

# Converting Colors

YUV(66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(66.1020, 29.0367,  
20.0815)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	592B7D
RGB	89, 43, 125
RGB Percent	35%, 17%, 49%
CMY	0.6510, 0.8314, 0.5098
CMYK	0.29, 0.66, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	274°, 49%, 33%
HSV	274°, 66%, 49%
XYZ	8.6854, 5.3323, 19.9735
YIQ	66.1020, 1.0940, 35.2540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

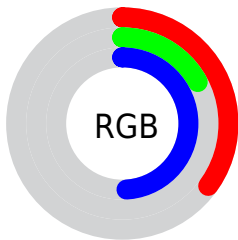
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	89, 43, 125
Decimal	5843837
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	27.66, 37.01, -38.36
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	28, 53.307, 313.977
Yxy	5.3323, 0.2555, 0.1569
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284033917 (0xFF592B7D)
YUV	66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815
Hunter-Lab	23.0917, 26.7279, -35.1195

# Details

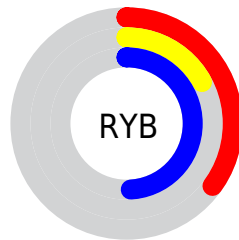
The YUV color **66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **101.8980, -29.0367, -20.0815**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.7540, 30.1943, 22.1407**, and **19.9120, 27.1584, 15.8632** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.5630, 33.2464, 23.1852**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.2280, 24.5376, 16.4630**.

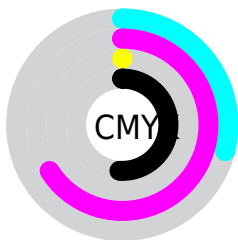
# Distribution



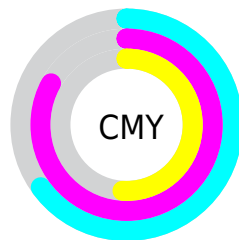
- Red (35%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815 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 66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.1020, 29.0367,  
20.0815

66.1020, 29.0367,  
20.0815

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

41.3900, 28.8947,  
18.9520

116.7540, 30.1943,  
22.1407

19.9120, 27.1584,  
15.8632

142.6940, 31.2099,  
23.0704

10.7120, 20.3550,  
4.6376

169.5200, 31.7886,  
24.1000

4.5940, 12.5252,  
-4.0289

196.4340, 28.8730,  
25.9294

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

221.5410, 16.4953,  
29.3435

237.9770, 8.3923,

14.9292

■ 66.1020, 29.0367,  
20.0815

■ 66.1020, 29.0367,  
20.0815

■ 57.5630, 33.2464,  
23.1852

■ 75.2280, 24.5376,  
16.4630

■ 48.1380, 37.8930,  
26.1890

■ 84.0660, 20.1805,  
13.9741

■ 39.5990, 42.1027,  
29.2927

■ 93.1920, 15.6813,  
10.3556

■ 35.1800, 44.2813,  
30.5371

■ 102.0300, 11.3242,  
7.8667

■ 111.1560, 6.8251,  
4.2482

■ 119.9940, 2.4680,  
1.7593

■ 129.1200, -2.0312,  
-1.8592

■ 137.9580, -6.3883,  
-4.3482

■ 146.4970,  
-10.5980, -7.4519

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.2120, 45.2515, -47.5439



66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815



53.3910, 17.5552, 62.8011

# Triad

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



66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815



61.8860, -30.5098, 32.5490



57.7100, 12.9610, -50.6117

# Complementary

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



66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815



101.8980, -29.0367, -20.0815

# 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.



52.2210, -5.5320, -45.7978



66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815



59.6390, -29.4020, 3.8246

# Square

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



66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815



56.5440, -24.9182, 59.1589



45.1990, -22.2831, -39.6395



61.4550, 29.8487, -53.8960



# Rectangle

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



66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815



47.1340, 7.3289, 76.1815



45.1990, -22.2831, -39.6395



56.1140, 6.8458, -49.2120

# Sweetspot

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



66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815



140.0300, 11.3242, 7.8667



74.0670, 25.1100, -27.2458



67.5690, 7.1145, 4.7630



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815



70.5330, 45.5862, 31.9816



76.4100, 21.9829, 42.6134



58.9940, 2.4680, 1.7593



36.1200, 45.2968, 31.4668



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



71.6220, 3.6374, 46.8125



79.0690, 5.8820, 73.6075



91.5900, -21.9829, -42.6134



59.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



44.6560, 5.5926, 73.0927

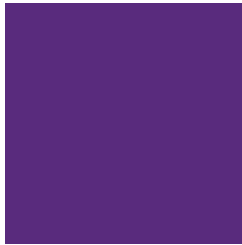


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

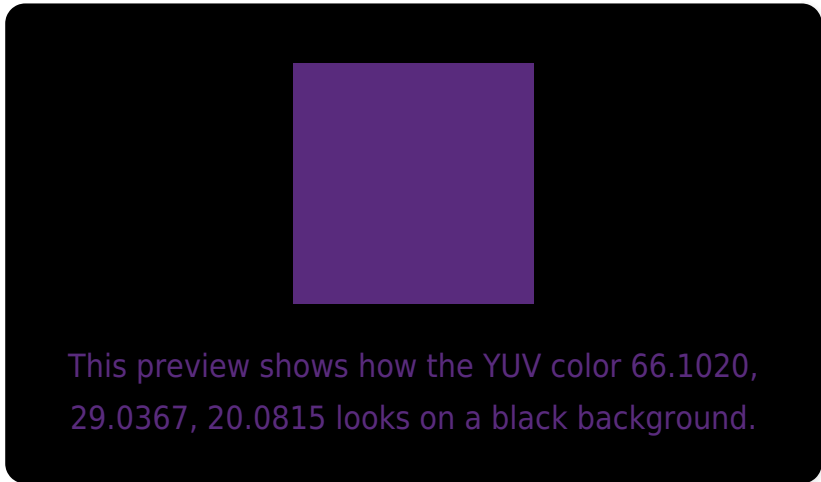
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.1020, 29.0367,



# 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

66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815

### Protanopia

52.9580, 40.4467, -46.4442

### Tritanopia

66.9520, -0.4693, 10.5661

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815

## Protanomaly

57.3740, 36.2976, -22.2530

## Tritanomaly

66.4330, 10.1395, 14.5293

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.0900, 10.3086, 6.9371

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815 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(89, 43, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 43, 125)  
}
```

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(89, 43, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 43, 125) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815 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(89, 43, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 43, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 43, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 43, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 43, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 43,  
125) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 66.1020, 29.0367, 20.0815 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 43, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 43,  
125) }
```

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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