11%, 29%
CMY	0.4706, 0.8941, 0.7059
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 0.44, 0.47
HSL	333°, 67%, 32%
HSV	333°, 80%, 53%
XYZ	11.6536, 6.4428, 7.2860
YIQ	64.7640, 48.9600, 37.8240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

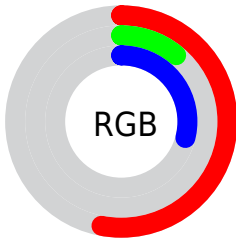
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	135, 27, 75
Decimal	8854347
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	30.50, 47.95, -1.02
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 47.962, 358.783
Yxy	6.4428, 0.4591, 0.2538
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287044427 (0xFF871B4B)
YUV	64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970
Hunter-Lab	25.3826, 37.5330, 0.7489

# Details

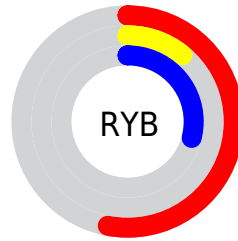
The YUV color **64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **97.2360, -5.0463, -61.5970**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.2650, 1.8414, 62.9116**, and **27.4540, 1.7482, 46.0828** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.7480, 6.0402, 69.5040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.8940, 4.4893, 53.5900**.

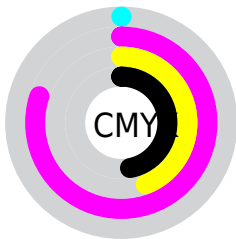
# Distribution



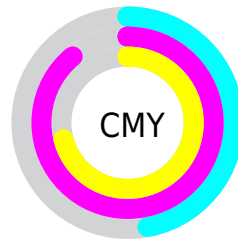
- Red (53%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (47%)




- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970 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 64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 64.7640, 5.0463,  
61.5970

 64.7640, 5.0463,  
61.5970


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 37.9210, 6.9409,  
60.5823


 120.2650, 1.8414,  
62.9116

 27.4540, 1.7482,  
46.0828

 147.3470, 0.8149,  
65.4707

 17.5420, -5.1972,  
33.7277

 174.9450, 0.5201,  
66.7002

 5.0830, -2.5059,  
10.4512

 195.6550, 3.6211,  
52.0456

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 215.2830, 7.7485,  
34.8318

 235.0420, 9.8393,

17.5032

252.0650, 1.4470,  
2.5740

64.7640, 5.0463,  
61.5970

64.7640, 5.0463,  
61.5970

55.7480, 6.0402,  
69.5040

73.8940, 4.4893,  
53.5900

47.2050, 6.3079,  
76.9962

82.3230, 3.7848,  
46.1977

91.4530, 3.2277,  
38.1907

99.8820, 2.5232,  
30.7985

108.4250, 2.2555,  
23.3063

■ 117.4410, 1.2616,  
15.3992

■ 126.5710, 0.7045,  
7.3922

■ 135.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 144.1300, -0.5571,  
-8.0070

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.9810, 19.2364, 36.8507



64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970



64.9430, -13.2829, 60.5630

# Triad

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



64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970



62.5080, -30.8164, -9.2155



65.3990, 34.8063, -57.3549

# Complementary

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



64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970



97.2360, -5.0463, -61.5970

# 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.



63.8540, 21.2710, -56.0000



64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970



53.9020, -11.7837, -47.2721

# Square

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



64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970



67.7010, -33.3766, 18.6792



59.5220, 4.6727, -52.2008



61.9570, 41.9262, -54.3363



# Rectangle

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



64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970



66.8480, -26.0541, 50.1223



59.5220, 4.6727, -52.2008



65.6610, 30.7331, -57.5847

# Sweetspot

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



64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970



148.6100, 1.6713, 24.0210



56.9530, 38.4772, 25.4742



72.1420, 1.4090, 14.7845



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970



66.0810, 7.8481, 96.3990



62.2270, -17.3669, 63.8219



62.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



45.4820, 6.1714, 74.1223



1.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



# Inverse Universe

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



64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970



66.0810, 7.8481, 96.3990



99.7730, 17.3669, -63.8219



62.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



45.4820, 6.1714, 74.1223

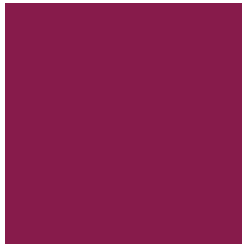


1.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

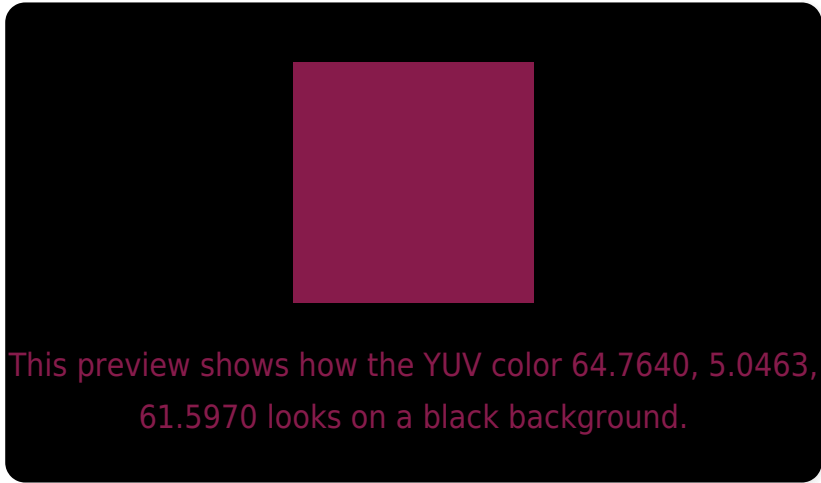
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.7640, 5.0463,



# 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

64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970

### Protanopia

73.3270, 14.1358, -7.3028

### Deuteranopia

74.1750, -2.0583, 6.8625



## Tritanopia

66.5190, -13.5669, 58.3038

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970

## Protanomaly

70.2700, 10.7129, 17.3032

## Deuteranomaly

70.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801

## Tritanomaly

65.9520, -6.8783, 59.6781

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970

## Achromatopsia

65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.7130, 2.1135, 22.1767

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970 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(135, 27, 75)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 27, 75)  
}
```

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(135, 27, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 27, 75) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970 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(135, 27, 75) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 27, 75) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(135, 27, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 27, 75); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 27, 75);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 27,  
75) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 64.7640, 5.0463, 61.5970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 27, 75) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135, 27,  
75) }
```

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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