

# Converting Colors

YUV(64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883)  
contains.

<b>YUV(64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883)</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(64.8640, 3.5180,  
85.1883)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A20E48
RGB	162, 14, 72
RGB Percent	64%, 5%, 28%
CMY	0.3647, 0.9451, 0.7176
CMYK	0.00, 0.91, 0.56, 0.36
HSL	336°, 84%, 35%
HSV	336°, 91%, 64%
XYZ	16.2270, 8.4633, 6.9092
YIQ	64.8640, 69.5900, 49.4140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

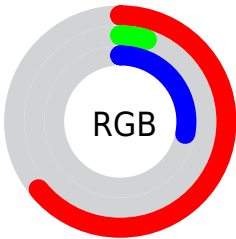
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	162, 14, 72
Decimal	10620488
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.93, 57.85, 8.04
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 58.408, 7.910
Yxy	8.4633, 0.5135, 0.2678
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288810568 (0xFFA20E48)
YUV	64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883
Hunter-Lab	29.0918, 48.6543, 6.2831

# Details

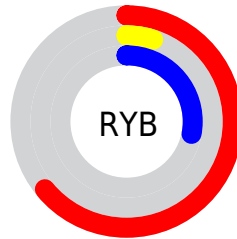
The YUV color **64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **111.1360, -3.5180, -85.1883**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.6050, -3.7493, 82.7844**, and **34.1030, -2.5158, 60.4227** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.6200, 3.6383, 93.2953**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.3960, 3.2558, 75.9517**.

# Distribution



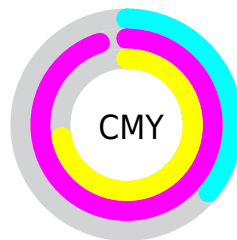
- Red (64%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883 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 64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.8640, 3.5180,  
85.1883

64.8640, 3.5180,  
85.1883

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

45.4670, 2.2348,  
76.7664

127.6050, -3.7493,  
82.7844

34.1030, -2.5158,  
60.4227

156.2740, -5.0651,  
84.8287

22.9520, -10.3293,  
46.5231

176.2720, -2.1061,  
69.0445

14.2810, -6.0545,  
28.6946

196.3730, 1.2951,  
51.4159

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

216.0010, 5.4225,  
34.2021

236.2160, 9.2605,

16.4736

253.8260, 0.5788,  
1.0296

■ 64.8640, 3.5180,  
85.1883

■ 64.8640, 3.5180,  
85.1883

■ 55.6200, 3.6383,  
93.2953

■ 75.3960, 3.2558,  
75.9517

■ 85.9280, 2.9935,  
66.7151

■ 97.0470, 2.4418,  
56.9638

■ 107.4650, 1.7428,  
47.8272

■ 117.9970, 1.4805,  
38.5906

■ 128.5290, 1.2182,  
29.3541

■ 139.0610, 0.9559,  
20.1175

■ 150.1800, 0.4043,  
10.3661

■ 160.7120, 0.1420,  
1.1296

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.1780, 20.6182, 60.3569



64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883



72.6040, -22.4828, 71.3843

# Triad

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



64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883



66.5290, -32.7988, -26.7739



75.6180, 46.0373, -66.3170

# Complementary

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



64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883



111.1360, -3.5180, -85.1883

# 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.



75.1330, 31.4864, -65.8916



64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883



63.8300, -9.2832, -55.9789

# Square

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



64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883



76.2180, -37.5755, 12.0868



70.5900, 11.5411, -61.9074



69.3720, 52.5676, -60.8392



# Rectangle

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



64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883



75.8950, -37.4162, 54.4661



70.5900, 11.5411, -61.9074



76.4670, 41.6748, -67.0616

# Sweetspot

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



64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883



174.5510, 1.2074, 32.8428



57.4830, 51.5269, 39.9184



84.6480, 0.6665, 19.6027



235.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883



72.8500, 5.0040, 122.0346



67.0570, -26.1571, 83.2650



76.1470, 0.4205, 5.1331



49.8530, 3.5235, 83.4439



6.1800, 0.4043, 10.3661



# Inverse Universe

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



64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883



72.8500, 5.0040, 122.0346



108.9430, 26.1571, -83.2650



76.1470, 0.4205, 5.1331



49.8530, 3.5235, 83.4439

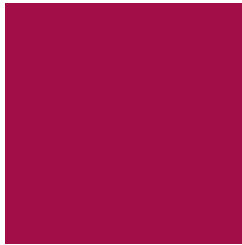


6.1800, 0.4043, 10.3661



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

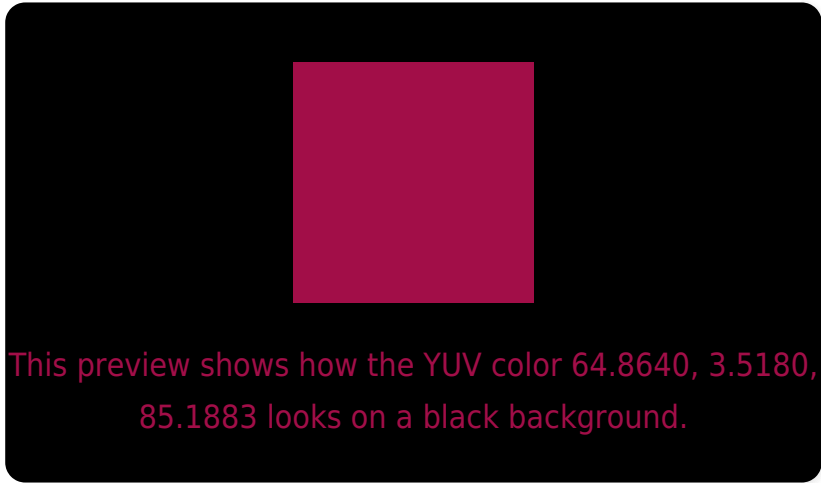
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

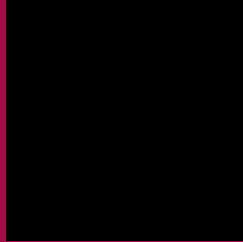
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.8640, 3.5180,



# 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

64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883

### Protanopia

84.3830, 9.1782, -3.8439

### Deuteranopia

84.5580, -9.6421, 12.6656



## Tritanopia

69.5710, -19.0155, 79.3062

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883

## Protanomaly

77.4240, 7.1860, 28.5692

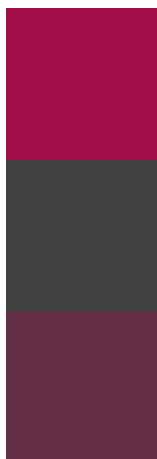
## Deuteranomaly

77.6890, -4.7767, 38.8607

## Tritanomaly

68.0580, -10.8746, 81.5101

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883

## Achromatopsia

65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.6540, 1.6496, 30.9984

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883 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(162, 14, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 14, 72)  
}
```

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(162, 14, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 14, 72) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883 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(162, 14, 72) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 14, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 14, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 14, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 14, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 14,  
72) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 64.8640, 3.5180, 85.1883 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 14, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162, 14,  
72) }
```

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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