

# Converting Colors

YUV(69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(69.1800, 30.9703,  
53.3391)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	821A84
RGB	130, 26, 132
RGB Percent	51%, 10%, 52%
CMY	0.4902, 0.8980, 0.4824
CMYK	0.02, 0.80, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	299°, 67%, 31%
HSV	299°, 80%, 52%
XYZ	13.7402, 7.1506, 22.4858
YIQ	69.1800, 27.9580, 55.0140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

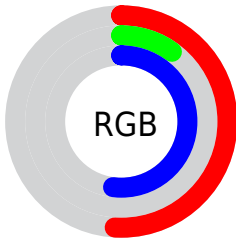
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	130, 26, 132
Decimal	8526468
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	32.15, 54.88, -35.20
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	32, 65.204, 327.322
Yxy	7.1506, 0.3168, 0.1648
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286716548 (0xFF821A84)
YUV	69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391
Hunter-Lab	26.7405, 44.9233, -31.1379

# Details

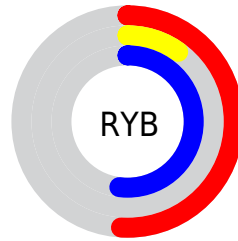
The YUV color **69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **88.8200, -30.9703, -53.3391**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.1260, 29.5179, 52.5095**, and **32.0720, 24.6145, 38.5249** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.5490, 34.7323, 60.0315**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.8110, 27.2082, 46.6468**.

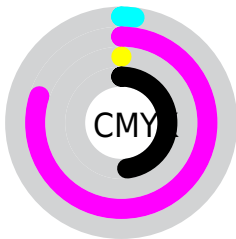
# Distribution



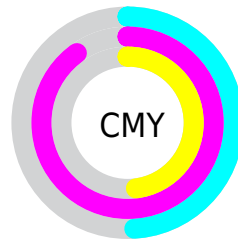
- Red (51%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391 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 69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 69.1800, 30.9703,  
53.3391

■ 69.1800, 30.9703,  
53.3391

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 42.8810, 31.1177,  
52.7244

■ 126.1260, 29.5179,  
52.5095

■ 32.0720, 24.6145,  
38.5249

■ 153.8380, 29.6599,  
53.6391

■ 22.1600, 17.6691,  
26.1697

■ 181.5500, 29.8019,  
54.7687

■ 10.9810, 12.3344,  
10.5407

■ 202.7570, 25.7558,  
45.8171

■ 1.2540, 4.8048,  
-1.0998

■ 219.1930, 17.6529,  
31.4027

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 236.2160, 9.2605,

16.4736

253.2390, 0.8682,  
1.5444

69.1800, 30.9703,  
53.3391

69.1800, 30.9703,  
53.3391

61.5490, 34.7323,  
60.0315

76.8110, 27.2082,  
46.6468

53.9180, 38.4944,  
66.7239

84.4420, 23.4461,  
39.9544

92.9590, 19.2472,  
33.3620

100.5900, 15.4851,  
26.6696

108.2210, 11.7230,  
19.9772

■ 115.8520, 7.9610,  
13.2848

■ 123.7820, 4.0515,  
7.2072

■ 132.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 139.6310, -3.7621,  
-6.6924

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.0720, 47.7855, -20.2341



69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391



57.0030, 12.8165, 89.4514

# Triad

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



69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391



71.2670, -35.1346, 22.5678



70.2600, 25.5078, -61.6180

# Complementary

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



69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391



88.8200, -30.9703, -53.3391

# 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.



64.2180, 2.3575, -56.3192



69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391



64.5350, -31.8158, -15.3782

# Square

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



69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391



67.9540, -33.5013, 58.7993



55.6170, -22.9822, -48.7761



73.7600, 43.9953, -64.6875



# Rectangle

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



69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391



53.7250, -2.3294, 94.0802



55.6170, -22.9822, -48.7761



68.3220, 18.0823, -59.9184

# Sweetspot

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



69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391



146.6340, 12.0124, 20.4920



40.4320, 45.1430, -12.6569



72.0260, 7.3822, 12.2552



214.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391



73.8350, 47.9023, 82.5827



64.1920, 9.2723, 59.4676



62.4780, 1.7363, 3.0888



53.0920, 37.9156, 65.6943



1.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



# Inverse Universe

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



57.9220, -14.7515, 64.9664



56.3780, -22.8644, 100.5235



93.8080, -9.2723, -59.4676



61.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



39.0980, -18.2893, 79.7211

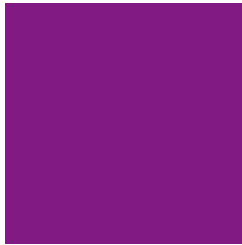


0.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

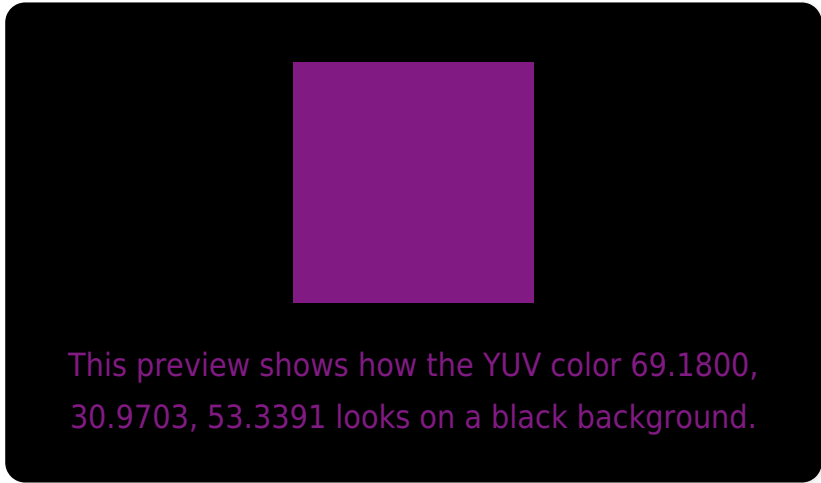
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

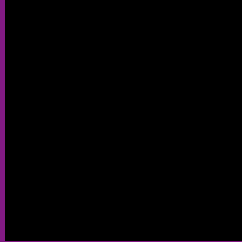
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.1800, 30.9703,



# 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

69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391

### Protanopia

61.4500, 47.5992, -53.8916

### Deuteranopia

74.1000, 25.0937, -22.0127



## Tritanopia

76.1900, -7.9817, 40.1754

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391

## Protanomaly

64.4980, 41.6595, -15.3457

## Deuteranomaly

71.9600, 27.6277, 5.2971

## Tritanomaly

73.5940, 6.1162, 45.0831

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391

## Achromatopsia

69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

68.8080, 11.4337, 19.4624

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391 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, 26, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 26, 132)  
}
```

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, 26, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 26, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391 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, 26, 132) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 26, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(130, 26, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 26, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 26, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 26,  
132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 69.1800, 30.9703, 53.3391 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 26, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130, 26,  
132) }
```

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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