

# Converting Colors

YUV(65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(65.7200, 11.9700,  
80.9296)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9E0E5A
RGB	158, 14, 90
RGB Percent	62%, 5%, 35%
CMY	0.3804, 0.9451, 0.6471
CMYK	0.00, 0.91, 0.43, 0.38
HSL	328°, 84%, 34%
HSV	328°, 91%, 62%
XYZ	16.1031, 8.3214, 10.4303
YIQ	65.7200, 61.4280, 54.1640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

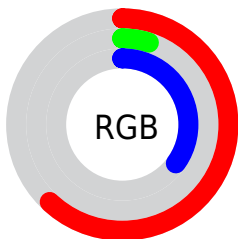
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	158, 14, 90
Decimal	10358362
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.64, 58.38, -4.20
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 58.529, 355.890
Yxy	8.3214, 0.4620, 0.2387
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288548442 (0xFF9E0E5A)
YUV	65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296
Hunter-Lab	28.8468, 49.1617, -1.2451

# Details

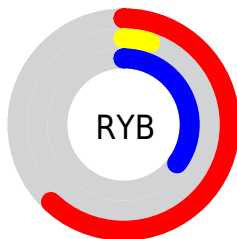
The YUV color **65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **106.2800, -11.9700, -80.9296**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.3900, 5.7237, 77.7110**, and **35.3290, 4.7678, 57.5935** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.7040, 12.9639, 88.8366**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.9100, 10.3974, 71.9929**.

# Distribution



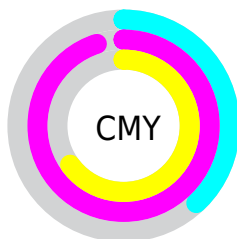
- Red (62%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296 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 65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.7200, 11.9700,  
80.9296

65.7200, 11.9700,  
80.9296

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

46.2090, 10.2500,  
72.6077

128.3900, 5.7237,  
77.7110

35.3290, 4.7678,  
57.5935

156.7600, 4.5553,  
79.1405

24.5630, -0.2776,  
42.4792

178.6660, 7.0667,  
66.9449

14.2810, -6.0545,  
28.6946

198.2940, 11.1941,  
49.7312

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

218.6230, 15.4689,  
31.9026

236.2160, 9.2605,

16.4736

253.8260, 0.5788,  
1.0296

■ 65.7200, 11.9700,  
80.9296

■ 65.7200, 11.9700,  
80.9296

■ 56.7040, 12.9639,  
88.8366

■ 75.9100, 10.3974,  
71.9929

■ 86.2140, 9.2615,  
62.9563

■ 95.8170, 7.9782,  
54.5345

■ 106.1210, 6.8423,  
45.4979

■ 116.3110, 5.2697,  
36.5613

■ 126.6150, 4.1338,  
27.5246

■ 136.8050, 2.5611,  
18.5880

■ 146.5220, 1.7147,  
10.0662

■ 156.7120, 0.1420,  
1.1296

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.6750, 26.7822, 43.2580



65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296



68.4060, -12.0322, 79.4509

# Triad

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



65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296



71.6560, -35.3264, -9.3453



75.6520, 41.0906, -66.3468

# Complementary

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



65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296



106.2800, -11.9700, -80.9296

# 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.



73.0810, 23.6241, -64.0920



65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296



60.1480, -18.3140, -52.7498

# Square

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



65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296



76.8930, -37.9082, 25.5268



67.6090, 2.6578, -59.2931



72.8940, 50.8313, -63.9280



# Rectangle

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



65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296



73.2090, -30.1760, 65.5917



67.6090, 2.6578, -59.2931



75.5720, 35.7070, -66.2766

# Sweetspot

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



65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296



171.0500, 4.4123, 31.5281



50.4490, 53.0226, 26.7932



83.2180, 2.8505, 19.1028



232.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296



74.3190, 17.0977, 116.3612



57.6260, -19.0426, 88.0280



73.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



51.3070, 11.6806, 80.4148



5.3970, 1.2833, 8.4218



# Inverse Universe

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



65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296



74.3190, 17.0977, 116.3612



114.3740, 19.0426, -88.0280



73.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



51.3070, 11.6806, 80.4148



5.3970, 1.2833, 8.4218



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

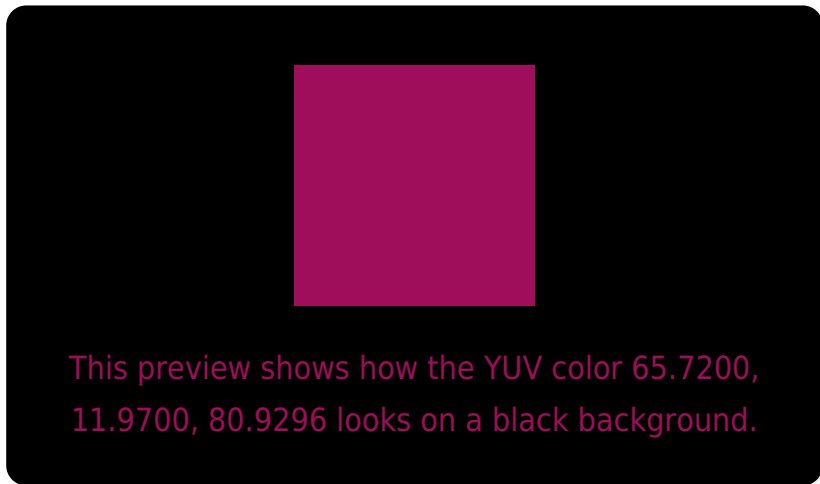
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

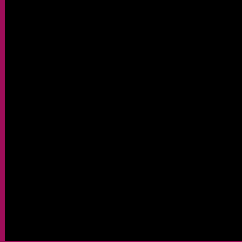
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.7200, 11.9700,



# 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

65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296

### Protanopia

82.7590, 22.3038, -13.8206

### Deuteranopia

84.5170, -0.7479, 6.5626



## Tritanopia

72.3960, -16.9572, 72.4437

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296

## Protanomaly

76.3550, 18.5590, 20.7367

## Deuteranomaly

77.9470, 3.9701, 33.3725

## Tritanomaly

70.1650, -6.4903, 75.2773

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.7400, 4.5652, 29.1690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296 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(158, 14, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 14, 90)  
}
```

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(158, 14, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 14, 90) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296 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(158, 14, 90) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 14, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 14, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 14, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 14, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 14,  
90) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 65.7200, 11.9700, 80.9296 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 14, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158, 14,  
90) }
```

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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