

# Converting Colors

YUV(67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(67.1020, 29.5297,  
95.5035)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0007F
RGB	176, 0, 127
RGB Percent	69%, 0%, 50%
CMY	0.3098, 1.0000, 0.5020
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.28, 0.31
HSL	317°, 100%, 35%
HSV	317°, 100%, 69%
XYZ	21.7353, 10.7624, 21.0105
YIQ	67.1020, 64.1290, 76.8090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

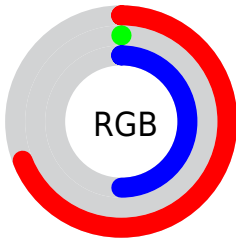
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	176, 0, 127
Decimal	11534463
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.18, 67.93, -20.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 70.934, 343.253
Yxy	10.7624, 0.4062, 0.2011
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289724543 (0xFFB0007F)
YUV	67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035
Hunter-Lab	32.8061, 60.8521, -15.0076

# Details

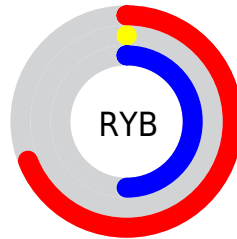
The YUV color **67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. A complement of this color would be **108.8980, -29.5297, -95.5035**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.8050, 19.8161, 84.3630**, and **44.1740, 16.6762, 64.7454** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.2380, 26.5047, 85.7373**.

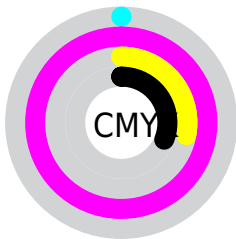
# Distribution



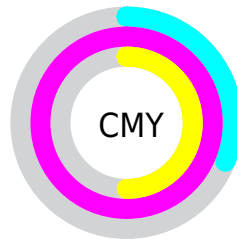
- Red (69%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035 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 67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.1020, 29.5297,  
95.5035

67.1020, 29.5297,  
95.5035

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

55.5810, 22.8846,  
80.1745

139.8050, 19.8161,  
84.3630

44.1740, 16.6762,  
64.7454

165.7010, 20.8534,  
78.3152

33.1800, 10.7573,  
49.8311

185.9160, 24.6914,  
60.5867

22.8980, 4.9803,  
36.0465

205.1050, 24.5982,  
43.7579

10.7360, -2.8278,  
20.4025

222.1280, 16.2059,  
28.8287

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

239.7380, 7.5242,

13.3848

■ 67.1020, 29.5297,  
95.5035

■ 78.2380, 26.5047,  
85.7373

■ 88.7870, 23.7690,  
76.4858

■ 99.9230, 20.7440,  
66.7195

■ 110.4720, 18.0083,  
57.4681

■ 121.6080, 14.9833,  
47.7018

■ 132.6300, 11.5214,  
38.0355

■ 143.1790, 8.7858,  
28.7840

■ 154.3150, 5.7607,  
19.0177

■ 164.8640, 3.0250,  
9.7663

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.8760, 41.9661, 26.4187



67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035



64.7900, 2.5685, 109.8092

# Triad

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



67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035



84.4360, -41.6269, 4.8796



86.9990, 41.4125, -76.2981

# Complementary

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



67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035



108.8980, -29.5297, -95.5035

# 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.



81.4300, 17.5360, -71.4141



67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035



63.9830, -31.5436, -56.1131

# Square

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



67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035



86.7600, -42.7727, 45.8145



73.3020, -8.5299, -64.2859



86.6520, 57.8526, -75.9938



# Rectangle

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



67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035



72.7410, -20.0853, 95.8201



73.3020, -8.5299, -64.2859



85.7620, 34.1343, -75.2133

# Sweetspot

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



67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035



187.2170, 11.2320, 37.5207



34.1170, 69.9483, 11.2984



88.9780, 6.9128, 22.8213



242.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035



87.6940, 38.6049, 124.8024



57.2980, -8.0349, 104.1017



83.4890, 1.7309, 4.8331



58.2870, 25.4945, 83.0633



9.8260, 4.0298, 14.1846



# Inverse Universe

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



67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035



87.6940, 38.6049, 124.8024



118.7020, 8.0349, -104.1017



83.4890, 1.7309, 4.8331



58.2870, 25.4945, 83.0633



9.8260, 4.0298, 14.1846



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

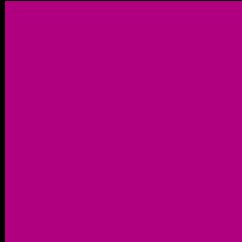
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

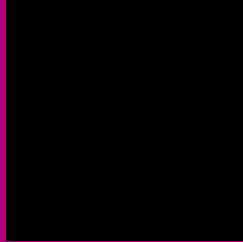
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 67.1020, 29.5297,



# 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



### Protanopia

88.0930, 45.8032, -37.7926

### Deuteranopia

95.6650, 11.5042, -3.2142

### Tritanopia

86.4070, -16.9627, 74.1881

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

80.7940, 39.5416, 10.7047

## Deuteranomaly

85.3180, 18.0842, 33.0471

## Tritanomaly

79.5170, -0.2549, 81.9846

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

67.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.3800, 10.6587, 34.7467

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035 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(176, 0, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 0, 127)  
}
```

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(176, 0, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 0, 127) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035 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(176, 0, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 0, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(176, 0, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 0, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 0, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 0,  
127) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 67.1020, 29.5297, 95.5035 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 0, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176, 0,  
127) }
```

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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