

# Converting Colors

YUV(69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(69.9290, 38.4890,  
68.4683)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	940F94
RGB	148, 15, 148
RGB Percent	58%, 6%, 58%
CMY	0.4196, 0.9412, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.90, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	300°, 82%, 32%
HSV	300°, 90%, 58%
XYZ	17.7289, 8.7757, 28.7764
YIQ	69.9290, 36.5750, 69.5590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

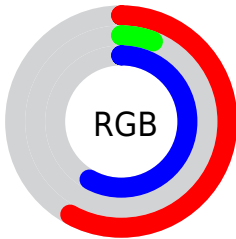
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	148, 15, 148
Decimal	9703316
CIE Lab	35.55, 63.49, -39.47
CIE LCh	36, 74.759, 328.131
Yxy	8.7757, 0.3207, 0.1587
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287893396 (0xFF940F94)
YUV	69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683
Hunter-Lab	29.6238, 54.9849, -36.8575

# Details

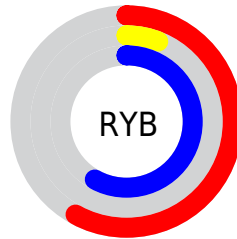
The YUV color **69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **93.0710, -38.4890, -68.4683**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.1580, 34.4321, 63.0054**, and **38.7510, 28.2238, 47.5764** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.1240, 42.8299, 76.1903**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.7340, 34.1481, 60.7463**.

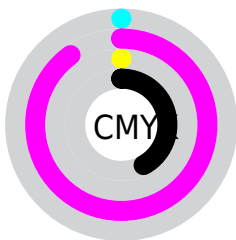
# Distribution



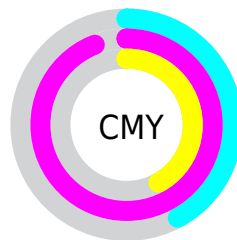
- Red (58%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683 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 69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69.9290, 38.4890,  
68.4683

69.9290, 38.4890,  
68.4683

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

49.7880, 35.6005,  
61.5759

133.1580, 34.4321,  
63.0054

38.7510, 28.2238,  
47.5764

161.7560, 34.1373,  
64.2350

27.9420, 21.7206,  
33.3769

186.9080, 33.5694,  
59.7167

17.5460, 15.5068,  
19.6922

203.3440, 25.4664,  
45.3023

3.0780, 11.7935,  
-2.6994

220.3670, 17.0741,  
30.3731

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

237.3900, 8.6817,

15.4440

■ 69.9290, 38.4890,  
68.4683

■ 69.9290, 38.4890,  
68.4683

■ 61.1240, 42.8299,  
76.1903

■ 78.7340, 34.1481,  
60.7463

■ 87.5390, 29.8073,  
53.0243

■ 95.7570, 25.7558,  
45.8171

■ 104.5620, 21.4149,  
38.0951

■ 113.3670, 17.0741,  
30.3731

■ 122.1720, 12.7332,  
22.6512

■ 130.9770, 8.3923,  
14.9292

■ 139.1950, 4.3409,  
7.7220

■ 148.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.8250, 55.7953, -22.6485



69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683



64.0800, 12.7786, 101.6618

# Triad

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



69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683



78.6540, -38.7764, 23.9824



78.6550, 29.7501, -68.9804

# Complementary

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



69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683



93.0710, -38.4890, -68.4683

# 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.



71.1140, 3.3948, -62.3670



69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683



69.8070, -34.4149, -21.7557

# Square

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



69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683



74.7870, -36.8700, 65.9618



60.9170, -28.0601, -53.4242



82.2520, 51.1478, -72.1350



# Rectangle

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



69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683



60.2320, -4.5514, 106.7905



60.9170, -28.0601, -53.4242



76.4890, 21.4509, -67.0809

# Sweetspot

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



69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683



161.0630, 14.7589, 26.2547



30.1620, 58.0941, -13.2971



78.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588



224.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683



78.8830, 55.2737, 98.3266



62.4050, 9.6603, 75.0668



69.8910, 2.0257, 3.6036



56.9940, 39.9360, 71.0423



4.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480



# Inverse Universe

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



69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683



78.8830, 55.2737, 98.3266



100.7090, -9.2235, -75.1668



69.8910, 2.0257, 3.6036



56.9940, 39.9360, 71.0423



4.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683 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

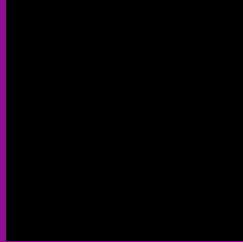
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 69.9290, 38.4890,



# 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

69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683

### Protanopia

68.0840, 52.7096, -59.7097

### Deuteranopia

81.8760, 28.1621, -26.2013



## Tritanopia

83.3760, -10.0454, 48.7822

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683

**Protanomaly**

69.0020, 47.3270, -13.1568

**Deuteranomaly**

77.4210, 31.8374, 8.4008

**Tritanomaly**

78.4150, 7.6834, 55.7640

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683

**Achromatopsia**

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

69.8240, 13.8908, 24.7104

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683 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(148, 15, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 15, 148)  
}
```

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(148, 15, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 15, 148) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683 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(148, 15, 148) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 15, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 15, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 15, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 15, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 15,  
148) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 69.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 15, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148, 15,  
148) }
```

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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