

# Converting Colors

YUV(66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(66.0510, 26.5969,  
56.0833)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	821778
RGB	130, 23, 120
RGB Percent	51%, 9%, 47%
CMY	0.4902, 0.9098, 0.5294
CMYK	0.00, 0.82, 0.08, 0.49
HSL	306°, 70%, 30%
HSV	306°, 82%, 51%
XYZ	12.9025, 6.7147, 18.3853
YIQ	66.0510, 32.6350, 52.8510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

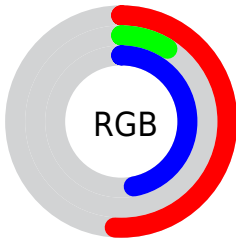
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	130, 23, 120
Decimal	8525688
CIE Lab	31.15, 53.74, -29.25
CIE LCh	31, 61.190, 331.440
Yxy	6.7147, 0.3395, 0.1767
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286715768 (0xFF821778)
YUV	66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833
Hunter-Lab	25.9127, 43.5317, -23.9280

# Details

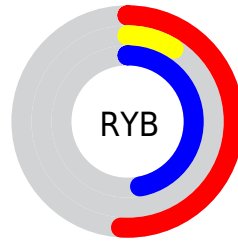
The YUV color **66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **86.9490, -26.5969, -56.0833**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.8830, 24.7077, 55.3536**, and **30.8180, 19.8097, 39.6246** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.3060, 29.9221, 62.8756**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.7960, 23.2716, 49.2909**.

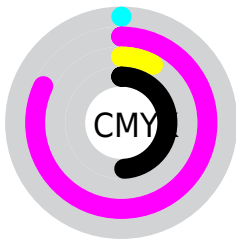
# Distribution



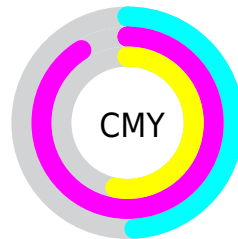
- Red (51%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833 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 66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.0510, 26.5969,  
56.0833

66.0510, 26.5969,  
56.0833

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

41.6270, 26.3129,  
53.8241

122.8830, 24.7077,  
55.3536

30.8180, 19.8097,  
39.6246

150.4810, 24.4129,  
56.5832

21.3190, 13.1537,  
27.7842

178.7800, 24.2655,  
57.1979

9.2430, 8.2612,  
10.3109

200.9960, 26.6240,  
47.3615

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

217.4320, 18.5210,  
32.9471

234.4550, 10.1287,

18.0180

251.4780, 1.7363,  
3.0888

66.0510, 26.5969,  
56.0833

66.0510, 26.5969,  
56.0833

58.3060, 29.9221,  
62.8756

73.7960, 23.2716,  
49.2909

52.3220, 32.3793,  
68.1236

81.5410, 19.9463,  
42.4985

89.4000, 17.0578,  
35.6062

97.1450, 13.7325,  
28.8138

104.8900, 10.4072,  
22.0215

■ 112.6350, 7.0819,  
15.2291

■ 120.4940, 4.1935,  
8.3368

■ 128.2390, 0.8682,  
1.5444

■ 135.9840, -2.4571,  
-5.2480

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.4500, 41.1902, -4.7796



66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833



54.0690, 9.3330, 86.7625

# Triad

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



66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833



68.8750, -33.9554, 17.6496



68.6130, 26.8128, -60.1736

# Complementary

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



66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833



86.9490, -26.5969, -56.0833

# 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.



62.4400, 5.6991, -54.7599



66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833



60.9690, -30.0577, -19.2668

# Square

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



66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833



67.3120, -33.1848, 50.5924



55.3380, -16.4356, -48.5314



70.8420, 42.9689, -62.1284



# Rectangle

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



66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833



50.5350, -4.2078, 89.8618



55.3380, -16.4356, -48.5314



66.7890, 19.8240, -58.5740

# Sweetspot

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



66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833



142.8900, 10.4072, 22.0215



37.8890, 45.4107, -5.1647



69.0970, 6.3612, 13.0699



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.



66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833



68.8480, 41.4869, 86.9563



60.1230, 3.8834, 61.2821



59.7770, 1.5889, 3.7036



51.4960, 31.8005, 67.0940



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833



68.8480, 41.4869, 86.9563



92.8770, -3.8834, -61.2821



59.7770, 1.5889, 3.7036



51.4960, 31.8005, 67.0940



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

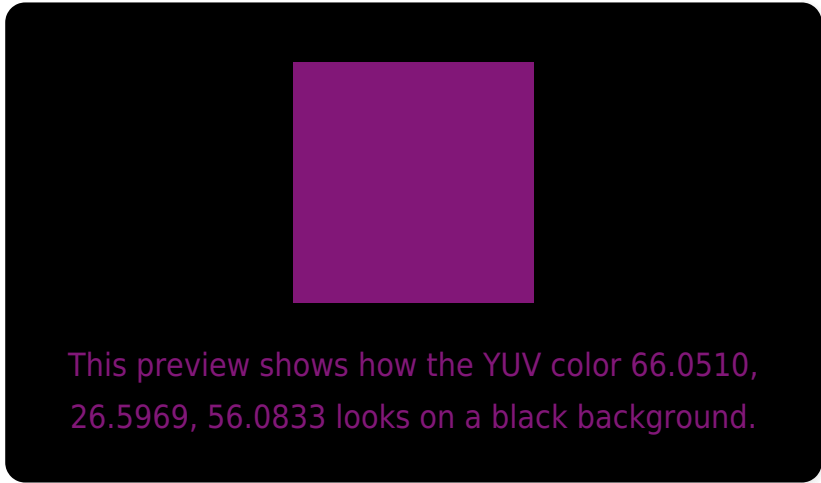
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

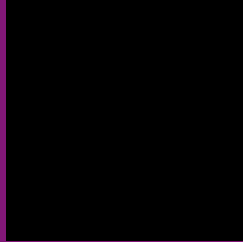
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.0510, 26.5969,



# 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

66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833

### Protanopia

59.8200, 46.4307, -52.4621

### Deuteranopia

73.9500, 19.2516, -14.8652



## Tritanopia

72.8700, -9.3029, 43.9640

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833

## Protanomaly

61.9390, 39.4701, -13.1015

## Deuteranomaly

71.2120, 22.0805, 11.2151

## Tritanomaly

70.6330, 3.6319, 48.5569

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.7650, 9.9759, 20.3771

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833 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(130, 23, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 23, 120)  
}
```

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(130, 23, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 23, 120) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833 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(130, 23, 120) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 23, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 23, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 23, 120); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 23, 120); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 23, 120) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 66.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 23, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130, 23,  
120) }
```

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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