

# Converting Colors

YUV(68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(68.2610, 58.5383,  
77.8241)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D00BB
RGB	157, 0, 187
RGB Percent	62%, 0%, 73%
CMY	0.3843, 1.0000, 0.2667
CMYK	0.16, 1.00, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	290°, 100%, 37%
HSV	290°, 100%, 73%
XYZ	22.8743, 10.7560, 47.8842
YIQ	68.2610, 33.5450, 91.4410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

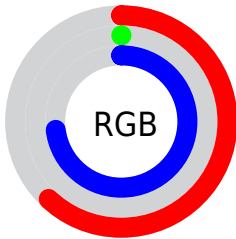
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	157, 0, 187
Decimal	10289339
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.17, 73.22, -56.98
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 92.780, 322.112
Yxy	10.7560, 0.2806, 0.1320
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288479419 (0xFF9D00BB)
YUV	68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241
Hunter-Lab	32.7963, 67.1041, -63.6090

# Details

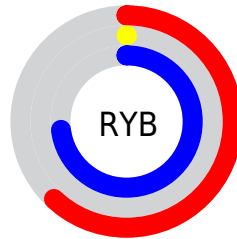
The YUV color **68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9900CC**. A complement of this color would be **118.7390, -58.5383, -77.8241**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.5340, 51.0087, 66.1837**, and **45.0620, 43.3534, 48.1806** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.3110, 52.5977, 69.8873**.

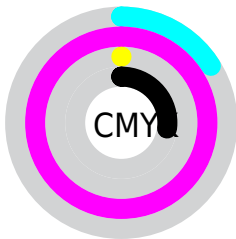
# Distribution



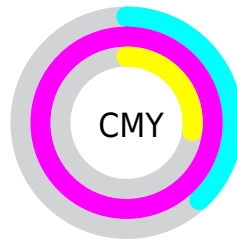
- Red (62%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241 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 68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.2610, 58.5383,  
77.8241

68.2610, 58.5383,  
77.8241

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

56.3980, 50.5828,  
62.7950

140.5340, 51.0087,  
66.1837

45.0620, 43.3534,  
48.1806

168.3680, 42.7096,  
68.0833

33.4270, 36.2715,  
32.9515

188.0820, 32.9906,  
58.6871

22.8030, 29.1841,  
19.4668

204.5180, 24.8876,  
44.2727

7.9930, 24.1605,  
-2.6249

222.1280, 16.2059,  
28.8287

5.1640, 14.7091,  
-4.5288

239.1510, 7.8136,

1.0260, 3.9312,

13.8996

-0.8998

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 68.2610, 58.5383,  
77.8241

■ 80.3110, 52.5977,  
69.8873

■ 91.7740, 46.9464,  
62.4652

■ 103.8240, 41.0058,  
54.5284

■ 115.8740, 35.0651,  
46.5915

■ 127.9240, 29.1245,  
38.6547

■ 139.3870, 23.4732,  
31.2326

■ 151.4370, 17.5326,  
23.2958

■ 163.4870, 11.5919,  
15.3589

■ 174.9500, 5.9406,  
7.9368

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.6250, 79.0649, -66.3231



68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241



75.4160, 20.0079, 116.2762

# Triad

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



68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241



87.5910, -43.1824, 37.1927



87.3120, 29.9192, -76.5726

# Complementary

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



68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241



118.7390, -58.5383, -77.8241

# 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.



77.1320, -4.0091, -67.6448



68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241



78.6780, -38.7883, -19.0116

# Square

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



68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241



72.0280, -35.5098, 96.4454



66.9180, -32.9906, -58.6871



94.1350, 58.6004, -82.5564



# Rectangle

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



68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241



71.9230, -2.4270, 125.4785



66.9180, -32.9906, -58.6871



84.3480, 18.5624, -73.9732

# Sweetspot

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



68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241



196.4470, 22.4576, 30.3030



39.5150, 72.7101, -34.6547



94.0790, 13.7651, 18.3477



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241



88.2850, 75.7815, 100.6051



70.1630, 27.0346, 102.4660



88.4180, 2.7519, 4.0184



57.7790, 49.4090, 65.9688



11.3080, 9.7082, 12.8849



# Inverse Universe

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



59.3330, -14.4612, 111.9640



76.8040, -18.6374, 144.8769



116.8370, -27.0346, -102.4660



87.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330



50.0920, -12.3704, 94.6353



9.8390, -2.3856, 18.5582



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241 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 68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

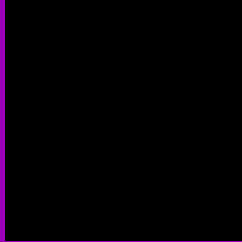
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.2610, 58.5383,



# 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

75.4190, 57.9674, -66.1425

### Deuteranopia

75.7320, 46.4741, -66.4170

### Tritanopia

94.3150, -7.5503, 41.8197

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

72.8630, 58.2415, -13.9119

## Deuteranomaly

72.9140, 50.8214, -13.9566

## Tritanomaly

84.4070, 16.5613, 54.8941

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.7950, 21.3001, 28.2438

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241 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(157, 0, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 0, 187)  
}
```

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(157, 0, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 0, 187) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241 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(157, 0, 187) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 0, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(157, 0, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 0, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 0, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 0,  
187) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 68.2610, 58.5383, 77.8241 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 0, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157, 0,  
187) }
```

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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